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ENCYCLOPÆDIA  
OF  
THE SIKH LITERATURE

VOLUME THREE

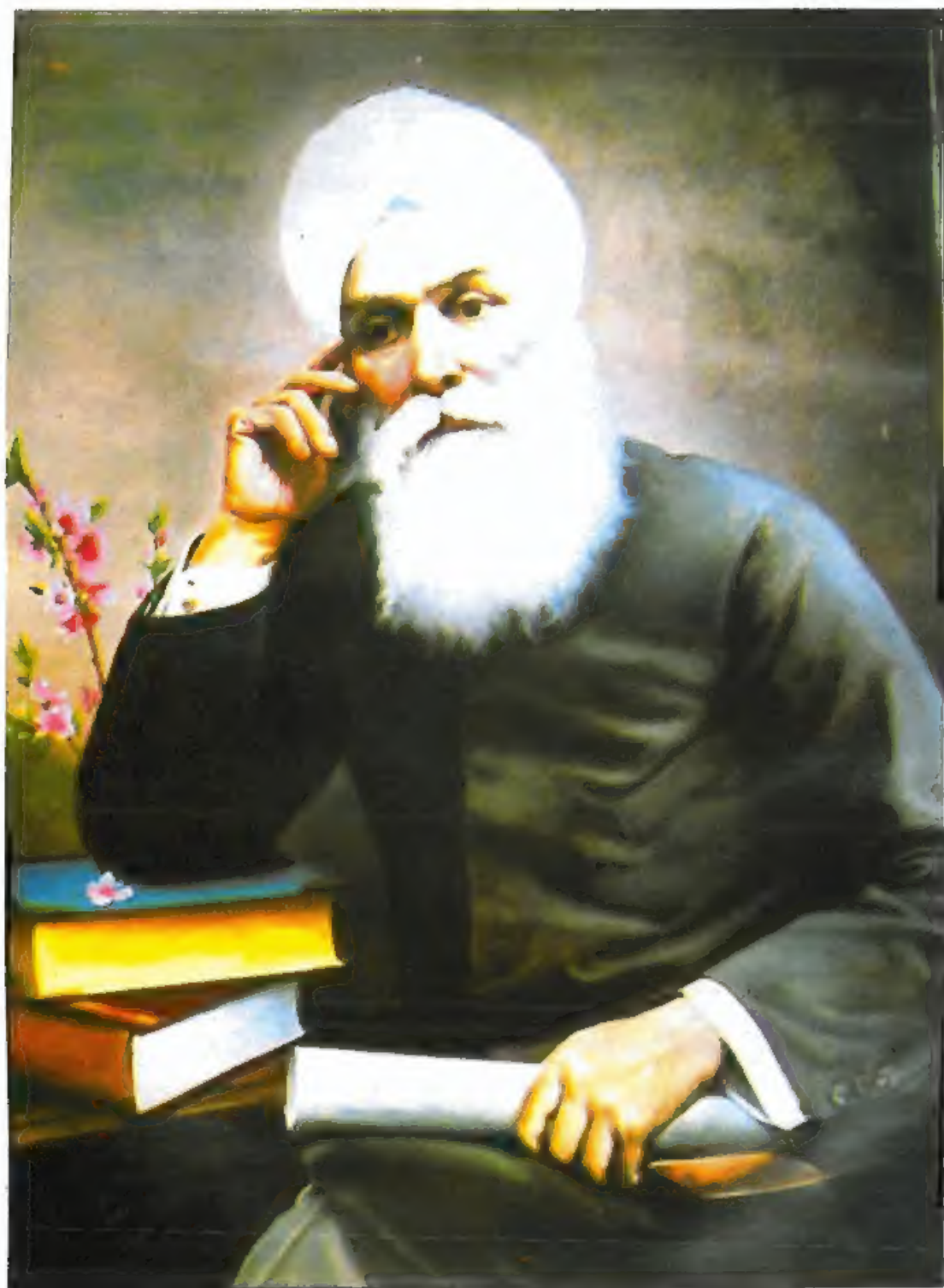
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English Translation of  
ਗੁਰਮਤਿ ਸਾਹਿਬ  
ਮਹਾਂ ਕਾ

by  
Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha



PUBLICATION BUREAU  
PUNJABI UNIVERSITY PATIALA



**BHAI KAHAN SINGH JI NABHA**

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VOLUME THIRD

(ੳ-ੳ)

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ਮਹਾਨ ਕੋਸ਼

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BHAI KAHAN SINGH NABHA



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Department of Development of Punjabi Language  
Punjabi University, Patiala  
(Established under Punjab Act No. 35 of 1961)

**ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF THE SIKH LITERATURE**  
**VOLUME THIRD**  
**(੪-ਵੇ)**

English Translation of  
**ਗੁਰੂਬਖਸ਼ਦਰਤਨਾਕਰ ਮਹਾਨ ਕੋਸ਼**  
by

**BHAI KAHAN SINGH NABHA**

ISBN : 978-81-302-0081-1

Year : 2011  
Copies : 1100  
Price : Rs. 900.00

*Laser Setting :*

Department of Development of Punjabi Language, Punjabi University, Patiala.

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Published by Dr. Manjit Singh, Registrar, Punjabi University, Patiala and printed by M/s Anand Sons, Delhi.



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## FOREWORD

Punjabi University, Patiala is committed to the promotion and dissemination of Punjabi Language, literature and culture. The preservation and projection of the rich intellectual and cultural heritage of the Punjab constitutes an integral part of this commitment. The English and now the Hindi translation of Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha's Scholarly text *Gurushabad Ratnakar Mahan Kosh* which is cited as the most authoritative reference work, are important projects of this nature.

Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha the most erudite Sikh Scholar visualized *Gurushabad Ratnakar Mahan Kosh* as an encyclopædia meant to elucidate all the concepts and categories of Sikh Literature. He embellished his explanatory notes with illustrations from *Guru Granth Sahib* and other sources of doctrinal, expository, hagiographical and historical importance. To his exposition, so richly embellished with illustrations, he sought to provide a wider perspective by clarifying the categories and concepts taken from the ancient Hindu scriptures, the classical literature of Sanskrit, the Indian systems of prosody, music and medicine.

This scholarly work of amazing magnitude, a comprehensive archive of scholarship, remained shrouded in mystery. For all the devotion showered upon it, even the Punjabi people did not benefit from it to a full extent. Though historically it is the eleventh encyclopædia of the world, foreign scholars and readers have remained oblivious to its contents. What the greatest Sikh scholar knew about Gurmat, diverse scriptures of various religions, Islamic theology, Sanskrit prosody, Indian mythology, traditional system of medicine and several other branches of knowledge and belief, remained unknown to them. It is in order to compensate for the lacunae among the native scholars on the one hand and the foreign scholars on the other, the project, for bringing out the English and Hindi, version of this magnum opus in four volumes was undertaken.

It is our pleasure that the first two volumes of the English version of the Encyclopædia of Sikh Literature have drawn universal reception from scholars of different cultures and languages spread over the whole world. It is believed that this volume, like the preceding ones, will go a long way in realizing the commitment of Punjabi University, Patiala, which the author probably set before his mind for fulfilling the need both of the erudite scholars and the general readers of Punjab, India and the world.

Punjabi University,  
Patiala

**Jaspal Singh**  
Vice-Chancellor

## DEPARTMENTAL NOTE

Punjabi University, Patiala is one of the few universities in the world named after a language. In pursuance of its statutory commitment to the development of Punjabi language as defined in the Act of the University, it established a multi-faculty department, Department of Development of Punjabi Language for the promotion and dissemination of Punjabi Language, Literature and Culture. The production of resource material, promotion of scientific writing in Punjabi, translation of knowledge-texts and literary classics etc. are some of our major academic programmes.

Since promotion of classical literature of Punjab is one of our major academic programmes, we have already published English translation of first two volumes of Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha's *Gurushabad Ratnakar Mahan Kosh* subtitled by the author as *Encyclopædia of The Sikh Literature* and we are publishing the third volume.

Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha was the most celebrated writer whose *Gurushabad Ratnakar Mahan Kosh* is a dictionary and encyclopædia combined of the Sikh literature produced in 1930, the age of encyclopædia writing in Europe. It is a work of vast magnitude containing 64263 words occurring in the original Sikh scriptures and other allied writings related to Sikh religion. The contents of this classic work relate to Sikh scriptures and to Sanskrit prosody, scriptures of various religions, several branches of knowledge and traditional belief.

Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha was born on August 30th, 1861 in a village Sabaj Banera near Nabha which was a territory under the Princely ruler of Patiala. He did not attend any school or college for formal education but his father arranged his studies in Hindi, Brij Bhasha and Sanskrit from pandits. He learned Persian as he grew up. In 1883, he went to Lahore where he came in contact with Max Arthur Macauliffe which marks a new beginning in his life. Macauliffe took him to England for he needed his help and guidance in the publication of his six volumes Study of Sikhism, *The Sikh Religion*. He produced numerous works of scholarly excellence mainly related to the Sikh texts, scriptures and institutions. Among his works, *Guru Chhand Divakar* (1924) and *Guru Shabad Alankar* deal with rhetoric and prosody employed in the *Guru Granth Sahib* and some other sikh texts. In fact, Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha is largely responsible for shaping our modern opinion about Sikhism and Sikh tradition.

Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha, the grand man of learned letters and his *magnum opus*, *Mahan Kosh* richly deserve universal recognition from scholars of different languages and cultures from across the globe. I am sure that its publication will go a long way in building up understanding and dialogue across languages and cultures both in India and abroad.

Deptt. of Development of Punjabi Language  
Punjabi University, Patiala.

**Amarjeet Kaur**  
Head

## PREFACE

We feel highly honoured in presenting the third volume of the English version of Bhai Kahan Singh Nabha's *Gurushabad Ratnakar Mahan Kosh* in English before you. It is in continuation of the first and second volumes which have already appeared earlier.

It is hard to think of a more authentic and comprehensive source of knowledge and general information about Sikhism. Therefore we embarked on this project with the feeling that this magnum opus of the greatest Sikh savant should be translated into English. We have been encouraged by the reception of the first two volumes to expedite the publication of the third volume as early as possible.

*Mahan Kosh*, as this work of vast magnitude and proportion is believed to be, contains explication of seminal words, terms and expressions drawn from the Gurbani in the first instance. Bhai Sahib has rare intellectual capacity in different areas such as philosophical, historical and lexicographical. He has scholarly command on ancient Indian scriptures, literary epics, myths, chronicles and Islamic lore with equal authority. Lest his explication should remain only in the realm of abstract explanation, he supplemented it with opulent illustrations from all the relevant and valuable textual sources. Along with this, he complemented them with his judicious comments, thereby extending the scope of his explication further.

While preparing this third volume in English, the guidelines laid down earlier by the Advisory Board, have been strictly adhered to. They are:

- 1) To preserve the authenticity and spirit of *Mahan Kosh*, the original text will be kept unaltered and unedited. No editorial activity, regarding addition, deletion, correction or updating, will be taken up.
- 2) The different categories into which the original text is classified i.e. the seminal word, its grammatical form, etymology, variant meanings, usage in quotation etc. will be accurately identified.
- 3) The English version of *Mahan Kosh* will embrace the original Gurmukhi alphabetical order of the words. The Roman transliteration will be done in accordance with its spellings and not pronunciation.
- 4) The etymological word will be kept in the original script (i.e. Persian, Devanagari, Roman).
- 5) Only original quotations will be transliterated.
- 6) Footnotes will be given as in the original text.
- 7) Equivalent computer fonts will be prepared from Gurmukhi fonts used in *Mahan Kosh*.

The Editorial Board for this volume comprises Dr. Tejwant Singh Gill and Dr. Gurkirpal Singh Sekhon. The former, a renowned scholar and translator of English into Punjabi and vice



versa, is a retired professor of English. The latter, formerly a professor of English language and general linguistics, is a British-trained linguist. The way they have worked in unison and with mutual fruitful dialogue for supervising and perfecting the translation and the transliteration, sets a precedent for projects to be taken up jointly in the future.

To complete this task in a short span of time would not have been possible without the enthusiasm and endeavour put in by the learned team of translators. The list of contributors to this volume is given on page iv, and as coordinator of the project, I owe them all my sincere thanks.

It is matter of honour for me to thank Dr. Jaspal Singh, our worthy Vice-Chancellor, who as an ardent advocate and genuine lover of Punjabi Language, Literature and Culture, has not only appreciated this endeavour, but has wholeheartedly given all guidance, help and incentives. With a deep sense of gratitude I express my indebtedness to him.

I am extremely thankful to Dr. Amarjeet Kaur, head of the Department of development of Punjabi Language for the cooperation having been extended.

I acknowledge and appreciate the unstinting assistance that Mrs. Inderjit Kaur and Mr. Satnam Singh have rendered to the onerous work of editing and proofreading. Their expertise has gone a long way in imparting the required standard to this volume as well.

Thanks for this volume are due to many others also, particularly to S. Rajinder Singh and S. Bhalwinder Singh Dhanaula, for putting the scripts together and for helping in every way to give the volume a final shape.

The Publication Bureau of Punjabi University, Patiala, has rendered all types of timely help. The administrative staff of my Department deserves my profuse appreciation, especially Mrs. Harsharan Kaur, for clerical help, given tirelessly and cheerfully.

I also express my thanks to all the well-wishers of the Project, academic as also administrative, my senior faculty-members and colleagues who have been generous with advice and guidance. The credit for this volume goes to them too.

With this volume inspired and jointly owned by a team of dedicated scholars as also through anticipated public response, we hope to bring to completion the ensuing project with its last fourth volume as soon as possible.

Deptt. of Development of Punjabi Language  
Punjabi University, Patiala.

**Dhanwant Kaur**  
Project Coordinator

## EDITORS' NOTE

In continuation of the first two volumes, the third volume of Mahan Kosh seeks to translate each word, phrase and sentence of Bhai Sahib, figuring at whichever place in the entry, into English. Quotations, given by Bhai Sahib from variegated sources and documents are transliterated in specially evolved symbols. For transliterating them, a methodology was devised, and to avoid any vagary, every effort is made to stick to rules so devised. After several deliberations, the choice of symbols for transliteration was decided for reasons of convenience and clarity of usage. The detail of this methodology goes as under :

### SYMBOLS FOR TRANSLITERATION

ਉ, ੁ u	ਊ, ੂ u	ਓ, ੋ o	ਅ ə	ਆ, -ਾ a
ਐ, ੲ e	ਐ, ੲ o	ਇ, ਿ- i	ਈ, -ੀ i	ਏ, ੲ e
ਟਿੱਪੀ -	ਬਿੱਦੀ -		ਸ s	ਹ h
ਕ k	ਖ kh	ਗ g	ਘ gh	ਙ ṅ
ਚ c	ਛ ch	ਜ j	ਝ jh	ਞ ṇ
ਟ t	ਠ ṭh	ਡ ḍ	ਢ ḍh	ਨ n
ਤ t	ਥ th	ਦ d	ਧ dh	ਨ n
ਪ p	ਫ ph	ਬ b	ਭ bh	ਮ m
ਯ y	ਰ r	ਲ l	ਵ v	ੜ ṛ
ਸ਼ ■	ਸ਼ x	ਜ਼ g	ਜ਼ z	ਫ਼ f

## TRANSLITERATION RULES

1. Transliteration of quoted material, long passages or short lines, is within double quotes.
2. In Gurmukhi orthography, there are 10 vowels: 3 short, and 7 long.
3. The short vowels are : ਅ/- [ə], ਏ/ਿ- [ɪ], and ਊ/- [u].
4. The long vowels are : ਆ/-ੜ [a], ਈ/-ੀ [i], ਊ/-ੜ [u],  
ਏ/-ੜ [e], ਐ/-ੜ [ɛ], ਓ/-ੜ [o],  
and ਔ/-ੜ [ɔ].
5. Gurmukhi symbols before the 'slashes' in 2) and 3) are used syllable-initially or as second part of a diphthong, and those after the slashes, called ਲਗਾ [lagā], are hooked to the Gurmukhi consonant symbols.
6. *Final consonant in a syllable is always a-free, that is ਮੁਕਤਾ [mukta].*
7. In ਕਰ [kəɾ] and ਕਰਤਾ, 'ਕ' is ਅਕਾਰਾਂਤ [əkarāt] and 'ਰ' is ਮੁਕਤਾ [mukta].
8. ਅਕਾਰਾਂਤ [əkarāt] means that the consonant symbol includes a, and ਮੁਕਤਾ [mukta] means that the consonant in question is a-less.
9. To put in other words, a is *neither* marked *nor* pronounced after the last consonant of a syllable.
10. Short vowels, ɪ and u, are not normally pronounced if hooked to the final consonant of a word.
11. All long vowels, on the contrary, are pronounced in all positions.
12. Since the three short vowels are not pronounced after the last consonant of a word (even though ɪ and u are marked in Gurmukhi as also in transliteration), *they do not constitute the nucleus of the last syllable.*
13. The nucleus of the last consonant of a word to which a long vowel is hooked is the long vowel itself. In all other cases – that is, where a short (unpronounced) vowel is hooked to the last consonant – the a preceding the final consonant constitutes the nucleus.
14. In view of somewhat Sanskritized and Persianized vocabulary of Punjabi, a number of words may have conjunct consonants like ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾ [krɪpa], ਸ੍ਵੈਜੀਵਨੀ [svejiɪvni], ਖਾਦ੍ਯੋ [khadyō], ਰੱਖਾ [rəkhya] etc. formed by adding half letters to the preceding consonant. Similarly, there are quite a few cases of consonant clusters like ਹਰਸ [həɾs]. ਹਸਤ [həst]. ਬਹਿਸਤ [bəhiɪst], ਬਿਸਤ [biɪst], ਕਰਮ [kəɾm], ਗਰਮ [gəɾm], ਸਰਬ [səɾb]. ਸਰਦ [səɾd] occurring finally in a written word, though it cannot be denied that most Punjabis declusterize these consonants by interposing a ə in between them exactly as Gurmukhi orthography demands. But a few hypersensitive and sophisticated speakers prefer a-less pronunciations in such cases. *We follow the practice of declusterization of the consonants by inserting a ə between them.*
15. We also find occasional use of visəɾəg [ː] and udat [ˌ] symbols in Gurbani as in

ਦ੍ਰਿੜਤਣਾ [drɪɾətəṇəh], ਬੰਨ੍ਹਿ [bən̪hɪ].

16. In the case of two abutting consonants, the first consonant is the arresting (closing) consonant of the first syllable, and the second consonant is the releasing (initiating) consonant of the next syllable. In such a situation no ə intervenes between the two consonants. *Remember: there is no ə marked in between two consonants in transliteration when the former closes a syllable and the latter starts the next.*
17. Taking this view, it is possible to posit a syllable structure for Punjabi : (C) (C) V (C), which gives us the following syllables : 1. V [ਅ]; 2. VC [ਊਸ]; 3. CV [ਜਾ]; 4. CVC [ਭੋਰ]; 5. CCV [ਸ਼ੀ]; 6. CCVC [ਭਿੜ].
18. The commonest syllables are the first four : V; VC; CV and CVC. The last two occur with varying degree of frequency depending on a number of factors.
19. In our transliteration, nasalization is marked only when the original text demands it. In no case, do we supply nasalization on our own. A tilde /~ / is used for nasalization in Punjabi. It appears over the vowel carrying nasalization:  
ਕੰਤ /kā~/ ... ਐਭ /āb/
20. All quoted material including long passages/stanzas in the *Mahan Kosh* is transliterated.
21. Head word(s) of every entry is/are transliterated immediately after it/them within square brackets. Cross-references in the *Mahan Kosh* are not transliterated, only the Gurmukhi form is given as it is. Transliteration follows only the headwords. *Words written in Devnagari, Arabic/Persian scripts are retained as such to the extent possible, but words from Sanskrit/Hindi, and Persian/Arabic written in Bhai Kahan Singh's modified Gurmukhi script are transliterated within the framework of the rules devised for transliteration of Punjabi words as given above, irrespective of current practices adopted for their transliteration in respective languages.*
22. When two Gurmukhi vowel symbols are hooked to the same consonant, the one hooked over the consonant precedes the one hooked below the consonant in transliteration:

ਭੁਖੇ ਪ੍ਰੀਤਿ ਹੋਵੈ ਅੰਨੁ ਖਾਇ॥

bhukhe pritiḥ hove ʾanu khai.

ਸਰਣਿ ਪਇਆ ਨਾਨਕ ਸੁਹੇਲਾ

sarəṇi paia nanak souhela

ਸਹਸ ਮੁਰਤਿ ਨਨਾ ਏਕ ਹੋਹੀ

sahas muratiḥ nana ek touhi.

23. A voiced aspirated consonant (ਭਾ bhā) is distinguished from a voiced consonant

followed by 'h' sound thus: ਕਾਭੁ ਕਾਬ-ਹੁ. By retaining voiced aspirated consonants in our transliteration, we have only tried conservatively to trudge a relatively safe track.

### SOME OTHER RULES

**Translation :** We have provided within single quotes translation only for references which Bhai Sahib Kahan Singh has translated, and to the extent he has done it.

**Punctuation :** Following Bhai Kahan Singh's punctuation may seem difficult to follow, but consistency, uniformity and editorial convenience suggested that we deviate from it to the minimum extent possible.

**Proper Nouns :** All proper nouns in the body of the running text have their usual roman spellings without an 'a', that is a schwa [ə] after last consonant as per Punjabi practice, ie, Shiv, Ram, Krishan, Dev, Nanak.

**Footnotes :** Footnotes are retained at the end of the relevant pages and not absorbed in the body of the text. This is to ensure that we stay as close to Bhai Sahib as possible.

**Addendum :** It is considered best to incorporate the addenda in the last Volume.

**Special Symbols :** Like ! \$... for metre are retained.

# ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE ENGLISH VERSION OF BHAÏ KAHAN SINGH'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF THE SIKH LITERATURE

## Abbreviations used for in Mahan Kosh

## Abbreviations used in the English Version

ਉਪ.	ਉਪਸਰ੍ਜੀ. Preposition.	<i>prep</i>
ਅ:	ਅਸ੍ਰੁਪਦੀ ਅਤੇ ਅਧਰਾਯ.	<i>a</i>
ਅ.	ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>A</i>
ਅਸਫੋ.	ਸਫੋਟਕ ਕਥਿੱਤ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>aspho</i>
ਅਕਾਲ.	ਅਕਾਲਉਸਤਤਿ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>akal</i>
ਅਜਰਾਜ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਅਜ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>aj</i>
ਅਜੇ ਸਿੰਘ.	ਅਜੇ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>ajc</i>
ਅਨੁ.	ਅਨੁਕਰਣ. ਸ਼ਬਦ ਦੀ ਨਕਲ. Onomatopoeia.	<i>onom</i>
ਅਰਹੰਤਾਵ.	ਅਰੰਤ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>arhāt</i>
ਅਸਾ.	ਅਸਾ ਰਾਗ.	<i>asa</i>
ਏ.ਡੀ.	A.D. ਈਸਵੀ ਸਨ.	<i>AD</i>
ਅੰ.	ਅੰਗ੍ਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>E</i>
ਸ.	ਸਲੋਕ	<i>s</i>
ਸਹਸ.	ਸਹਸਕ੍ਰਿਤੀ ਸਲੋਕ.	<i>sahas</i>
ਸਨ.	ਈਸਵੀ ਸਨ (ਸਲ).	<i>AD</i>
ਸਨਮਾ.	ਸ਼ਸਤ੍ਰਨਾਮਮਾਲਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<del>XXXXXXXXXX</del>
ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰਮਥਨ.	ਸਮੁਦ੍ਰ ਰਿਤਕਣ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>samudrmathēn</i>
ਸਰਵ.	ਸਰਵਨਾਮ. ਪਤਨਾਉ. Pronoun.	<i>pron</i>
ਸਲੋਹ.	ਸਰਵਲੋਹ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>saloh</i>
ਸਵਾ.	ਸਲੋਕ ਵਾਰਾਂ ਤੇ ਵਧੀਕ.	<i>sava</i>
ਸਵੈਯੇ ਕਥ.	ਭੋਤੀ ਸਵੈਯੇ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>savrye 33</i>
ਸਾਰ.	ਸਾਰੰਗ ਰਾਗ.	<i>sar</i>
ਸਿੰਧੀ.	ਸਿੰਧੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>S</i>
ਸੁਹੀ.	ਸੁਹੀ ਰਾਗ.	<i>suhī</i>
ਸੁਰਸਾਵ.	ਸੁਰਯ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>suraj</i>
ਸੋਰ.	ਸੋਰਠ ਰਾਗ.	<i>sor</i>
ਸੰ.	ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Skī</i>
ਸੰਗਤਾ.	ਨਾਮ. Noun.	<i>n</i>
ਸੰਮਤ.	ਵਿਰੁਮੀ ਸਲ.	<i>sāmat</i>



ਸ੍ਰੀ.	ਸ੍ਰੀ ਰਾਗ.	sn
ਹਕਾਯਤ	ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਵਿੱਚ ਜ਼ਬਰਨਾਮੇ ਪਿੱਛੇ ਜੋ ੧੧ ਹਕਾਇਤਾਂ ਲਿਖੀਆਂ ਹਨ	hakayat
ਹਜਾਰੇ ੧੦.	ਹਜਾਰੇ ਸ਼ਬਦ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	hajare 10
ਹਨੂ.	ਹਨੂਮਾਨ ਨਾਟਕ, ਹਿੰਦੂ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	hanu
ਹਿੰ.	ਹਿੰਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	H
ਹੀ.	ਹੀਬ੍ਰੂ (Hebrew) ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਇਬਰਾਨੀ.	He
ਕੱਸਪਾਵ.	ਕਲਪ ਅਵਤਾਰ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	kassap
ਕੱਛਾਵ.	ਕੱਛਪ ਅਵਤਾਰ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	kacch
ਕਲਕੀ.	ਕਲਕੀ ਅਵਤਾਰ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	kalki
ਕਲਿ.	ਕਲਿਆਨ ਰਾਗ.	kali
ਕਾਵਿ ੫੨.	ਕਾਵਨ ਕਾਵਿ, ਸ੍ਰੀ ਦਸਮੇਸ਼ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਚਰਬਾਚੀ.	52 Poets
ਕਾਜ਼.	ਕਲਮੀਰੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	K
ਕਾਨ.	ਕਾਨੜਾ ਰਾਗ.	kan
ਕੇਦਾ.	ਕੇਦਾਰਾ ਰਾਗ.	keda
ਕ੍ਰਿ.	ਕ੍ਰਿਯਾ ਵਾਚਕ ਸ਼ਬਦ. Verb.	v
ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨਾਵ.	ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	krisen
ਕ੍ਰਿ. ਵਿ.	ਕ੍ਰਿਯਾ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ. Adverb.	adv
ਖਾ	ਖਾਲਸੇ ਦਾ ਸੰਕੇਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਸ਼ਬਦ.	xa
ਖਾਮ.	ਖਾਲਸੇ ਦੀ ਮਹਿਮਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	xam
ਕਉ.	ਕਉੜੀ ਰਾਗ.	gau
ਗੁਜ.	ਗੁਜਰਾਤੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ	Gj
ਗੁਪਤੁ.	ਗੁਰਪ੍ਰਤਾਪ ਸੂਰਯ (ਸੂਰਜ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼).	GPS
ਗੁਰਪਦ.	ਗੁਰਪਦ ਪ੍ਰੇਮ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼	gurupad
ਗੁਰਿ ੬.	ਗੁਰੁਵਿਲਾਸ ਛੀਵੀਂ ਪਾਰਸ਼ਾਹੀ ਦਾ.	GV 6
ਗੁਰਿ ੧੦.	ਗੁਰੁਵਿਲਾਸ ਦਸਵੀਂ ਪਾਰਸ਼ਾਹੀ ਦਾ.	GV 10
ਗੁਜ.	ਗੁਜਰੀ ਰਾਗ.	guj
ਗੋਛ.	ਗੋਛ ਰਾਗ.	g3d
ਗਗਨ.	ਗਗਨਪ੍ਰਬੋਧ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	gyan
ਗਉ.	ਗਉੜੀ.	gau
ਗਰਿਤੁ.	ਗਰਿਤੁ ਪਾਥਸ਼ਾਨ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	garitr
ਗੋਪਈ.	ਗੋਨਈ ਗੋਪਈ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	copai
ਗੋਬੀਸਾਵ.	ਗੋਬੀਸ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕ੍ਰਮਿਕਾ ਅਤੇ ਅਵਤਾਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	cobis
ਗੰਡੀ ੧.	ਗੰਡੀਚਰਿਤੁ ਵਭਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	c3di 1
ਗੰਡੀ ੨.	ਗੰਡੀਚਰਿਤੁ ਫੋਟਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	c3di 2
ਗੰਡੀ ੩.	ਗੰਡੀ ਦੀ ਵਾਰ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	c3di 3
ਗੰਦਾਵ.	ਗੰਦਮਾ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	c3dr
ਗੰਡਾ.	ਗੰਥੇ ਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	C
ਜ.	ਜਨਮ.	b

ਜਸ਼ਾਮ.	ਜਨਮਸਾਖੀ ਭਾਈ ਮਨੀ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਦੀ.	<i>JSBM</i>
ਜਸਾ.	ਜਨਮਸਾਖੀ ਭਾਈ ਬਾਲੇ ਵਾਲੀ.	<i>JSBB</i>
ਜਗਰਾਜ.	ਜਗ ਰਾਜੇ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>jug</i>
ਜਜਾਹਿ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਯਯਾਹਿ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>jayati</i>
ਜਨਮੇਜਯ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਜਨਮੇਜਯ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>janmejay</i>
ਜਫਰ.	ਜਫਰਨਾਮਹ.	<i>jafar</i>
ਜਲੰਧਰਾਵ.	ਜਲੰਧਰ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>jalंधhar</i>
ਜਿੰਦਗੀ.	ਜਿੰਦਗੀਨਾਮਾ, ਕਿਤਾਬ ਭਾਈ ਨੰਦ ਲਾਲ ਜੀ.	<i>jidgi</i>
ਜੀਜਾ.	ਜੀਜਾਵੰਤੀ ਰਾਗ.	<i>jeja</i>
ਜੈਤ.	ਜੈਤਸਰੀ ਰਾਗ.	<i>jet</i>
ਜੰਗਨਾਮ.	ਬਾਰ ਗੁਰੂ ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ, ਕਿਸੇ ਪ੍ਰੇਮੀ ਦੀ ਰਚਨਾ, ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਔਰੰਗਜ਼ੇਬ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਪੁਤ੍ਰੀ ਬੇਬੇ ਨਿਸਾ ਦਾ ਸਵਾਲ ਜਵਾਬ ਹੈ.	<i>jəgnama</i>
ਟੋਡੀ.	ਟੋਡੀ ਰਾਗ.	<i>todi</i>
ਡਿੰਗ.	ਡਿੰਗਲ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ. ਇਹ ਰਾਜਪੂਤਾਨੇ ਦੇ ਕਵੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਪੁਰਾਣੀ ਬੋਲੀ ਹੈ.	<i>Dg</i>
ਤਨਾਮ.	ਤਨਖਾਹ ਨਾਮਾ.	<i>tanama</i>
ਤਿਲੰ.	ਤਿਲੰਗ ਰਾਗ.	<i>trilāg</i>
ਤੁ.	ਤੁਰਕੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>T</i>
ਤੁਖਾ.	ਤੁਖਾਰੀ ਰਾਗ.	<i>tukha</i>
ਥਲੀ.	ਥਲੀ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Th</i>
ਦਖ.	ਦੱਖਣੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Dcn</i>
ਦੱਰਾਵ.	ਦੱਰਾਵੇਕ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>datt</i>
ਦਿਲੀਪ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਦਿਲੀਪ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>dilip</i>
ਦੀਗੋ.	ਦੀਵਾਨ ਗੋਯਾ (ਭਾਈ ਨੰਦਲਾਲ ਜੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਫ਼ਜ਼ਲਾਂ).	<i>digo</i>
ਦੇ.	ਦੇਹਾਂਤ.	<i>d</i>
ਦੇਵ.	ਦੇਵਗੰਧਾਰੀ ਰਾਗ.	<i>dev</i>
ਧਨਾ.	ਧਨਾਸਰੀ ਰਾਗ.	<i>dhana</i>
ਧਨੰਤਰਾਵ.	ਧਨੰਤਰਿ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>dhanāter</i>
ਧਾ, ਧਾਬੁ, ਮਸਦਰ.	Verbal root.	■
ਨਸੀਹਤ.	ਨਸੀਹਤ ਨਾਮਾ.	<i>nasihat</i>
ਨਟ.	ਨਟ ਰਾਗ.	<i>nat</i>
ਨਰਸਿੰਘਾਵ.	ਨਰਸਿੰਘ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>narsigh</i>
ਨਰਨਾਰਾਯਣ.	ਨਰ ਨਾਰਾਯਣ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>narnarayān</i>
ਨਰਾਵ.	ਨਰ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>narav</i>
ਨਾਪੁ.	ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼.	<i>NP</i>
ਪਹਾ.	ਪਹਾੜੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Pa</i>
ਪਰਸਰਾਮਾਵ.	ਪਰਸੁਰਾਮ ਅਵਤਾਰ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>paras</i>
ਪਰੀਕ੍ਰਿਤਰਾਜ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਪਰੀਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>prichat</i>

ਪਾ	ਪਾਲੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ	<i>Pl</i>
ਪਾਦਸਾਵ.	ਪਾਥਿਨਾਥ ਅਵਤਾਰ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>paras</i>
ਪੁਰਤ.	ਪੁਰਤਗਾਲੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Pg</i>
ਪੁਰ.	ਪੁਰਵੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Pu</i>
ਪੋਠੀ	ਪੋਠੋਹਾਰੀ ਲਿਖਤ.	<i>Po</i>
ਪੰਪੁ.	ਪੰਥਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼, ਗੁਰਮਤੀ ਗੁਰਮਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਕ੍ਰਿਤ.	<i>PP</i>
ਪੁਤਕ.	ਪੁਤਕਯ. Suffix.	<i>suf</i>
ਪ੍ਰਭਾ.	ਪ੍ਰਭਾਤੀ ਰਾਗ.	<i>prabha</i>
ਪ੍ਰਾ.	ਪ੍ਰਾਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>Pkt</i>
ਪ੍ਰਾਪੰਪੁ.	ਪ੍ਰਾਚੀਨ ਪੰਥਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼, ਸਰਦਾਰ ਚਰਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਕ੍ਰਿਤ.	<i>PPP</i>
ਪ੍ਰਿਥੁਰਜ	ਰਾਜਾ ਪ੍ਰਿਥੁ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>prithu</i>
ਭਾ.	ਫਾਰਸੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ	<i>P</i>
ਫ੍ਰ.	ਫ੍ਰੈਂਚ. French.	<i>F</i>
ਬਸੰ.	ਬਸੰਤ (ਵਸੰਤ) ਰਾਗ.	<i>bāsāt</i>
ਬਾਂਗਰ.	ਬਾਂਗਰ ਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ	<i>Bg</i>
ਬਾਵਨ.	ਬਾਵਨਅਖਰੀ.	<i>bavan</i>
ਬਿਹਾ.	ਬਿਹਾਗੜਾ ਰਾਗ.	<i>biha</i>
ਬਿਲਾ	ਬਿਲਾਵਲ ਰਾਗ.	<i>bila</i>
ਬੀ. ਸੀ.	B.C ਈਸਵੀ ਸਨ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ	<i>BC</i>
ਬੇਨਰਾਜ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਬੇਣ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>ben</i>
ਬੇਰਾ.	ਬੈਰਾਣੀ ਰਾਗ.	<i>bera</i>
ਬੰਨੇ.	ਭਾਈ ਬੰਨੇ ਵਾਲੀ ਸੁੰਨੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੀ ਬੀੜ.	<i>bēno</i>
ਬੁਹਮਾਵ.	ਬੁਹਮਾ ਦੇ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>braham</i>
ਭਗਤਵਾਲੀ	ਭਾਈ ਗੁਰਦਾਸ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਕਥਾਵਾਂ ਵਾਰ ਦੀ ਵਰਣਨਾ	<i>bhagtavli</i>
	ਭਾਈ ਮਨੀ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਕ੍ਰਿਤ.	
ਭਾਗੁ.	ਭਾਈ ਗੁਰਦਾਸ ਜੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਵਾਰਾਂ.	<i>BG</i>
ਭਾਗੁਕ.	ਭਾਈ ਗੁਰਦਾਸ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਕਥਿੱਤ.	<i>BGK</i>
ਭੈਰ	ਭੈਰਵੀ (ਭੈਰਵ) ਰਾਗ.	<i>bher</i>
ਮ.	ਮਹਲਾ, ਅਰਥਾਤ ਪਾਠਸ਼ਾਲੀ (ਸਭਿਕੁਰੂ).	<i>m</i>
ਮਕੇ.	ਮੱਕੇ ਮਦੀਨੇ ਦੀ ਕੋਸਟਿ.	<i>māgo</i>
ਮੋਢਾਵ.	ਮੋਢ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>mēcch</i>
ਮਨੁ.	ਮਨੁਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ.	<i>manu</i>
ਮਨੁਰਾਜ.	ਮਨੁ ਦੇ ਰਾਜ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਸੰਗ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	<i>manuraj</i>
ਮਰਾ.	ਮਹਾਰਾਸਟ੍ਰੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	<i>M</i>
ਮਲਾ.	ਮਲਾਵ ਰਾਗ.	<i>mala</i>
ਮਾ ਸੰ	ਮਾਧਵਾਨਲ ਸੰਗੀਤ.	<i>ma sāg</i>
ਮਾਧਪੀ	ਮਾਧ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ	<i>Mg</i>
ਮਾਝ	ਮਾਝ ਰਾਗ.	<i>mājh</i>

ਮਾਂਧਾਤਾ.	ਮਾਂਧਾਤਾ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	mādhata
ਮਾਰ.	ਮਾਰਵਾੜੀ	Mv
ਮਾਰੂ.	ਮਾਰੂ ਰਾਗ.	maru
ਮਾਲੀ.	ਮਾਲੀਗੋੜਾ ਰਾਗ.	mali
ਮੁਲ.	ਮੁਲਤਾਨੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	Ml
ਮੋਹਨੀ.	ਮੋਹਨੀ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	mohni
ਯੂਪਿਸਟਰ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	ਯੂਪਿਸਟਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	yudhisṣṭar
ਯੂ.	ਯੂਨਾਨੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	G
ਯੈ.	ਯੈਗਿਕ ਸ਼ਬਦ. Etymological.	cpd. ety
ਰਹਿਤ.	ਰਹਿਤਨਾਮਾ.	rehiz
ਰਾਗੁਰਾਜ.	ਰਾਜਾ ਰਾਗੁ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	raghu
ਰਾਮ.	ਰਾਮਕਲੀ ਰਾਗ.	ram
ਰਾਮਾਵ.	ਰਾਮ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	ramav
ਰੂਦ੍ਰਾਵ.	ਰੂਦ੍ਰ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਸੰਗ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	rudr
Latin.	ਲੈਟਿਨ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ.	L
ਲੋਕੋ.	ਲੋਕੋਕ੍ਰਿ. ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਕਹਿਨਾਵਰ.	prov
ਵਡ.	ਵਡਰੰਸ ਰਾਗ.	vəḍ
ਵਰਾਹ.	ਵਰਾਹ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	varah
ਵਾ	ਵਾਕਸ਼.	sen
ਵਾਮਨਾਵ.	ਵਾਮਨ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	vaman
ਵਾਰ ੧.	ਜਿਸ ਰਾਗ ਦੀ ਇੱਕ ਵਾਰ ਹੋ ਉਸ ਲਈ ਕੋਈ ਅੰਗ ਨਹੀਂ.	{ var 1 var 2 var 3 var 7
ਵਾਰ ੨.	ਜਿਸ ਰਾਗ ਦੀਆਂ ਇੱਕ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਵਾਰਾਂ ਹਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲਈ ਅੰਗ.	
ਵਾਰ ੩.	੧-੨-੩ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਹਨ, ਐਸੇ ਹੀ ਐਤ ਸੋਮ ਆਦਿ ਦਿਨਾਂ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ.	
ਵਾਰ ੭.	ਬਾਣੀ ਲਈ ਵਾਰ ੭ ਹੈ.	
ਵਿ.	ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ. Adjective.	adj
ਵਿਸਨਾਵ.	ਵਿਸਨੁ ਅਵਤਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਥਾ, ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.	visan
ਵਿਚਿਤ੍ਰ.	ਵਿਚਿਤ੍ਰ ਨਾਟਕ.	VN
ਵੜ.	ਅਵਤਾਰ. Particle.	part
ਬੁਜ.	ਬੁਜਭਾਸ਼ਾ (ਮਰੂਥਾ ਭ੍ਰਿੰਦਾਵਨ ਦੀ ਭੋਲੀ).	Vj
ਭ੍ਰਿੰਦ.	ਭ੍ਰਿੰਦ ਕਵਿ ਦੀ ਸਭਸਦੀ.	vrid

## NEW LETTERS

For writing in the standard language of a country, there is no need to form new letters. Whichever letters the scholars of the language have formed, those perform the whole task. While writing in a foreign language, the task gets tough. No wonder there is an urgent need to form new letters. For writing in Punjabi, the Gurmukhi letters are so flawless that no new formations are required.

ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ	ਅਰਬੀ ਫ਼ਾਰਸੀ	ਅਰਬੀ ਫ਼ਾਰਸੀ
ॐ ਓ-ਓਸਿ	۞ ਓ-ਤਕਲੀਫ਼	۞ ਮ-ਸਬੂਤ
ਸ਼ ਸ਼-ਸ਼ਹੀਦ	۞ ਫ਼-ਫ਼ਬੀਫ਼	س س-ਸਹੁਲਤ
ਖ਼ ਖ਼-ਸਟ ਖ਼ਾਸ਼ੁ	۞ ਹ-ਹਜਵ	ش ش-ਸ਼ਹੀਦ
ਸ਼ ਸ਼-ਸਮਾਘ	ع ه-ਹੁਰਾਮ	س س-ਸਫ਼ਰ
ਸ਼ ਸ਼-ਸਮਾ	ع م-ਮੁਸਥਕ	ع ع-ਅ-ਇ
ਜ਼ ਜ਼. ਜ਼ਾਨ (ਗ਼ਜ਼ਾਨ)	س ج-ਜਿਕਰ	ع م-ਮ-ਅ-ਇਲਮ
- ਹਸ਼ੀ	س ج-ਜ਼ਹਿਰ	ع ج-ਜ਼ਹਰਕ
: -ਫ਼:ਖ਼ ਨਮ:²	س ج-ਜ਼ਅਸਦਹਾ	ع ج-ਫ਼ੋਜ਼
ਮਨਸ਼³	س ج-ਜ਼ਯਾਫ਼ਤ	ع ج-ਫ਼ਤਲ
	س ج-ਜ਼ਹੁਰ	ع ج-ਚਸਮੇ ਮਾ:⁴

<sup>1</sup>This 'r' is marked over a character.

<sup>2</sup>This is called visarga.

<sup>3</sup>This marks a a-less consonant.

<sup>4</sup>This sign stands for a vowel sound in between [i] and [e].

## INTRODUCTION

After going through Pandit Tara Singh's *Guru Granth Kosh* in Sammat 1955 (1898 AD) and Bhai Hazara Singh's *Sri Guru Granth Kosh* in 1957 (1900 AD), I got the idea to especially prepare a useful good lexicon by including words which have appeared in *Guru Granth Sahib* and arranging them in the order of characters and vowel symbols.<sup>1</sup> For making this idea a success, I commenced a special study of *Sri Guru Granth Sahib* which took me five years to complete. As I started arranging the words in order and saw the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, I thought that there should be a similar reference book for Sikh literature which might properly distinguish all words contained in Sikh religious literature.

During Sammat 1963 (1906 AD), I studied *Dasam Granth*, and after that works of Bhai Gurdas, Bhai Nand Lal, *Sarab Loh Prakash*, *Guru Sobha*, *Anecdotes* by Bhai Mani Singh, *Gurupad Prem Prakash*, *Hukamnamas*, commentaries on *Gurubani* and several historical treatises. Having read them, I noted down words and after pondering over all aspects of etymology and semantics<sup>2</sup> and after discussing them from time to time with learned men, I succeeded in discovering their actual and suggestive meanings.

Due to several reasons, following the death of Maharaja Hira Singh of Nabha on May 10, 1912, I gave up service of the State; I went to Kashmir to spend the summer, and there on 20<sup>th</sup> May after *ardas* started writing *Gurushabad Ratnakar Mahan Kosh*. It was completed on February 6, 1926.

The completion of the book was followed by concern about its publication. Maharaja Brijendra Singh of Faridkot who had promised its printing and publication, had expired, and Maharaja Ripudaman Singh of Nabha, who for one and a half year had been giving ample funds for my staff and had sanctioned large amount of money for the printing of the book, abdicated and went away from Nabha. The Administrator of the state declared treasury as empty and declined to get the book published.

At last in consultation with some friends, it was decided that five hundred customers should be found each of whom would pay half the price of the book in advance thus enabling it to be sent for publication. For this purpose one thousand specimen booklets were got printed and distributed as also advertisements were issued to newspapers. Only for two

<sup>1</sup>In Pandit Tara Singh's Kosh, thus is the order in which words begin and end: ਸਕਿਤ, ਸਲਿਤਾ, ਸਮਰੀਤ, ਸਰਾ, ਸਰਸਮਾਸਿ, ਸਰਨ, ਸਮਨ, ਸਰਬ... etc. In Bhai Hazara Singh's Kosh, words observe this order as ਓਕ, ਓਕਤ, ਓਖਰ, ਓਲਾਓ, ਓਕ, ਓਖ, ਓਕਾਓਕਾ, ਓਜੁ, ਓਜਲ, ਓਜਕ, ਓਕਰਕ, ਓਟ... etc.

<sup>2</sup>"akāṁṣa pun योग्या सन्निधान पहिचान. tatparay cōtho mīle, hove sabadgyan."-Bhai Gulab Singh Ji. In this connection, See ਪ੍ਰਿੰਤਿ 4.



hundred copies did the customers come forward over nine months.<sup>1</sup>

Having been disappointed by the public, I appealed to the Sikh Maharajas, requested them to buy three hundred copies and favour me by assisting in the profitable venture. Maharaja Bhupendra Singh of Patiala called me to Chail on October 1, 1927 and issued an order that he would meet all expenditure on the *Mahan Kosh*, and that it would be published by the State of Patiala and that all advance payment received from the prospective buyers be returned forthwith. This was done and the printing of the book commenced at Sudarshan Press Amritsar on October 26, 1927 and ended on April 13, 1930.<sup>2</sup>

The contents of this *Mahan Kosh* (*Encyclopædia of The Sikh Literature*) the readers will know themselves by reading it, but to mention them briefly in the introduction seems appropriate indeed:

- (1) Included are words from all well-known books of prose and verse which relate to Sikhism.
- (2) Not only the alphabetical order of words, but that of the vowel symbols has also been maintained, like – ਅਉ [əu], ਅਉਸਰ [əusər], ਅਉਹਠ [əuhəθ], ਅਉਹਾਰ [əuhar], ਅਉਖ [əukh], ਅਉਖਦ [əukhəd], ਅਉਗੁਣ [əugun], ਅਉਘਟ [əughət], ਅਉਚਰ [əucər], ਅਉਛਕ [əuchək]... ਅਣਿਆਨ [əɪan], ਅਈਏ [əie], ਅਸ [əs], ਅਸਹ [əsəh], ਅਸਤ [əsət], ਅਸਤਾ [əsta], ਅਸਥਿ [əsəθɪ], ਅਸਥਿਰ [əsθɪr] ਅਸਨ [əsən], ਅਸਪ [əsəp], ਅਸਬਾਬ [əsəbāb], ਅਸਮਰਥ [əsəməθ], ਅਸਮਾਨ [əsəman], ਅਸਰਫੀ [əsərfhi], ਅਸਾ [əsə], ਅਸਾਡਾ [əsəḍa], ਅਸਾਧ [əsədh], ਅਸਾਰ [əsar], ਅਸਿ [əsɪ], ਅਸਿਤ [əsɪt], ਅਸੀਸ [əsɪs], ਅਸੀਮ [əsɪm], ਅਸੀਲ [əsɪl], ਅਸੁ [əsɪ], ਅਸੁਚਿ [əsɪucɪ], ਅਸੁਰ [əsɪr], ਅਸੁਆ [əsɪuə], ਅਸੁਤ [əsɪt], ਅਸੇਖ [əsəkʰ], ਅਸੈ [əsɛ], ਅਸੋਕ [əsok], ਅਸੋਚ [əsoc], ਅਸੰਖ [əsəkʰ], ਅਸੰਗਤ [əsəṅgat], ਅਸੰਭਵ [əsəbhəv], ਅੱਸੀ [əssi], ਅੱਸੁ [əssu],<sup>3</sup> ਅਸੁ [əʃru] etc.
- (3) Meanings of words have been clarified by mentioning their roots and derivation. In this regard, readers are required to keep in mind that in Sanskrit 1708 roots have resulted in lacs of words. On further investigation, it seems valid to hold that betwixt the roots and the words formed therefrom, supreme is the conceived meaning. From √ ਅਸ੍ is derived ਅਸਿ [əsɪ]. The root means 'to cut'. On this basis, ਅਸਿ can without any problem be used for ਕੁਹਾੜਾ [kuhara], ਛਵੀ [chəvhi] or ਟੋਕਾ [toka], but by extension this word has been used by scholars for a sword too.
- (4) If a word has several meanings, its components are given and with examples their meanings are classified. See ਸਚ, ਹਰਿ, ਕਾਮ, ਗਤਿ, ਗੁਣ, ਨਾਰ, ਨਿਹੰਗ, ਪੀਰ, ਬਾਮ, ਬਾਰ, ਰਾਮ... etc.
- (5) If a noun relates to a Puran, Simriti or Shastar, its full detail is provided. See ਉਗ੍ਰਸੇਨ, ਅਸੁਮੇਧ, ਬੁਨਹਸੇਫ, ਗੋਜ, ਜਨਕ, ਪੁਰਖ, ਪ੍ਰਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ, ਮਧੁ, ਮਨੁ, ਯਾਗਯਵਲਕ੍ਯ... etc.

<sup>1</sup>Order for seventy copies was placed by Sardar Bahadur Sardar Dharam Singh, a government contractor.

<sup>2</sup>I spent 28 years in identifying words, explicating them and checking their proofs.

<sup>3</sup>Conjunct characters come after matras, that is why words like ਅੱਸੀ and ਅੱਸੁ follow ਟਿੱਪੀ [tɪppi] (nasalization) as a conjunct character will come after a character with an ਅਧਿਕ [ədhiḱ] if they were written using Sanskrit pattern अस्सी, अस्सु, conjunct characters not being there [həl] sign has occasionally been used as in ਪੁਲਕ.

- (6) Brief referential detail is given to explain words relating to history. See ਅਫ਼ਗ਼ਾਨਿਸਤਾਨ, ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ, ਹਕੀਕਤਗਾਇ, ਹਰਿਸੁਚੰਦ੍ਰ, ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ, ਨੰਦ, ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਰਾਜ... etc.
- (7) Full location of gurdwaras, alongwith historical account, is given. See ਅਬਿਚਲਨਗਰ, ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ, ਆਨੰਦਪੁਰ, ਕਰਤਾਰਪੁਰ, ਚਮਕੌਰ, ਨਾਨਕਿਆਨ, ਬਗਦਾਦ, ਮੁਕਤਸਰ, ਲਹੌਰ... etc.
- (8) Full specification is provided of words relating to geography. See ਢੁੱਚ, ਕਾਬ, ਕਾਬੁਲ, ਦਿੱਲੀ, ਪੰਚਾਲ, ਮਢ੍ਰ, ਰਾਵਾ... etc.
- (9) Full effort has been made to explain botanical names deriving from Latin. See ਢੁੱਢ੍ਰਕ, ਅਕਾਸਬੇਲ, ਤਗਰ, ਤਿਲਕ, ਮੈਲਸਰੀ, ਲਸਣ... etc.
- (10) Elucidation is given of words concerning science. See ਘੁੰਮਣਘੇਰ, ਬਿਜਲੀ, ਫੁੱਲ... etc.
- (11) Correct forms are given of historical names which with the passage of time and colloquial pronunciation have so changed that it is difficult to specify their original or real formations, as in case of ਅਦ੍ਰਹਮਾਨ [adrahman], ਅਬੂਰਬੇਲਾ [abutibela], ਖੋਜ ਸਨਾਵਰ [khoj janavar], ਟਟੀਹਰੀ ਸ਼ੇਖ [ṭaṭihri šekh], ਸ਼ੇਖ ਬ੍ਰਹਮ [šekh brāham], ਢਬਾਈ [ḍhābai], ਲੋਣੀ ਅਖਤਰ [loṇi akhtar]... etc.
- (12) Religious terms relating to Islam, Christianity, Parsees, have been distinguished and explained in full. See ਇਸਲਾਮ ਦੇ ਫਿਰਕੇ, ਇੰਜੀਲ, ਈਸਾ, ਈਦ, ਹੱਜ, ਕੁਰਾਨ, ਖਲੀਫਾ, ਜਗ਼ਾਰ, ਨਮਾਜ਼, ਪਾਰਸੀ, ਫਰਿਸ਼ਤਾ, ਮੁਹੰਮਦ, ਮੂਸਾ... etc.
- (13) At several places, maps, sketches and images have been provided to facilitate their understanding. See ਅਬਿਚਲਨਗਰ, ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ, ਸ਼ਸਤ੍ਰ, ਸਾਜ, ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰੀ ਪੰਛੀ, ਸ਼ਿੰਘ, ਦਿੱਲੀ, ਨਾਨਕਪੰਥੀ, ਬਗਦਾਦ, ਲਹੌਰ... etc.
- (14) Thorough research has been undertaken in the case of musical terms. See ਸੂਤ੍ਰਿ, ਸੂਰ, ਠਾਟ, ਬਿਲਾਵਲ, ਭੈਰਵ, ਮੂਰਛਨਾ, ਰਾਗ... etc.
- (15) Words appearing as riddles have been elaborately explained. See ਸਸਿਅਨੁਜਨਨਿ ਜਾ ਚਰ ਨਾਥ ਸਤ੍ਰੁ, ਚਖਧਰਸਤ੍ਰੁ ਧਰ ਧਰ, ਪ੍ਰਿਥਵੀਬਿੰਦ ਪੰਚਾਨਨ, ਰਿਪੁਸਮੁਦ੍ਰੁਪਿਤ ਕਾਨਅਰਿ... etc.
- (16) Detail is given about words relating to medicines and diseases. See ਸੌਂਫ, ਸੰਨਿਪਾਤ, ਹਲਕ, ਹੈਸਾ, ਜਵਾਇਨ, ਤਾਪ, ਦਾਰਚੀਨੀ, ਬਨਛੜਾ, ਮਿਰਗੀ... etc.
- (17) Pronunciation of words taken from Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, etc. has been clarified by putting them in the source language.

It is also essential to tell the readers that words of different languages which after absorption by the Punjabi language have totally changed their form and meaning, should in their present form and meaning be taken as correct. It is not proper to call them incorrect and relegate them to their former shape.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>With the passage of time, spellings of words change in all the languages. However, current orthography does not regard obsolete spellings wrong as in Ramayan: ਧ੍ਰੁਸੁਮੁਖੇ for ਧ੍ਰੁਸੁਮੁਖੇ, ਹਨ੍ਯਾਤ੍ਰ for ਹਨ੍ਯਾਨ੍ਤ੍ਰ; ਧ੍ਰੁਸੁਮੁਖੀ for ਧ੍ਰੁਸੁਮੁਖੀ; ਅਧਿਗਾਯਤ for ਅਧਿਗਾਯਤ; ਰਯਾ for ਰਯਿਯਾ; ਰਯਾਨੀ for ਰਯਾਨੀ. Similarly, in old English words: aboute (about); bricke (brick); Cabull (Kabul); gode (good); hande (hand); heuen (heaven); hight (height); hys (his); lande (land); Londinium (London); Noapolis (Naples); nyght (night); preue (prove); speche (speech); tonne (ton); trouthe (truth) etc. are not incorrect.

Scholars have divided words into eight categories, viz, ਤ੍ਵਸਮ [tatsam], ਅਰਧ ਤ੍ਵਸਮ [aradh tatsam], ਤਦਭਵ [tadbhav], ਮਿਸ਼੍ਰਿਤ [mishrit], ਅਨੁਕਰਣ [anukaran], ਪ੍ਰਤਿਪੁਨਿ [pratidhvani], ਸਾਕੇਤਕ [saketak], and ਸੰਕਿਪ੍ਤ [saksipt].

- (a) ਤ੍ਵਸਮ (unaltered) are those words which after absorption into Punjabi/other languages retain their original form and meaning. For example ਉੱਤਮ [uttam], ਉਦਾਰ [udar], ਉਪਕਾਰ [upkar], ਉਪਮਾ [upma], ਅਨੰਤ [anāt], ਅਪਮਾਨ [apman], ਅੰਤ [āt], ਅੰਨ [ān], ਇੱਛਾ [iccha], ਸੁਖ [sukh], ਸੁਗੰਧ [sugādh], ਸੇਵਾ [seva], ਹਠ [haṭh], ਹਲ [hal], ਹੰਸ [hās], ਕਥਾ [katha], ਕੀਲ [kil], ਕੋਟ [koṭ], ਗੁਣ [gūṇ], ਚਿੰਤਾ [cīta], ਚੰਚਲ [cācal], ਜਗਤ [jagat], ਜਾਪ [jap], ਜਾਰ [jar], ਤੇਜ [tej], ਤੋਲ [tol], ਦਾਸ [das], ਦਾਨ [dan], ਦਿਨ [din], ਧਨ [dhan], ਧੂਪ [dhup], ਨਾਮ [nam], ਨੀਚ [nic], ਪਲ [pal], ਪੁਲ [pul], ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦ [prasad], ਪ੍ਰਾਣ [praṇ], ਫਲ [phal], ਫਲ [hal], ਬੰਧਨ [bādhān], ਭਜਨ [bhajan], ਭਾਰ [bhar], ਭੋਗ [bhog], ਮੱਲ [mall], ਮਿੱਥੁ [mitr], ਮੋਹ [moh], ਮੰਗਲ [māṅgal], ਮੰਤ੍ਰ [mātr], ਰਸ [ras], ਰਣ [raṇ], ਰਥ [rath], ਰਾਜਾ [raja], ਰੂਪ [rup], ਰੋਮ [rom], ਲੋਕ [lok], ਲੋਭ [lobh], ਵਸਤੁ [vastu] etc. are from Sanskrit;

ਉੱਮਤ [ummāt], ਅਮਾਨਤ [amanāt], ਅਮੀਰ [amīr], ਔਰਤ [urāt], ਸਨਦ [sanad], ਸਬਬ [sabab], ਸਰਦਾਰ [sardar], ਸਲਾਮ [salam], ਹਵੇਲੀ [haveli], ਹਿੰਮਤ [hīmat], ਹੌਲ [hol], ਕਬਾਬ [kabab], ਕਮਾਲ [kamāl], ਕਮੀ [kami], ਕਿਤਾਬ [kitāb], ਕੁਰਸੀ [kursi], ਗੁਨਾਹ [gunah], ਚਮਨ [cāman], ਜਹਾਨ [jahan], ਜਲਸਾ [jalsā], ਜਾਨ [jan], ਜਿਗਰ [jigar], ਜੰਗ [jāṅg], ਤੀਰ [tir], ਦਸਤਾਰ [dastār], ਦਰਗਾਹ [dargah], ਦਰਜਾ [darja], ਦਰਦ [darad], ਦਿਲ [dil], ਦੀਨ [din], ਦੀਵਾਨ [divan], ਦੇਗ [deg], ਦੌਲਤ [dolāt], ਨਹਿਰ [nahir], ਨਰਦ [narad], ਨਰਮ [narām], ਨਵਾਬ [navāb], ਨੋਕ [nok], ਨੌਬਤ [nobāt], ਬੰਦ [bānd], ਮਦਰਸਾ [madrasa], ਮਰਦ [marad], ਮਾਲ [mal], ਮੁਰਦਾਰ [murdar], ਮੁਰੱਬੀ [murābbi], ਮੁਰੀਦ [murid], ਮੋਰਚਾ [morca], ਮੌਜ [moj], ਮੋਤ [mot]... etc. are from Persian/Arabic; and ਅਪੀਲ [āpil], ਸਕੂਲ [sakul], ਸੋਡਾ [soḍā], ਕਲਾਸ [kalās], ਕਾਲਰ [kalār], ਕਾਲਿਜ [kalij], ਕੇਸ [kes], ਕੋਟ [koṭ], ਕੋਰਟ [korāt], ਕੀਪੌਂਡਰ [kēpōḍar], ਗੇਮ [gem], ਗੋਲ [gol], ਟਾਈ [tai], ਟੈਨਿਸ [tenis], ਟ੍ਰੈਮਵੇ [trāmve], ਡਾਕਟਰ [ḍakṭar], ਨਿਥ [nib], ਪਲੀਡਰ [paliḍar], ਪੋਲੋ [polo], ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ [profesār], ਬੂਟ [but], ਬੈਰਿਸਟਰ [berisṭar], ਬੋਰਡਿੰਗ [bordīṅg], ਮਾਸਟਰ [master], ਮੈਚ [mec], ਮੋਟਰ [motar]... etc. are from English.

- (b) ਅਰਧ ਤ੍ਵਸਮ (half-altered) are those which have somewhat changed in writing and pronunciation, but not much in their shape, for example ਉੱਚਾ [ucca], ਉੱਜਲ [ujjal], ਉੱਦਮ [uddam], ਅਕਾਸ [akas], ਅਗੰਮ [agām], ਅਨਿੱਤ [anitt], ਇਕਾਤ [ikāt], ਸਮਰੱਥ [samrāthh], ਸੂਰਜ [suraj], ਸੰਜੋਗ [sājog], ਕਲੋਲ [kalol], ਕਾਰਜ [karaj], ਕੋਸ [kos], ਗਿਆਨ [gian], ਚਿਤਿ [chitr], ਚਿਨ [chin], ਜਮ [jam], ਜੈ [je], ਜੋਗ [jog], ਜੋਧਾ [jodha], ਦਇਆ [daia], ਦੁਆਰ [duar], ਨਿੰਦਿਆ [nidia], ਨੈਣ [nen], ਪੁੰਨ [pūn], ਪੁਰਖ [purakh], ਪ੍ਰਾਨਮੁਖੀ [prānmukhi], ਬਾਹਰ [bahar], ਬਿਜੋਗ [bijog], ਬ੍ਰਾਹਮਣ [brahmāṇ], ਭਗਤ [bhagat], ਭੈ [bhe], ਮਰਜਾਦਾ [marjāda], ਮਾਇਆ [maia], ਰਾਤ [rat], ਲੱਛਮੀ [lacchmi], ਵਟਸ [vaṭaj], ਵਰਖਾ [varkha], ਵਿੰਦਿਆ [vidia] . etc. are from Sanskrit;

and ਸਹੀਦ [sahid], ਸੱਕਰ [səkkar], ਸਜਾ [səja], ਸਰਬਰ [sarbat], ਸਾਹਬ [sahab], ਸਾਦੀ [sadi], ਸੈਤਾਨ [setan], ਹਜਾਰ [hajar], ਹਜਰ [hajar], ਕਸਾਈ [kasai], ਕਬਜਾ [kabja], ਕਰਜ [karaj], ਕਾਗਜ [kagaj], ਖਸਮ [khasam], ਗੁੱਸਾ [gussa], ਚਰਖਾ [carkha], ਜਰੂਰਤ [jarurat], ਜੋਰ [jor], ਤਮਾ [tama], ਤੋਸਾ [tosa], ਨਗਾਰਾ [nagara], ਬਾਜ [baj], ਮਨਜੂਰ [manjur], ਲਿਹਾਜ [lihaj]... etc. are from Arabic-Persian;

and ਅਸਟਾਮ [astam], ਅਫਸਰ [aphsar], ਸਕਿੰਡ [sakid], ਕਪਤਾਨ [kaptan], ਕਲਾਬੀਨ [karabin], ਕੁਨੈਨ [kunen], ਜਰਨੈਲ [jernel], ਟਿੱਕਸ [tikkas], ਟੈਮ [tam], ਡਿਗਰੀ [digri], ਦਰੇਸੀ [daresi], ਪਰਲੂਨ [patlun], ਪਰੇਟ [peret], ਪਿਸਤੌਲ [pistol], ਬੇਰਾ [bera], ਬੋਤਲ [botel], ਮਿੱਟ [mit], ਮੀਲ [mil], ਰਾਜਮਟ [rajmat], ਰਪੋਟ [rapot], ਰਫਲ [raphal] etc. are from English.

- (c) **ਡਵਰਡ** (evolved) are those words which, come from Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian and English, and have altogether changed their former shape. The following will make it amply clear :

Sanskrit	Punjabi	Example
ਉਸਨੀਕ	ਉਸਨੀਕ	"sīr pəhī usnik-hī nik bənai."-NP
ਉਦ੍ਗਿਰਣ	ਉਗਲਣਾ	"bikhu kadhe mukh uglare."-m 4 var gəu 1.
ਅਪ੍ਰਤ	ਅਉਤ	"əut jənedā jai."-m 1 var ram 1
ਅਭਿਜਿਤ	ਅਭੀਭੁ	"navənu purəbu əbhicu."-tukha chāt m 4
ਸਪਰ੍ਹੀ	ਸਉਕਨਿ	"səukanī ghər ki kāt tiagi."-asa m 5.
ਸਤਨਿਰਤਿ	ਸਤਿਨਿਰਤਿ	"səti nīrəti bujhe je koi."-sukhmani
ਕਬਰ	ਕਬਰੋ	"jiu kəcən koṭhari cərio, kəbro hot phiro."-sar m 5.
ਕਿਕਾਟ	ਕਿਆਟਾ	"əsmani kiaṭa chikionu."-var ram 3.
ਉਦ੍ਗਿਰ	ਖਰਬਾਰੂ	"kharbaru khira."-BG
ਅਭੋਹਣਿ	ਖੁਹਣਿ	"khima vihūne khəpige khuhəṇi ləkh əśəkh."-oṣkar.
ਗਵੇਸਣਾ	ਗਾਪਣਾ	"nə gəlī gakhie."-BG
ਗੋਸੁਆਮੀ	ਗੁਸਾਈ	"gusai ! pətapu tuharo dīṭha."-sar ə m 5.
ਬੀਲਾਲ	ਗੁਲਾਲੂ	"kəmal əlipət he se hətha vici gulalu."-m 4 var sri
ਘਸਟ	ਘਸਟਾ	"ghasi cəḍənu jəsu ghəsia."-kəli m 4.
ਜਾਹਨਵੀ	ਜਾਹਰਨਵੀ	"jaharəvi tpe bhəgīrəthi əni."-mala m 4
ਗੋਪਪਸਨ	ਗੋਪਣਾ	"jo gur gope apṇa, su bhəla nahī."-m 4 var gəu 1
ਬਨਿਸੁਰ	ਛਨਿਛਰ	"chənīcher vari səuṇ səsət bicaru."-bīla m 3 var 7
ਜਮਾਇ	ਜਵਾਈ	"kuṛəm səke nalī jəvai."-asa m 4
ਜਲੋਕਾ	ਜੋਕ	"jiu kuṣṭi tənī jok."-sar surdas.
ਧੀਵਰ	ਝੀਵਰੂ	"ihu jiu mächli, jhivaru trisna kalu."-m 1 var ram 1.
ਵਿਸ਼ਿ	ਭੀਠਿ	"chike pər teri bəhutu dīṭhi."-bəśāt kabir.
ਤਤ੍ਵਵੇਤਾ	ਤਤਵਿੰਦ	"moxh tətvid məhi jan nīrdhar he."-NP.
ਤ੍ਰਿਪਟ	ਤਪਤ	"təpər jhar vichai."-BG
ਤਾਂਬੂਲ	ਤਮੋਲ	"kajal har təmol rəs."-var maru 2 m 5

ਧਵਲਹਮੰਤ	ਧਉਲਹਰ	"kit-hi kami na dhaulhar jitu hari bisrae."— <i>suhi m 5.</i>
ਨਪਤ੍ਰਿ	ਨੱਤਰ	"put pota parota natta."— <i>BG</i>
ਪੁਲਪਨ	ਪਇਅੰਪ	"nanak parāpe karhu kirpa."— <i>bila chāt m 5.</i>
ਪ੍ਰਾਯਸ਼ਿੱਤ	ਪਰਾਛਤ	"sagal parachat lathe."— <i>sor m 5.</i>
ਪੁਤਿਵੇਸ਼ਿਨੀ	ਪਤੋਸਤਿ	"parosani puchile nama."— <i>sor namdev.</i>
ਮਾਤ੍ਰਿਸ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਿ	ਮਾਸੀ	"masi or msa jag vividh vikhyata he."— <i>BGK.</i>
ਲਵੰਗ	ਲਉਗ	"kinhi laug supari."— <i>keda kabir.</i>
...	...	...
<b>Arabic-Persian</b>	<b>Punjabi</b>	<b>Example</b>
ਬਛਸ	ਕਉਸ	"kause sapet payala."— <i>bher namdev.</i>
ਕਾਥਾ	ਕਹਾਨੀ	"galhu kavar kholi pahina."— <i>BG</i>
ਕੋਚਨਿਸ਼	ਕੁਨਸ	"kunsā kini tin prabina."— <i>GPS.</i>
ਖੁਸ਼ਹਸਰਾ	ਖੁਸਰਾ	"khusre kia gharvasu?"— <i>m 1 var majh.</i>
ਖੁਗੀਰ	ਖੁਰਗੀਰ	"jin khurgir sabhu pavit hahi."— <i>m 4 var sor</i>
ਜੁਜਾਮ-ਵਾਲਾ	ਜਜਮਾਲਾ	"cunī vekhi kadhe jimalia."— <i>var asa.</i>
ਤਕੀਯਰ	ਤਕੀਯ	"marhate dakhni kiye tagir."— <i>PPP.</i>
ਵਿਥਾਬਤ	ਤਬੀਬੀ	"satiguru pura kare tabibi."— <i>BG</i>
ਤਮ੍ਹਲੁਕੁ	ਤਮਲੁਕ	"tisu maria sōgi na talka."— <i>maru solhe m 5.</i>
ਦੁੰਬਾਲਹ	ਦੁਮਾਲੜਾ	"me gur mili uc dumalra."— <i>sri m 5 pepai.</i>
ਨਜ਼ਦੀਕ	ਨਜੀਕਿ	"gur ke sabadi najiki pachanhu."— <i>maru solhe m 3.</i>
ਨਮੂਸ	ਨਮੋਸੀ	"us di namosi hon lagi."— <i>JSBB</i>
ਨੀਯਤ	ਨੀਤ	"us di nit badli vekhke."— <i>JSBB.</i>
ਨੁਬਦੀ	ਨੁਕਦੀ	"nugadi modak adik brfd."— <i>GPS.</i>
ਬਜ਼ਹਕਾਰੀ	ਬਜਗਾਰੀ	kiukari paraa hoi bajgari."— <i>BG</i>
ਮਸਲਹਤ	ਮਸਲਤਿ	"bio puchi na maslati dhare."— <i>gūḍ m 5.</i>
ਮਸਤਵਰ		
ਮਸਸਿਦ	ਮਸੀਤਿ	"kia masiti sir nae?"— <i>prabha kabir.</i>
ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰ	ਮਜੂਰ	"brfd majur lage tab ai."— <i>GPS.</i>
ਮੁਅਤਬਰ	ਮਾਤਬਰ	"pāthyo matbar tāke pas."— <i>GPS</i>
ਮੁਤਸੱਦੀ	ਮੁਸੱਦੀ	"anik musaddi karte kar."— <i>GPS.</i>
ਲਿਧਾਫ	ਲੇਫ	"na jalu leph tulaia."— <i>vād alahani m 1.</i>
...	...	...

Similar is the rule applicable to tadbhav words from English, Portuguese and French languages—ਅਜੀਟਵ-Adjutant; ਅਤਾਲੀ-Orderly; ਹਸਪਤਾਲ-Hospital; ਕਮਾਨ-Command; ਕਰਨੈਲ-Colonel; ਕਾਰਤੂਸ-Cartouche; ਕੁਮੇਦਾਨ-Commandant; ਗ੍ਰੇਨਾਡੀਲ-Grenadier; ਗਿਟਸ-Gaiters; ਗੁਲਸਰੀ-Bull's eye; ਦਰਜਨ-Dozen; ਪਲਟਣ-Battalion or Platoon; ਪਾਦਰੀ-Padre; ਫਲਾਨੈਲ-Flannel; ਬਟਨ-Bouton; ਮੇਮ-Madam; ਰਪੋਟੀਅ-Reporter; ਰੰਗਰੂਟ-Recruit; ਲਫਟੈਂਟ-Lieutenant; ਲਾਟ-Lord; ਲਾਲਟੈਂਟ-Lantern ... etc.

- (d) ਮਿਸ਼੍ਰਿਤ (mixed) words are those which have come into being through a combination of two or more languages, for example ਅਣੀਆਲੇ ਤੀਰ [əṇiale tīr], ਸਾਹਿਬ ਸਿੰਘ [sahib sīṅh], ਸੁਦਰਸ਼ਨ ਪ੍ਰੈਸ [sudarśan pres], ਸੁਲਤਾਨਪੁਰ [sultanpur], ਹਕੀਕਤਚਾਟਿ [həkiqatcāṭi], ਹਰਿ ਕੀ ਪੋਤੀ [harī kī potī], ਹੁਗਲੀਬੰਦਰ [huglibāṇḍar], ਕੁਬੋਲ [kubol], ਖਾਲਸਾਕਾਲਿਸ [khalṣakālīṣ], ਗੁਰਬਖਸ਼ ਸਿੰਘ [gurbakhaṣ sīṅh], ਗੁਰੂਭਾਸ [gurubhāṣ], ਜਾਰਾਜਨਗਰ [jaraṇnagar], ਮੁਖਲਿਸਗੜ੍ਹ [mukhlisgarh], ਰੇਲਗੱਡੀ [relgāḍḍī], ਲਾਯਲਪੁਰ [layalpūr]... etc.
- (e) ਅਨੁਕਰਣ (imitation) words are formed by imitating some sound, for example ਸਾਂ ਸਾਂ [sā sā], ਸੁੰ ਸੁੰ [sū sū], ਟਣ ਟਣ [ṭaṇ ṭaṇ], ਟੈ ਟੈ [ṭē ṭē], ਠਾਹ ਠਾਹ [ṭah ṭah], ਠੈ ਠੈ [ṭhē ṭhē], ਢੁਗ ਢੁਗ [ḍug ḍug], ਢੈ ਢੈ [ḍē ḍē], ਧੜਮ [dharam]... etc.
- (f) ਪੁਰਿਧੁਨਿ (resonance) words are formed by juxtaposing words of similar sound such as ਕੱਟ ਵੱਟ [kaṭṭ vaṭṭh], ਖਾਣਾ ਦਾਣਾ [khāṇa ḍāṇa], ਪਾਣੀ ਧਾਣੀ [paṇī ḍhāṇī], ਪੂਰੀ ਊਰੀ [pūrī urī], ਮਾਰ ਧਾਰ [mar ḍhar]... etc.<sup>1</sup>
- (g) ਸਾਥੇਤਕ (allusive) words are those which by referring to certain traits or qualities carry special meaning such as ਉਲੂ (owl) for a stupid person, or ਅਨੰਦ for marriage.
- (h) ਸੰਕਿਪ੍ਤ (abbreviated) words are formed by shortening others such as saba from ṣadbaṣ, sudi from ṣukal dīṇ, badi from bahul dīṇ.
- (18) Literary terms are provided detailed definition and explication, See ਉੱਲਾਸ, ਅਨੁਪਾਸ, ਸਵੈਯਾ, ਸਾਰ, ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਨ, ਚਿਤ੍ਰਪਦਾ, ਛੋਪੜ, ਦੀਪਕ, ਦੋਹਰਾ, ਭਾਵ, ਭੁਜੰਗਪ੍ਰਯਾਤ, ਰਸ, ਰੂਪਕ... etc.
- (19) Errors committed by historians have been rectified with full evidences, See ਜਯਸਿੰਘ, ਧੂਬਰੀ, ਬੀਰੋ ਬੀਬੀ etc.
- (20) Words relating to rituals are explained in full. See ਐੱਸੀ, ਕਾਂਉਂ ਉਛਾਉਣਾ, ਜੁਹ ਵਿੱਚ ਧਨ ਪਾਉਣਾ, ਰਣੀ ਫੁਹਣੀ, ਪਾਣੀ ਵਾਰਣਾ... etc.
- (21) Difficult words, phrases or lines are indicated by the first word of the line followed by the remaining a couplet or quatrain. See ਅਨਮੋਲਿਆ ਮੰਦਲ ਬਾਜੈ, ਅਧਮ ਚੰਡਾਲੀ, ਏਕ ਮਰੰਤ ਦੇਇ ਮੁਏ, ਤੀਸ ਟਿਕੁ ਅਰੁ ਪੰਜਿ ਸਿਧੁ, ਭੀਲੁ, ਪਹਿਲਾ ਪੂਤੁ ਪਿਛੀਰੀ ਮਾਈ. etc.
- (22) Certain lexicographers and scholars not understanding the grammatical rules of Prakrit and Punjabi grammar applicable to derivations from Sanskrit have given wrong meanings contrary to context. These words have been corrected so as to be in accordance with Gurbani. See ਸੁੰਨ 9, ਗੁਲਾਲੁ 2, ਪਗਾਰ 3, ਪਰਲ 2, ਪਾਸ... etc.
- (23) Some additional words have been given against lexicographical traditions so that semi-literate scholars do not misinterpret Gurbani wilfully by going against the scriptural texts. For instance ਚਉਤਿ [caurī] after ਚਉਤ [caur], ਰਿੰਨਿ [rīṇhī] after ਰਿੰਨੁ [rīṇh] have been separately put. Similarly See ਗੁਰਿ, ਜਪਿ, ਮਨਿ, ਮੰਘਰਿ... etc.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Ruralites, use onomatopoeic words as ਕੱਟੀ ਕੱਟੀ, ਪੱਟੀ ਪੂਰੀ, ਰੱਟੀ ਰੇਟੀ... etc.

<sup>2</sup>I, myself, have heard certain scholarly persons pronounce ਜੋ ਚਉਤਿ as ਚਉਤੁ and ਕੁਹਿ ਭਰਾ ਰਿੰਨੁ ਖਾਇਆ as ਕੁਹਿ ਭਰਾ ਰਿੰਨੁ ਖਾਇਆ. Through mispronunciation they play havoc with meanings.



- (24) New letters have been devised to transliterate in Punjabi the words of Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian so as to enable their correct pronunciation.<sup>1</sup> Historians of languages know that a word after entering another language becomes a part of that language. To relegate such Punjabi words back to their original form would be a hostile act against the mother tongue. See illustrations under heading seventeen of word-distinctions and altered words.
- (25) At the end of the illustrations, information is provided about poets and their writings.<sup>2</sup> A list of symbols used has been given in the beginning of the book under the head 'ABBREVIATIONS'

To give detail of obstacles and disappointments faced during the preparation and publication of this book would lessen the enthusiasm of the writers. However it is also necessary to mention in passing that our community has very little regard for work of this kind. Not many know how such works are written and what benefit can be drawn from them.

I am highly indebted and grateful to those votaries of knowledge who provided me help in this venture, especially reverend Bhai Bishan Singh Ji, Mahant Gurdwara Baba Ajapal Singh, Nabha, who took great pain in writing in order the words noted by me from numerous volumes, Pandit Krishandas Shastri Udasin, professor Teja Singh, M.A., Khalsa College and Bhai Dharmant Singh who gave valuable suggestions during the revision. Raja Sir Daljit Singh of Kapurthala and Sardar Mukand Singh Engineer Simla spared time to write on 'rags', Bhai Mohan Singh Vaid of Jarn Taran and Bhai Dharam Singh Ji Vaid of Budiala, helped in writing about diseases. Sardar Nand Singh Ramgarhia of Simla contributed a lot in the preparation of maps of gurdwaras, Maulana Maulavi Hakim Mirza Muhammad Nazir Sahib Asshe, Munshi Fazil took the trouble of replying to history-related queries, Late Dhani Ram 'Chartik', Printer Sudarshan Press Amritsar, not behaving like a businessman but as a votary of knowledge, published it, excellently with enthusiasm and devotion. Last of all, I am grateful to the court of Patiala entitled to blessing from Satguru and honour from Sikh Panth through the benevolence of which this book has reached the readers.<sup>3</sup>

I am highly indebted to those scholars whose histories, glossaries, dictionaries etc. have been helpful in this endeavour of mine.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>See under 'New Letters'.

<sup>2</sup>Such quotations as carry no names of authors at the end are mine.

<sup>3</sup>Due to the publication of 1000 copies instead of 500 as envisaged earlier, the increase of pages from 3000 to 3338 and the retention of scholars for supervision, the price has been increased to Rs. 110/- from the initial one of Rs. 70/-. It does not include any payment to the author for devoting so much time to the project.

<sup>4</sup>The names of books are not listed to avoid increase in size

Subject to forgetfulness and little knowledge, I shall heartily thank by speech and writing those who would take the trouble of pointing out any errors to be found here.

Nabha

1 Baisakh, Sammat Guru Nanak 461,


Bikrami 1987

13 April 1930

Servant of the lovers of knowledge

**Kahan Singh**

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ਝ [jhəjja] fourteenth character of Punjabi script, having palatal pronunciation. *Skt* *n* storm; wind producing whistling sound. 2 Jupiter, lord of the deities. 3 buzzing sound; echo. 4 In Punjabi, it is used for Sanskrit conjugates like ਝ-ਯ, ਝ-ਯ or ਝ and ਝ. We write ਗੁਝਾ for ਗੁਹੜਾ, ਮਝਾ for ਮਧਨਾ, ਝੀਣ for ਝੀਟ, ਝੱਝਾ for ਝੱਧ and ਝੀਰ for ਝੀਰ.

ਝਸਟਾ [jhasṭa] *v* rub, massage, crush by rubbing. *Skt* ਝਧ. *vr* beat, torture.

ਝਰਝਰਾ [jhaṛṛa], ਝਰਿਝਰਾ [jhaṛiṛa] *v* fall with the sound of dripping 2 winnow, shake violently (tail etc.) 3 spread. "tāb hi kādh kes jhaṛiṛa."—*NP*.

ਝਰੀ [jhaṛi] *n* gnash, act of gritting teeth in anger. "nṛt jhaṛia pae jhaṛu suṛe."—*var gāu / m 4*.

ਝਕ [jhək] *n* doubt, suspicion. 2 hesitation; hindrance. 3 fear. See ਝਿਕੋਕ.

ਝਕਝਕ [jhəkjhək] *n* jerk, stroke. 2 act of churning. 3 swing.

ਝਕਝਰਨਾ [jhəkjharna], ਝਕਝਰਨਾ [jhəkjhorna] *v* give a violent jerk. 2 churn. 3 immerse in water repeatedly. See ਝਕੋਲਨਾ.

ਝਕਣਾ [jhəkṇa] *v* hesitate, stop. 2 fear.

ਝਕਾਝਕ [jhəkajhək] *ad*/glittering, shining.

ਝਕੋਰ [jhəkora] *S* torrential rain.

ਝਕੋਰਨਾ [jhəkorna], ਝਕੋਲਨਾ [jhəkolna] See ਝਕੋਰਨਾ. "pāvan jhəkolaṇhar."—*s kabir*. Here pāvan stands for breath. "janu nanaku musakz jhəkola."—*asa chāt m 4*.

ਝਖ [jhəkḥ] *Skt* मघ (vr - torment) *n* such senseless talk as hurts the people. "jhəkḥ maru sakatu vecara."—*brīa m 5*. 2 *Skt* जम fish 3 crocodile. 4 heat, hotness.

ਝਖਕੇਤੂ [jhəkḥketu] *Skt* जमकेतु *n* Cupid; Kamdev, having a flag, bearing crocodile sign on it.

ਝਖਜ [jhəkḥaj] *n* pearl come out of the seashell; a pearl producing seashell also belongs to a species of fish.

ਝਖਣਾ [jhəkḥṇa] *v* talk ill to hurt others. "nanak bolan jhəkḥṇa."—*var majh m / 2* going astray.

ਝਖਣਾਝਖ [jhəkḥṇajhəkḥ] *n* ineffectual argument; wearisome talk. "nanak lekhe iku gālu, horu hāume jhəkḥṇa jhəkḥ."—*var asa*.

ਝਖਣੁ [jhəkḥṇu] See ਝਖਣਾ. "bāhuta bolanū jhəkḥṇu hor."—*dhāna m /*

ਝਖਣੁਣ [jhəkḥṇaṇ] *n* pond, that shelters the fish. 2 ocean.

ਝਖਧਰ [jhəkḥdhar] *n* sea, which has crocodiles. —*sanama*.

ਝਖਧਰ ਸੁਤ ਧਰ ਧਰ [jhəkḥdhar sut dhar dhar] —*sanama n* ocean, which has crocodiles; its son moon, which moves in the sky; arrow, released from the bow, that flies in the sky.

ਝਖਧੁਜ [jhəkḥdhuj], ਝਖਧੁਜ [jhəkḥdhvaj] See ਝਖਣੇਤੂ

ਝਖਮਾਰਨ [jhəkḥmaran], ਝਖਮਾਰਨੀ [jhəkḥmaru] *v* indulge in senseless talk; talk rot; bark like a dog. See ਝਖ. "jhəkḥ marau sagal sāsaru."—*gōḍ m 5*. "sābh dusaṛ jhəkḥmara."—*asa chāt m 4*. 2 go astray. 3 hunt for fish.

ਝਖਵਾਹੀ [jhəkḥvau] *n* painful remark, senseless talk. "kyō jhəkḥvau karat? uṭhjavau."—*GPS*.

ਝਖੜ [jhəkḥar] See ਝਖਣੁ

ਝਖੜ ਝਾਗੀ [jhəkḥar jhagi] See ਝਖਣੁ and ਝਾਗੀ.

ਝਖੜਿ [jhəkḥarṛi] stormy. "jhəkḥarṛi vau nā dolai."—*var ram 3*. 2 in the raging storm.

जधरु [jhakharu] *n* storm, dust storm, hurricane.  
“jhakharu jhagi mih varse.”—*suhi* 2 *m* 4.

जधरी [jhakhar] *n* wearisome talk, futile exchange.

जधि [jhakhi] futile babbling. See जध. “jhakhi bolaru kra jag su vadu.”—*oskar*.

जहीन [jhakhij], जहीनरा [jhakhitrā] —*sanama*.  
See जधन and जधरा.

जधर [jhakhhar] See जधरु.

जक [jhag] *n* froth, scum, foam.

जकर [jhagar] *n* quarrel, altercation, law suit.  
“sarguru jhagaru niber.”—*gurm* 1. 2 a black-eyed bird of prey, found mostly in Punjab. It is shorter (in height) than a hawk. Its male and female go together to hunt rabbits. Falco Jagger. See सिकारी पीछी. “lagar jhagar jur-ra aru baja.”—*caritr* 307. See लकड़.

जगल [jhagarna] *v* file a suit. 2 indulge in futile talk, argue with malicious intent. “kahe put jhagrat hau sāgī bap” —*sar* *m* 4.

जगर [jhagra] *n* dispute, prosecution. “jhagra eku niberahu ram.”—*gav kabir*. 2 futile argument, useless casuistry.

जगल [jhagaru] See जगर 1. “jhagaru cukaia.” —*asa* *m* 5.

जगल [jhagla], जगली [jhaghi] *n* short shirt, half sleeved shirt, kid's shirt. “jhaghi jhin navin.” —*NP*.

जगर [jhagar] See जगल and लकड़.

जगर [jhagra], जगल [jhagaru] See जगर. “jhagra kardia andinu gudre.”—*var biha* *m* 3.  
“jhagaru cukave harigun gave.”—*prabha* 2 *m* 1.

जग [jhaga] *n* shirt, garment, full-sleeved shirt.

जगर [jhagar] *M n* cloudiness, rainy weather.

जगीरा [jhagira] *n* quarrel, riot. “kin surasur bic jhagira.”—*krisan*.

जगु [jhagu], जगुर [jhagur] *n* foam, froth. “nit jhahua pae jhagu suta.”—*var gav* 1 *m* 4. “mukh le jhagur jat piri pargai gat.”—*GPS*.

जगोल [jhagol], जगोल [jhagor] *S* जगोल *n* anxiety,

restlessness. 2 scuffle, grapple. “cuka jam jhagar jhagol.”—*var kan* *m* 4.

जगल [jhagarna] *v* hesitate, refrain. 2 fear.

जहजर [jhajjar] a town with tehsil headquarters in district Rohtak. This word is also pronounced as jhajhar. This town is situated 35 miles to the west of Delhi. Muslims, Jats and Begum Samru have ruled it. Jhajjar was handed over to Nawab Nizabatt Khan in 1803 by the British. The town and the territory were confiscated by the British during the 1857 mutiny on the pretext that Nawab Abdul Rehman Khan had supported the rebels. Thereafter he was hanged to death.

The British handed over the confiscated territory of Narnaul, Dadri and Bawal to the Sikh states of Patiala, Jind and Nabha respectively.

Jhajjar is known for dyeing fine fabric and for making elegant earthen flasks. No wonder, the name Jhajjar accrued to it from the long-necked elegant pitchers manufactured in the town. 2 *Skt* अलिङ्गज water flask, flagon.

जहज [jhajhak] *n* hindrance. 2 fear, fright. 3 suspicion, doubt.

जहजल [jhajhakna], जहजल [jhajhakna] *v* halt in fear and hesitation; feel reluctant.

जहजि [jhajhaki] *adv* hesitatingly. See जहजल. “rahio jhajhaki nahi pavana.”—*bavan kabir*.

जहज [jhajhag] *n* rebuke, reproach. “ranu jhajhag tahi try dare.”—*caritr* 295.

जहज [jhajhar] See जहज. 2 *Skt* जहजि *adj* withered. “tan jhajhar hve ranbhumī pare.”—*cdi* 2.

जह [jhajha] fourteenth character of Punjabi script. “jhajha jhuran mite tumaro.”—*bavan*. 2 The pronunciation of character ज; jhakar.

जह [jhat] *Skt* जहति *adv* immediately, instantly. 2 *n* moment, instant as in “jhatku thahir ja”, जति is another form of जह. 3 *Skt* जह *vr* be entrapped; mingle.

**ਭਟਕਾ** [jhāṭka] *n* jerk, stroke, jolt. 2 beheading an animal with a single stroke of the sword after hailing the Almighty; slaughtering an animal with a single stroke of a sharp-edged weapon. 3 flesh of the animal thus slaughtered.

**ਭਟਕਾਊਣਾ** [jhāṭkauna] *v* behead an animal with sword's single stroke. "anahu chag ik jhāṭkē nāj pana."—GPS. 2 shoot an animal with a weapon like a gun so as to cause its instant death.

**ਭਟਪਟ** [jhāṭpəṭ] *part* immediately, instantly, at once.

**ਭਟੱਲਾ** [jhāṭalla] *n* tufty tree, tree with an umbrella of dense foliage. 2 *adj* having dishevelled and unkempt hair.

**ਭਟਕ** [jhāṭak] *adv* immediately, at once. 2 *n* sound of a sudden stroke.

**ਭਟਿਤਿ** [jhāṭitri] See **ਭਟ**.

**ਭਟੀਐ** [jhāṭiē] drips, dribbles. See **ਅਲਸ**.

**ਭਟੁੱਲਾ** [jhāṭulla] See **ਭਟੱਲਾ**.

**ਭੱਟਾ** [jhāṭṭa] subcaste of mirasis. "puro jhāṭṭa parutari."—BG.

**ਭਟ** [jhan], **ਭਣਕ** [jhanak], **ਭਣਕਾਰ** [jhanakar], **ਭਣਕਾਰ** [jhanatkar], **ਭਣਕਾਰ** [jhanatkar] *Skt* झण and झणत्कार *n* jingling, tinkling, clicking sound produced by tiny chiming bells. See **ਭਨਕਾਰ**.

**ਭਟਿ** [jhatr], **ਭਟੁ** [jhatu] *n* time, moment, period. "kicaru jhatr lāghais chāpəri tūtē mehu?"—s farid. "val chāl karī jhatr kadhde."—gaur var / m 4.

**ਭਥਾ** [jhatha] *adj* abashed, embarrassed. "laghu bhrat bhāe bahu bhāt jhāthe."—ramav. 'Ramchandar felt highly embarrassed before his younger brother (Lachhman).'

**ਭਥੁ** [jhatu] See **ਭਟੁ**.

**ਭਨਕ** [jhanak], **ਭਨਕਾਰ** [jhanakar], **ਭਨਕਾਰ** [jhanatkar] See **ਭਣਕਾਰ**. "kīkani sēbād 'Slaughtering is also done with a shot from a gun etc.

"tupak mar jhāṭka karyo."—GPS.

jhanatkar khelu pahī jiu."—savaye m 4 ke.

**ਭਨਾ** [jhana] See **ਭਨਾਭ** and **ਭੰਦੁਰਾ**.

**ਭਨੇਰ** [jhaner] a village in Una tehsil of district Hoshiarpur. A gurdwara stands there in memory of the seventh Guru of the Sikhs.

**ਭਪ** [jhap] *adv* immediately, quickly. **ਭਪ** is another form of **ਭਪ**. 2 *adj* playful. "jhap jhulēt kalgi bār tūga."—GPS. 3 curved, bent. "jug bhāhan ke rom vīsala. bhāesuped jhuke jhap jala."—GPS.

**ਭਪਕਣਾ** [jhapakna] *v* wink, blink. 2 pounce, grapple.

**ਭਪਟ** [jhapəṭ] *n* act of snatching with a dash. 2 sense of bouncing quickly 3 attack, assault.

**ਭਪਣਾ** [jhapna] *v* catch in the air like catching a ball.

**ਭਪਾਨ** [jhapan] See **ਭੰਪਾਨ**.

**ਭਪੀਰਨਾ** [jhapirna] *v* squeeze, compress. "hath jhapire yugal jāb."—NP.

**ਭਪੀਰਾ** [jhapira] *n* tight grip, act of holding each other in arms. "hārī milio lai jhapira."—jet m 4.

**ਭਬ** [jhab] *adv* immediately, quickly, soon, at once. 2 *n* blink of the eye

**ਭਬਕਿ** [jhabakr] *part* at once. "gun ki lahārī jhabakr."—s kabur. 'at once with a skilful guile.'

**ਭਬਦੇ** [jhabde] *adv* immediately, quickly, at once

**ਭਬਾਲ** [jhabal] a village under police station and tehsil Tarn Taran, district Amritsar. It is situated seven miles to the north-west of Tarn Taran railway station. There is a gurdwara to the north-east of the village where Guru Hargobind married Bibi Biro (Viro) on 26<sup>th</sup> Jeth, Sammat 1686. The gurdwara is named Manak Chowk. Every year on Jeth 26<sup>th</sup> a congregation is held here. The gurdwara owns thirty-two ghumaons of land and revenue worth rupees eleven is donated by the village. The gurdwara is managed by a local committee of the Sikhs. See **ਬੀਰੋ ਬੀਬੀ**.

<sup>2</sup>This annual festival has been held since Sammat 1891.

**ਭਵਿ** [jhabī] See ਚਰੇ.

**ਭੱਬਾ** [jhabba] *n* a gold-embroidered silken bouquet; bunch.

**ਭਭਿਰਾ** [jhabhira] See ਭਭਿਰਾ.

**ਭਮਕ** [jhamak] *n* lustre, light. 2 See ਭਮਕਾ.

**ਭਮਕਾ** [jhamakā], **ਭਮਕਨਾ** [jhamakna] *v* shine, glitter. "teri pūchaṭ uparī jhamak bal."—*basāṭ kabīr*. 2 close the eyelids; blink.

**ਭਮਮ** [jhamajham] splendour. 2 *onom* sound of tinkling bells.

**ਭਮੇਲਾ** [jhamela] *n* quarrel, squabble, wearisome work. 2 crowd; gathering of people. 3 botheration.

**ਭਮਕਾ** [jhamakā] See ਭਮਕਾ 1. "sastā jhamakā."—*akal*.

**ਭਰ** [jhar] See ਭਰ. 2 See ਭਰਨਾ. 3 *Skt* waterfall.

**ਭਰਭਰ** [jharhar] See ਭਰਭਰ.

**ਭਰਭਰਾ** [jharjharā] *Skt* ਚੜ੍ਹਿਤ *adj* withered, wrinkled.

**ਭਰਾ** [jharā] *n* peep hole; small hole in a house for air and light. 2 spring. *Skt* ਨਿਝਰ. "amīcalahr jharne."—*var gāu* 2 *m* 5. 3 drip, dribble. watering fall. 4 fall, drop. "jharahr kāsāmal pap tere manua."—*bavan*. 5 iron or brass sieve used for frying pakoras in boiling ghee or oil. 6 sieve to filter grains, lime etc.

**ਭਰਾਣੀ** [jharāṇī] small sieve. See ਭਰਾ 5 and 6.

**ਭਰਨਾ** [jharṇa] See ਭਰਾ.

**ਭਰਪ** [jharap] *n* quarrel, clash. 2 engulfment by blazing fire.

**ਭਰਾਣੀ** [jharāṇī] *n* vibration, shiver, shudder. "jharāṇī uṭṭhi devtā."—*cāṭī* 3.

**ਭਰਾਕ** [jharak], **ਭਰਾਕਾ** [jharakā] *n* jolt, jerk. 2 jingle, rattling sound of weapons. "jharak jharṭ."—*GPS*.

**ਭਰਿ** [jharī] having fallen. "nīdek eṣe hi jharī parī."—*brīa* *m* 5. 2 See ਭਰੀ.

**ਭਰੀ** [jharī] continuous and prolonged rainfall from the clouds. See ਭਰੀ. "lagi jharī barkha bahu hoi."—*GPS*. 2 *Skt* stream into which

water flows from the springs.

**ਭਰੀਟ** [jharīṭ] *n* bruise or abrasion on the skin caused by a thorn etc. "jīn ko lagi jharīṭ visakhi."—*NP*.

**ਭਰੋਕਾ** [jharoka], **ਭਰੋਕਾ** [jharokha] *n* small opening made in a house for air and light. *Skt* ਗਰਾਕ.

**ਭਲ** [jhal] *Dg* *n* flash, conflagration. 2 flash, splendour, light. "kahukabir jīnī dīa palīa tīnī tīsi jhal dekhi."—*gāu*. 3 *Skt* heat, burning sensation. 4 See ਭਲ੍ਹ.

**ਭਲਭਲ** [jhaljhal] *n* splendour. "jhaljhalīṭ tarvar."—*manu*.

**ਭਲਕ** [jhalak] *n* brightness, flash, lustre.

**ਭਲਕਾ** [jhalakā], **ਭਲਕਾ** [jhalakāṇ], **ਭਲਕਾ** [jhalakna] *v* shine, flash.

**ਭਲਕਾ** [jhalakā] *Skt* ਚੜ੍ਹਿਤ *n* brightness, light, flash.

**ਭਲੀਕਾ** [jhalīkha] *Dg* *n* one having tongue of fire; blaze, conflagration.

**ਭਲਾ** [jhalā], **ਭਲਾ** [jhalāṇ] *v* accept. "dharatī asmanu nā jhalāi."—*gāu* *a* *m* 3. 2 tolerate, endure. "samuhī sel samar mo jhalhe."—*VN*. 3 fan; cause one to shiver. "le pakha prīa jhalāu pae."—*asa* *m* 5.

**ਭਲਮ** [jhalma], **ਭਲਮਾ** [jhalma] *Dg* *n* one (feminine) wearing garland of flames; fire. 2 meaning—glamour, lustre.

**ਭਲਾ** [jhalā] *n* fan. "jhalē jhīmkanī pasī."—*asa* *a* *m* 1. 2 *Skt* ray. 3 sunshine. 4 See ਭੱਲਾ.

**ਭਲਾ** [jhalāṅ] *n* before sunrise. See ਭਲਾ 2. 2 dawn. See ਭਲਾਭੇ.

**ਭਲਾਭਲ** [jhalajhal] *n* glamour. 2 *adj* shining.

**ਭਲਾਰ** [jhalār] *n* persian wheel fitted at the bank of a stream. 2 natural water channel in hilly areas; rivulet, water-flow. 3 dense bush at river bank.

**ਭਲੀ** [jhalī] *n* shelter, refuge. "sadsāgati ke jhalī re."—*asa* *m* 5. 2 See ਭੱਲੀ.

**ਭਲ੍ਹ** [jhalu] *n* wave of insanity, fit of frenzy. "tū bhau karī jhalu gāvāi."—*var bīha* *m* 3.

**ਭਲ੍ਹਭਲ੍ਹ** [jhalbhhlē] after having dived in the

water-wave; after taking a bath See जल, जल and जलिलुल्लेख.

चलुठन [jhaluthan] *v* get charred. "agani jhaluthe kai."—*mago*.

जलक [jhalak], जलकना [jhalakna] See जलक and जलकना.

जल [jhall] *n* dense forest by a river bank. "kila koṭṭha sifhan jhall."—*PP*. 2 tenacity, madness. 3 wave of anger. 4 puff of air. 5 *Skt* jester, clown. 6 conflagration.

जलरी [jhallari] *Skt* See जलरी. 2 small tambourine embedded with metal. 3 large-sized cymbals.

जल [jhallā] *n* fan. 2 tenacious, insane. 3 epileptic; one whose body keeps on convulsing.

जली [jhalli] *adj* tenacious (feminine), crazy (feminine). 2 *n* a village, eleven kōhs to the east of Lahore. While going from Maangat to Amritsar, Guru Hargobind stayed here for a while.

जलराष्ट्र [jhavraṇa] *v* make one tremble, shake. 2 scatter, spread. "rom sakādh kəṭhin jhavrae."—*NP*.

जल [jhar] (*Skt* जट् *vr* get stuck, cling) *n* lowering of clouds in the sky. "jhar jhakhar jhar."—*sava m 1*. 2 lever of a lock. 3 tip of a metallic nail flattened by beating.

जलना [jharṇa] *v* fall down, decline. "jharī jharī pavde kace birhi."—*sava m 3*. "pətr bharjən jharī."—*gāthā*.

जलप [jharap] *n* swoop. 2 scuffle. 3 attack.

जलवाल [jharval] *n* cloud, from which water drops fall. "jzu dhuar jharval di kzu verse paṇi?"—*BG*. 'Why should water drizzle from a cloud of smoke?'

जलक [jharak], जलक [jharaka] *n* jolt. 2 sound produced by the colliding of weapons. "jharak jharī."—*sāloḥ*.

जल [jharī] having fallen. See जलना.

जली [jhari] *n* continuous downpour of rain from the clouds. "barse lai jhari."—*var mālā m 3*.

जल जल [jhare jharī] falling of leaves. "pat jhare jharī pahī."—*s farid*.

जलक [jharāg] *n* firework; act of emitting bright sparks. "bahī nīāg, utthe jharāg."—*cāḍī 2*.

जलक [jhaula] *n* obscurity of vision *S* जलक. 2 dimness of eyesight. 3 *adj* having dim vision.

जल [jhau] *Skt* जलक *n* bush, shrub.

जली [jhāl] *n* image, reflection. "jogi ki jhāl darsai."—*cāṇṇī 143*.

जली मली [jhalimāl] *adj* faded, reflected. 2 fading within a moment. See जली मली.

जली [jhāsi] *n* misconception, deception, guile. 2 threatening for cheating. 3 a town in UP, earlier called Balwant Nagar. This was inhabited by Raja Bir Singh of Orchha in 1613. Jhansi is 799 and 702 miles away from Calcutta and Mumbai respectively. It is a big railway junction of the GIP Railways. There is a British cantonment in Jhansi as well.

जल [jhaha] *Skt* जलक *n* hedgehog, which lives in the bushes.

जल [jhak] or जल [jhaku] *n* eyesight, gaze. 2 act of seeing, gazing. "bīdāk nādarī jhaku."—*var ram 2 m 5*. 3 hope, expectation. "tina jhak na horu."—*s farid* 4 reluctance. "duja bhau gao sabh jhak."—*kan m 4*. [Its Sanskrit root is jahan from which is derived jahak. Its Punjabi form is जल (jhak).]

जलक [jhakna], जलक [jhakna] *v* look, see.

जलक [jhakanī], जलक [jhaknī] *n* vulture, which gazes at carrion from a distance. "bhut srigalan kakan jhakanī dakanī aran agharke pino."—*krisan*.

जलक [jhakval] *adj* expectant, greedy. 2 mendicant, always begging from the people.

जल [jhaka] *n* look, glimpse 2 hesitation, reluctance.

जल [jhakī] having seen. 2 hesitantly.

जल [jhaku] See जल.



**ਝਖ** [jhakh] *n* grumble. 2 nonsense chatter. 3 See ਝਖ. 4 variant of ਝਖ [jhak] shown above.

**ਝਖ** [jhākh] *n* spotted stag. 2 stag, antelope.

**ਝਖ ਝਖਾਉਣਾ** [jhakh jhakhauna] *v* make or provoke senseless utterance. "thorā bolāṇ bol, nā jhakh jhakhaia."—BG. 2 mumble in a dream. "tije jhakh jhakhaia, cauṭhe bhoru bhāia."—sri m 5.

**ਝਖਰ** [jhākhar] *n* stag. See ਝਖਰ.

**ਝਖਿ** [jhakhi] See ਝਖ. 2 *adv* having talked.

**ਝਗ** [jhag] *n* foam, froth. 2 forbearance, tolerance, endurance. "jhag sehthi brāṇ kare."—cāṛitr 91 "jhag jhag sutir."—cāṛi 2. 3 traversing, wandering. See ਝਗਿ. 4 sleeplessness. 5 fish. See ਬਿਬਲੁ.

**ਝਗ** [jhāg] *n* pruned branches; branches of a pruned tree; act of pruning.

**ਝਗਣੁ** [jhagāṇu], **ਝਗਨਾ** [jhagna] *S v* go on a beaten track. 2 go a long journey "des disāṭar me sāgle jhage."—suhī m 5. 3 suffer. 4 infringe. "haume bikh jhage."—bīla chāt m 4.

**ਝਗਰੁ** [jhagru] *adj* quarrelsome.

**ਝਗਿ** [jhagi] *adv* after removing algae or scum. "nīkēṭi niru pāsū pivāṣi nā jhagi."—gāu kabir 2 having travelled or wandered. "pādes jhagi saude kōu aia."—asa m 5. 3 See ਬਿਬਲੁ.

**ਝਗੀ** [jhagi] *n* cyclone, strong wind; gale that lops the trees. "jhākhāru jhagi mihu vāse."—suhī a m 4.

**ਝਗੀ** [jhāgi] *S adj* dweller in the jungle, barbarian. 2 who prunes the trees.

**ਝਜ** [jhāj] *n* large cymbals made of bronze. 2 short for ਝਜਰ — a jingling anklet.

**ਝਜ** [jhajh] Guru Arjan Dev's disciple, who was very adept in chanting hymns.

**ਝਜ** [jhājh] See ਝਜ. 2 jingling anklet. "jhājh ulāgi pāg dharā."—ramav.

**ਝਜਰ** [jhājhar] *n* jingling ornament for ankles of women; anklet, ornament for ankles.

**ਝਾਝ** [jhājhu] See ਜੰਗੁਆ.

**ਝਾਟ** [jhāt] *n* pubic or pudendal hair (hair around the genitals i.e. penis and vulva). "dardāe laḍua sabb jhāṭan."—krīṣan.

**ਝਾਟਲਾ** [jhāṭla] *adj* having dense branches; shaped like an umbrella. "ucca sāmā! jhāṭla."—BG.

**ਝਾਟਾ** [jhāṭa] *n* entangled hair on the head. 2 top knot of hair. 3 unkempt hair. 4 hair on the head. "uḍi uḍi rava jhāṭe pāṭ."—var asa.

**ਝਾਟਲਾ** [jhāṭula] See ਝਾਟਲਾ.

**ਝਾਟੁਲੀ** [jhāṭulī] *n* mock; act of mocking, cheating. "uḥi te hāro uḥa le dhāro, jese basa mas det jhāṭulī."—sar m 5. 'The hunter put back meat in the same pouch, from which he had taken it out. He provoked the bird of prey just for hunting. Fed with meat, the falcon would not have preyed well.'

**ਝਰ** [jhat] *n* vision, sight. 2 view.

**ਝਰੀ** [jhat] *n* glimpse, view 2 act of seeing or viewing.

**ਝਪ** [jhap], **ਝਪ** [jhāp] *n* cover, lid. 2 drowsiness, sleep. 3 See ਝਪ.

**ਝਬ** [jhāb] *n* stick for threshing, with which cotton is threshed and cleaned. 2 idea of threshing or flogging.

**ਝਬਾ** [jhāba] *adj* thresher. See ਝਬ. 2 *n* cotton-carder.

**ਝਮਾ** [jhama] *Sk* ਝਮਾ *n* pumice. 2 pumice stone — a rough surfaced piece of burnt brick used for scrubbing feet and heels etc.

**ਝਰ** [jhar] *Sk* ਝਰ *n* bush. "kīṭak dure jāb jhar mājharā."—NP. 2 See ਝਰਲਾ. "paprāt kārjhar."—sar m 5. 'began committing sins after turning from other engagements.' 3 chandelier — a cluster of chandeliers shaped as bushes in which candles are lit. "jārāt jharān brīd māṣal"—GPS 4 display of firework looking like a bush. 5 sparks emitted from the clash of weapons. "uṭhī sāstrā jharā."—VV 6 community, group. 7 loose

motions; diarrhoea.

ਭਾਰਣ [jharan] See ਭਾਰਣਾ 2 See ਭਾਰਨ.

ਭਾਰਣਾ [jharṇa], ਭਾਰਨਾ [jharṇa] v reprimand; shake off clothes for removing dust. 2 n sieve with large holes.

ਭਾਰਿ [jharī] n thorny bush. "kala paka jharī."—*ram kabir*. 'The ignorant ones have taken the bush for a ripe banana.' 2 adv having thrashed. "bikh jharī jharī iiv lavego."—*kan a m 4*.

ਭਾਰੀ [jharī] n long-necked pitcher; flask, flagon. 2 See ਭਾਰਿ and ਭਾਰੀ. 3 adv all, everyone. 4 See ਭਾਰੀ.

ਭਾਰੂ [jharu] See ਭਾਰੂ.

ਭਾਰੇ [jharē] shakes off. "kajar maht pāta behurī behurī phirī jharē."—*sar m 5*.

ਭਾਲ [jhal] n waterfall. 2 crest of water; wave. "jis samudr ki jhal te rahī rātan sukhala."—*GPS*. 3 big bowl. 4 large cymbals of bronze. "mridāg jhal."—*ramav*. 5 Dg fire. *Skt* ज्वल. 6 flame of fire. "uṭhī jhal aggā."—*VN*. 7 glory, lustre.

ਭਾਲਰ [jhalār] n hanging border made of silk; brocade, pearls etc. 2 victory gong. See ਜਥਾ ਘੰਟਾ. "jhalār tal mridāg upāg."—*cāḍī 1*

ਭਾਲਰੀ [jhalrī] *Skt* n a small two-sided drum.

ਭਾਲਾ [jhalā] n glory, splendour, lustre. "kehṛa jhalē guru dī jhalā."—*BG*. 2 sunshine, heat. "surajū tēpe agantī bikh jhalā."—*maru solhe m 1*. 3 a caste of Rajputs, inhabiting Gujarat and Marwar. Poet Chand has described the bravery of this caste in 'Prithirajraise'.

ਭਾਲਾਏ [jhalagē], ਭਾਲਾਏ [jhalaghe] adv early in the morning, before sunrise, at the time of dawn. "jhalaghe uṭhī namū jāpī."—*bavan*.

ਭਾਲਿ [jhalī] having endured. 2 n time before sunrise, dawn, early morning.

ਭਾਲਿ ਚੁਫੁੱਤਲੇ [jhalī jhalūbhle] adv taking bath early in the morning, i.e. before sunrise. "vaḍṛe jhalī jhalūbhle navṛa laie kisu?"—*sava m 3*. See ਚੁਫੁੱਤਲੇ.

ਭਾਲੂ [jhalu], ਭਾਲੂ [jhalu] *Sn* light, lustre. 2 dawn; early morning. "suti suti jhalu thia."—*suhī m 1 kucāji*. "uṭhī jhalu kāṭṛe."—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਭਾਵਰਾ [jhāvra] See ਭਾਵਰਾ.

ਭਾਵਾ [jhavā] See ਭਾਵਾ.

ਭਾਵ [jhar] *Skt* ਭਾਟ n forest, shrubs. "jio jhar mizag bhale."—*var gau 1 m 4*. 2 dense plant. 3 thorny bush. 4 diarrhoea, loose motions. 5 produce, yield of grain. 6 chandelier shaped like a plant. See ਭਾਵ 3. 7 display of fireworks shaped like a dense bush.

ਭਾਸ਼ਾਸਾਹਿਬ [jhaṣasahib] a wild tree beneath which any one of the ten Sikh Gurus may have taken rest. In history, there are many Jhar Sahibs, a few of them are as under:

1. a village Chuharwal under police station Machhiwara in tehsil Samrala and district Ludhiana. There is a gurdwara in the name of Guru Gobind Singh one mile to the south of this village but on the opposite bank of the canal. Guru Gobind Singh arrived here while going to Machhiwara from Jand Sahib. Land measuring seventy-five vighar was allotted to this holy place during the time of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. It is eighteen miles to the east of Doraha railway station.

2. a gurdwara in, memory of Guru Arjan Dev. It stands a furlong to the west of village Van in tehsil Tarn Taran, district Amritsar. There was a dense forest, when the Guru came this way. The wild capers (capparis aphylla) to which the Guru's horse was tied still stand. The gurdwara is elegantly built and Guru Granth Sahib is displayed. There is no permanent source of income. Annual congregation is held on 7<sup>th</sup> Harh. This holy place is situated about four miles to the east of Kairon railway station.

3. a gurdwara in memory of Guru Hargobind is situated about three quarters of a mile away

from village Gajjal, police station Valtaha, tehsil Kusur, district Lahore. The Guru visited this place while returning from Manihal. This holy structure is semi-pucca. Twenty vigahs of land is attached to the gurdwara. Annual congregation is held on 27<sup>th</sup> Vaisakh. It is situated at a distance of about three miles to the south-east of Rattoke Gurdwara railway station.

ਭਾਜਨ [jharan] *n* duster, dusting cloth. 2 See ਭਾਜਨ.

ਭਾਜਨਾ [jharṇa] *v* insult, reprimand. 2 shake off dust, thrash, beat. 3 grab another's wealth with guile or deceit. 4 exorcise evil spirit or cure disease by chanting a mantar.

ਭਾਜ ਪਛੋਰ [jhaṛ pāchor] *n* act of rebuking and reprimanding; insult and beating.

ਭਾਜਾ [jharā] *n* dispute. "tūn sṭu nah kichu jharā."—*maru solhe m* 5. 2 exorcism, act of exorcising or curing disease or pain etc; exorcism of disease by chanting mantars and waving peacock's feather or branch of a tree. 3 excreta come out from intestines, excrement. 4 garbage.

ਭਾਜੀ [jharj] *Sk* ਭਟਿ *n* small bush, thorny plant.

ਭਾਜੀਸਾਹਿਬ [jharisāhib] a gurdwara in memory of Guru Amar Das that stands about three quarters of a mile to the west of village Targe (police station and tehsil Kusur, district Lahore). The residents of Kadiwind<sup>1</sup> showed reverence, when Guru Amar Das was on his way to Kusur. The Guru halted here in response to the affection shown by the residents. A small hall is raised there. Close by stands a tree with which the Guru's horse was tied. Guru Granth Sahib is displayed in a near by pucca courtyard. Bhai Sulakhan Singh of Kadipind donated two and a half ghumaons of land to the gurdwara. Religious congregation is held on the Vaisakhi day every year. The place is situated about four miles to the north-east of Kusur railway station.

<sup>1</sup>The remains of this village are still extant.

ਭਾਜੂ [jharu] *adj* duster. 2 money-snatcher. 3 *n* brush of reed-bark used for dusting houses, broom, besom.

ਭਾਜਯੋ [jharjyē] dusted. "lobh apman sṭu jharjyē."—*savye m* 4 ke.

ਭਿਕ [jhik] *n* downward slope, depression. 2 hindrance, hesitation.

ਭਿਕਾਰ [jhikar] *n* shrill sound "jhili jhikarēt."—*paras*. 'Crickets give out shrill sound.'

ਭਿਗ [jhig] *n* thorny twig; severed branch. 2 parasitical person. 3 a kind of insect, cricket (*Gryllus domesticus*). "jhig karē jharṇa ur mājh."—*carrtr* 257.

ਭਿਗਣ [jhigan], ਭਿਗਨ [jhigan] a subcaste of Brahmins, also mentioned as jhigan. "jhigan hute sujati ke bala kīsna nam. sāskirēt vidya vikhe pādīt bad abhiram."—*GPS*. See ਭਿਗਣ.

ਭਿਗਰ [jhigr] a subcaste of Khatri.

ਭਿਗਰਣ [jhigran], ਭਿਗਰਨ [jhigran] a caste of Brahmins; a Brahmin subcaste. See ਭਿਗਣ. "bala kīsna jhigran pādītrai sēbhasigara."—*BG*.

ਭਿਗਰ [jhigr] See ਭਿਗਣ. 2 *adj* one who clings like a thorny twig.

ਭਿਗਰਾ [jhigra] *n* Durga, who is like thorn to the enemies. "jhigra jalpa."—*paras*.

ਭਿਗੂ [jhigru] See ਭਿਗਰ.

ਭਿੰ [jhī] See ਭਿਗ. 2 *adj* parasite, limpet, impersonator. "hovēhī īṭ, jhīṇ nah hovē."—*varsar m* 2. 'Should have the nature of a saint and not of a pretender.'

ਭਿਜਕ [jhijak], ਭਿਜਕ [jhijhak] *n* hitch. 2 doubt. 3 fear.

ਭਿਜਕਣਾ [jhijhakṇa] *v* stop, halt. 2 hesitate. 3 fear.

ਭਿੰਭੀ [jhijhi] *Sk* *n* cricket; insect giving out shrill sound. See ਭੰਭੀ.

ਭਿੰਭੀਆ [jhijhiā] See ਭੰਭੀਆ

ਭਿੰਭੋਟੀ [jhijhoti] *n* variation of a major musical measure of sāpuraṇ type, comprising all pure

tones. It is sung in the afternoon. It is very popular with the hilly people. It is also named *jhājhoṭi*. 2 hill song of a particular type.

**डिठन** [jhiṭṭan] *v* throw down, strike down with a thud. "nīl tih jhiṭṭyo."—*ramav*. 'The valiant Nīl struck him down.' 2 rebuke, reprimand.

**डिम** [jhim] *n* light, miracle. "jhimī tej tegō."—*VN*. 2 lightning. 3 drizzling of rain, sound produced by drizzling. "jhimī jhimī varṣe āmrī dhara."—*majh m 5*.

**डिमकटा** [jhiməkṭa], **डिमकना** [jhiməkna] *v* sparkle, glimmer. "jhale jhimkṇṭ pasī."—*asa e m 1*. 'Fans studded with tiny glass pieces sparkle.' 2 blink, wink.

**डिमडिम** [jhimjhimā] *adj* with the glare of lightning. See **डिम**. thundering, roaring. "savaṇu ara jhimjhimā."—*var sar m 4*. 2 giving out a drizzling sound.

**डिमि** [jhimī] *adv* glowing, with the glare of lightning. 2 alongwith the sound of drizzling rain drops. "jhimī jhimī āmrītu varṣda."—*sri m 5 ppar*.

**डिठकार** [jhiṭkar], **डिठकी** [jhiṭki] rebuke, reprimand, threat. "sūṭhī pyar jhiṭkar det."—*BGK*.

**डिठर** [jhiṭar] *n* scratch, abrasion.

**डिठक** [jhiṭak] See **डलक**, **डमक**.

**डिठकावहि** [jhiṭkavahi] sparkles, shines. 2 sparkling, shining. "duar uparī jhiṭkavahi kan."—*g3d kabir*.

**डिठमिली** [jhiṭmīlī] *n* window with slanting wooden slits through which air and light may pass, but direct vision is obstructed.

**डिठिमिलि** [jhiṭimīlī] *adv* full of shimmer and sparkle. "jhiṭimīlī jhiṭke cādu na tara."—*maru solhe m 1*.

**डिठिमिलिकारु** [jhiṭimīlikaru] *n* miracle, light. 2 spiritual light, spiritual enlightenment. "jahz jhiṭimīlikaru dīṣṭa."—*sor namdev*.

**डिठ** [jhiṭ] *n* cluster of shrubs. 2 bush. 3 severed

branch of a tree.

**डिठली** [jhiṭlī] *Skṛ n* a kind of insect, cricket. 2 thin membrane, thin layer. 3 women's shawl embroidered with silken lace.

**डिठक** [jhiṭak] *n* rebuke, reprimand, reproach; threat.

**डिठकर** [jhiṭakṇa] *v* rebuke, reprimand, threaten. "je guru jhiṭke tē mūṭha lage."—*sūhi e m 4*.

**डिठकी** [jhiṭki] See **डिठक**.

**डिठा** [jhiṭa] cluster of thorny trees 2 cluster of reed or jeju trees.

**डिठसाहिब** [jhiṭsahib] a village in tehsil Una, district Hoshiarpur; situated four miles to the south-east of Anandpur. Amongst a cluster of trees there exists a gurdwara in memory of Guru Hargobind. During his stay at Kiratpur Sahib, the Guru used to come to this place for hunting. On the persuasion of Baba Gurditta, Guru Hargobind got a well dug in the area for the welfare of the people, which still stands there. Nearby is an elegant gurdwara. Raja Tara Chand Handuria donated five hundred ghumaons of land to this gurdwara. It has residential houses attached to it. 2 a gurdwara in memory of Guru Hargobind, one furlong to the west of village Kanjhla in tehsil and police station Dhuri of Patiala state. This nice place has been built with efforts put in by Bishan Singh, a devoted follower of Sant Attar Singh. This place has grown into a beautiful gurdwara. The community kitchen is very well managed. The village has donated 20 vighas of land to the gurdwara alongwith 70 vighas donated by Mai Bishan Kaur.

The village is about seven miles to the south-west of railway station Sangrur and about five miles south of Alaāl railway station.

**डिठ** [jhiṭ] *n* cluster of shrubs; jungle of small bushes.

**डिठ** [jhiṭ] *n* long sip, gulp, draught without

taking breath in between, i.e. continuous drinking. "həri həri nam piā rəs jhuk."—*prabha m 4*. 2 repentance, regret.

ਜੀਵਣਾ [jhikna], ਜੀਵਨਾ [jhikna], ਜੀਖਨਾ [jhikhna] v regret, repent. 2 wail. 3 mourn. "gher gher naccz jhikən jhike."—*BG*.

ਜੀਗਰ [jhigar] See ਜੀਗੁਰ.

ਜੀਗਾ [jhiga] *Sk* ਜੀਗਟ and ਜਲਵਿਸ਼ਿਕ *n* small fish, belonging to the crab species. "jhige cun cun khar cacaha."—*BG*. 2 See ਜੀਗੁਰ.

ਜੀਗਰ [jhigar] *n* tinkling, jingling; tinkling bells etc. 2 humming of a cricket. 3 sound produced by flute or mouth organ.

ਜੀਗੁਰ [jhigur] *Sk* ਜੀਗੁਰ and ਜੀਲੀ *n* cricket (an insect or bird having shrill sound).

ਜੀਨ [jhin], ਜੀਨਾ [jhina], ਜੀਨੀ [jhini], ਜੀਨ [jhin], ਜੀਨਾ [jhina], ਜੀਨੀ [jhini] *adj* fine, slender, delicate, thin. "jhaguli jhini aləp kara."—*GPS*. 2 mild, low. "rova jhuni ban."—*sri m 1*. 3 little, few "jis te tripəti hot he jhini."—*GPS*.

ਜੀਮ [jhum] *adj* swinging, swaying. "jhum phare janu sel hare."—*paras*. 'wounded by a glance of the eyes, (he) fell down swaying as if attacked by a spear.'

ਜੀਨ [jhu] *n* vast water body surrounded by land on all sides; lake.

ਜੀਵਰ [jhivar] *Sk* ਜੀਵਰ *n* fisherman, piscator. 2 water-carrier, palanquin-bearer.

ਜੀਵਰਹੇਰੀ [jhivarheri] a village in tehsil Thanesar, district Karnal. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Tegbahadur exists in this village.

ਜੀਵਰੂ [jhivarū] See ਜੀਵਰ. "Ihu jhu machuli jhivarū trīana kalu."—*var ram 1 m 1*.

ਜੀਤ [jhit] *n* dispute, riot. See ਝੁੰਡੀਤ.

ਝੁਕਣਾ [jhukna] v be humble; bow.

ਝੁਕਾਵੀ [jhukau] *n* humility.

ਝੁਕਾਵੀਤਾ [jhukauna], ਝੁਕਾਵਨਾ [jhukavna] v cause to bend. 2 bring to knees.

ਝੁਕਿ [jhuki] bowing, leaning.

ਝੁਖੀ [jhukhi] *n* regret, lament. "na man bic

jhukhi."—*krisan*.

ਝੁਗੀ [jhugi] *n* short shirt, short-sleeved shirt, blouse. 2 hut, cottage, thatched hut.

ਝੁਗੀ [jhūgi], ਝੁਗੀਆ [jhūgia] *n* hut, cottage. "jhūgi dhig bathe jagśāi."—*NP*. "sāten kī jhūgia bhali."—*s kabir*.

ਝੁਝਰ [jhuzhar] See ਝਰਝਰ.

ਝੁਝਾ [jhuzhua] *n* cradle, swing. 2 an earthen pot with holes, from which emits out light of the lamp placed inside. 3 *adj* warrior-like.

ਝੁਝ [jhuzh] *n* war, battle. "jhuzh bhat girē."—*ramav*.

ਝੁਟੀ [jhuṭi] *n* sudden assault. 2 pounce.

ਝੁਠਾਝੁਟਾ [jhuṭhauna], ਝੁਠਾਨਾ [jhuṭhana] v disprove, prove untrue. 2 mislead with a false statement. "sukdev prasār byas jhuṭhanyo."—*33 saveye*. 'described the unborn, the bodiless, the transcendent one in a concrete bodily form.'

ਝੁੰਡ [jhūḍ] *n* group, gang. 2 dense forest. 3 veil; ghūḍ is also called jhūḍ.

ਝੁੰਡੀ [jhūḍi] *n* party, band. "jhūḍi par bahār nī mārē."—*var majh m 1*.

ਝੁਨਕਾਰੂ [jhunkaru], ਝੁਨਕਾਰ [jhunkar], ਝੁਨੰਤਕਾਰ [jhunātkar] See ਝਨਤਕਾਰ "pāc sabaḍ jhunkaru nī rālamu."—*maru solhe m 1*. "ānhad jhunkarē"—*suhi chāt m 5*. "prabh ke simrānī ānhad jhunkar"—*sukhmani*. "nāuparī jhunātkar."—*sar m 5 part 1*. See ਨਹਿਪਈ.

ਝੁਪੜੀ [jhūpri] *n* hut, cottage, hovel. "basta tuṭi jhūpri."—*var jet*.

ਝੁਬਕਾ [jhubka], ਝੁਮਕਾ [jhumka] *n* flower-shaped pendant for women to wear in the ear; eardrop. 2 dome-like tasselled ornament.

ਝੁਮਰ [jhumar] See ਝੁਮਰ.

ਝੁਰਸਨਾ [jhurasna] See ਝੁਲਸਨਾ.

ਝੁਰਣਾ [jhurna] v lament, repent. 2 feel jealous. See ਝਿਜੁਰਣ. "jhuri jhuri pāc jese trīa rād"—*bher m 5*.

ਝੁਰਮਟ [jhummat], ਝੁਰਮੁਟ [jhummut] *n* cluster, group.

2 such a cluster of trees, as with intertwined branches looks like a tent. 3 wrapping one's head with a shawl, sheet or blanket.

**हुवि** [jhuri] *adv* jealously, regrettably. "jhuri jhuri jhakhi mati raijati."—*ośkar*. See **हुवर**.  
**हुवेवा** [jhurevā] *n* repentance, regret, penitence.  
**हुल** [jhu] *A* १ *n* coarse or tattered quilt to cover animals; coarse covering for protecting animals from cold.

**हुलसका** [jhulasna] *v* scorch; parch with flames of fire.

**हुलका** [jhulka] *n* fuel stoked into a hearth; act of stoking or feeding the fire.

**हुलका** [jhulka] *v* swing; rotate with a jerk. "jhule suchatu nirājni."—*var ram* 3. 'The eternal canopy swings around the Almighty's head.'

**हुलकावा** [jhulakava] *v* suspend. 2 rock, swing.

**हुलका** [jhulak], **हुलका** [jhulaka] *n* swing, oscillating motion, rocking motion. 2 puff of wind, gust of wind. "vājanai pavan jhularia."—*vād chāt* m 5 "pavan jhulare maia dei."—*bila* m 5  
3 See **हुलका**.

**हुल** [jhull] See **हुल**.

**हुक** [jhuk] See **हुक**.

**हुक** [jhukh] *n* war, battle.

**हुकना** [jhukhna] *v* fight, battle. 2 lay down one's life in the battlefield.

**हुकि** [jhukhi] fighting. 2 in the battlefield.

**हुकना** [jhukna] *v* swing; swing while sitting in a cradle.

**हुका** [jhuka] *n* swing, oscillating motion. 2 dozing. 3 state of intoxication.

**हुक** [jhukh] or **हुक** [jhukhu] *n* untruth, falsehood, mendacity. "parharz kam krodh jhukhu nida."—*var majh* m 4. As mentioned in Bhagwat and Vashishtasanhita, to tell a lie to amuse women during marriage ceremony, to earn one's livelihood when apprehending loss of life, or seeing destruction of wealth and guarding a cow or a brahmin, from violence,

is not a sin.<sup>1</sup>

Sikhism in no way permits such telling of a lie. "jhuṭhe kau nahi paiti nau kabahu na suca kala kau."—*bila thriti* m 1. "jhuṭhe kur kamavahi, durmati dargahi hara he."—*maru solhe* m 1. "kur boli murdar khai."—*var majh* m 1. 2 contamination, impiety. "mukhi jhuṭhe jhuṭhu bolna, kiukari suca ho."—*ari* m 1.

**हुका** [jhukha] *adj* untruthful. 2 perishable, mortal. "so jhuṭha jo jhuṭhe lage jhuṭhe karam kamai."—*guj* m 3. 3 contaminated, impure. "jhuṭhe cauke nanka."—*var maru* 1 m 3.

**हुकि** [jhukhi] falsely, untruly. "jhuṭhi vichoni rove dhahi."—*majh* m 1.

**हुकी** [jhukhi] feminine of jhuṭha "jhuṭhi duna lagi."—*asa farid* 2 woman speaking a lie. "jhuṭhi jhuṭhi lagi."—*gau* m 3.

**हुक** [jhukhu] See **हुक**.

**हुकना** [jhuk-na] *Sk* पुनन *v* shake, jerk, cause trembling. "dukhi sir jhuke."—*BG*. "teru kikkar jhukahi gahi gadhe."—*NP*.

**हुका** [jhuka], **हुकी** [jhukhi] *adj* trembling, shivering. "nam vihune ude jhune."—*suh* chāt m 1. 2 grief-stricken; man or woman shaking head in sorrow. "uru nahi jhuru nahi."—*var ram* 2 m 5.

**हुका** [jhuka] See **हुका**. 2 See **हुका**.

**हुमक** [jhumak] *n* earring. 2 whirl during dance, swing. 3 kiss.

**हुमका** [jhumka], **हुमका** [jhumka] *v* swing in intoxication. 2 feel thrilled.

**हुमर** [jhumar], **हुमरि** [jhumari] *n* a whirl during folk dance; whirling dance; a circular folk dance. 2 rhythmic dance performed by groups of women

<sup>1</sup>स्त्रीषु नर्तयितव्यं वृत्तार्थेऽप्युपलब्धम् ।

गोत्रादप्यर्थेऽपि नाऽनुत्तराज्जुगुप्सितम् ।

—*bhagvat sak3dh* 8, a 19, § 43.

उद्वाहकाले रतिसम्प्रयोगेऽप्युपलब्धम् ।

विप्रस्यदार्थं अनुत्तराज्जुगुप्सितम् ।

*vasiṣṭh sūtra*. a 16.

and men during the Holi festival.

ਫੁਲਾ [jhurnā], ਫੁਲਾਨ [jhuran], ਫੁਲਾਨਾ [jhurna] *Skt* *विप्लव* *n* repentance. 2 feeling jealous. See ਫੁਲਾ. "jhajha jhuran mite tumaro."—bavan. "prabh ke sevak dukh na jhuran."—asa *m* 5. "jhurat jhurat sakat musa."—bavan.

ਫੁਲਿ [jhuri] in jealousy, in repentance. "se jan kabahu na marte jhuri."—todī *m* 5.

ਫੁਲ [jhu] See ਫੁਲ.

ਫੁਲਾ [jhulan] See ਫੁਲਾਨਾ. 2 *Dg n* bath, massage.

ਫੁਲਾਨੀਘ [jhulanāṅgh] See ਫੁਲਾਨੀਘ.

ਫੁਲਾ [jhulna] *v* swing in a cradle. 2 *n* swing, cradle. 3 a poetic metre with four feet, each foot consisting of eight yoganṛ i.e. combination of one short followed by two long matras. i.e. 1SS, 1SS, 1SS, 1SS, 1SS, 1SS, 1SS, 1SS. It is a form of māṅṛdhar sāveya (a prosodic metre usually of four rhyming lines)

Example:

sune kuk ke kokṛla kop kīno  
mukhā dekh ke cād darer khai,  
lēṣē nen bāke mane min mohē  
lakhe jat ke sur ki jotr chāi...

—ramav.

(b) the second type of this metre; each foot consists of seven sāgaṅṛ: with one yagan in the end. 1S, 1S, 1S, 1S, 1S, 1S, 1S.

Example:

nāṅ nam jāpyo nāṅ dan karyo,  
nāṅ sārun ke sir kaṭ die,  
pār ke hṛt cītṭ dravyo nā kabhi  
hṛt kom vāyo nā kadapṛ hūe...

(c) the third type of this metre: each foot of the verse has thirty-seven matras; three pauses, each after ten matras and the fourth after seven matras, the end comprises a yagan, 1SS.

Example:

cād sāt bhedīa nad sāt purīa,  
sur sāt khōṛsa dātṭ kīa,

ābāl bāl torīa ācāl cāl thāppīa

āgharū gharīa tāha āpīu piā...

—maru jdev.

karat cīkar gān, pret bherō tāhā

bherī bhōkar ghāngarē dhayo,

pārāt jhāt lay nābh chāy dhara

prabāl ghata ghan sāt dīs ghor chāyo...

—saloh.

(d) In the fourth type only two long matras figure instead of the last yagan.

Example:

hālāt sukh palāt sukh, nītṭ sukh sīmarnō,  
nam gobīd ka sādā lījē...

—dhana *m* 5.

(e) in the fifth type—each foot has twenty-six matras, three pauses each after seven matras and the fourth pause after six matras, the last two matras being long and short.

guru kripa nīdhī, guṇ khānī hē,  
updeṣ tīh, mān dhar...

ਫੁਲਾਨੀਘ [jhulanāṅgh] He used to sway in joy while singing and playing a dutara, a two-stringed musical instrument. Hence the name Jhulna Singh (a swinging lion). When Guru Gobind Singh was camping at Damdama Sahib, in the Guru's presence, he sang vulgar songs by playing his two-stringed musical instrument. Fearing that the Guru's revered mother might have heard his songs, he felt ashamed. So much was his repentance that he amputated his vital organ and kept himself mum throughout the remaining period of his life. For this reason, he is also called ākua.

ਫੁਲੀ [jhulanī] *n* swing. "paṭ kī jhulanī ek sāvarke."—cārītr 234.

ਫੁਲਾ [jhula] *n* cradle, palanquin. 2 a poetic metre. In Dasam Granth figures this metre and is named ਸੋਮਰਾਜੀ [somrajī] or āradh bhujāg.

It has four feet, each foot comprising two

yogans 155, 155.

Example:

itx ram rajā. karṭ dev kajā.  
dhare ban panā. bhare bir manā.

—ramav.

ਯੁਲਾਵਨ [jhuḷavən] v swing, give a jerk, oscillate, shake. "tisu guru kau jhuḷavəu pakha."—gəu ə m 5.

ਢੇਪ [jhep] n defeat, repulsion. 2 shame, humiliation.

ਢੇਰ [jher] n trough, pit, depression. 2 See ਢੇਰਾ.

ਢੇਰਾ [jhera] n dispute, legal suit. "umravəku age jhera."—sor m 5. 2 See ਢੇਰ. 3 See ਨਨਕਢੇਰਾ.

ਢੇਰਿ [jheri] in the pit. "dha jhakhi jhakhi pəia jheri."—var mēla m 1.

ਢੇਲਨ [jhelən], ਢੇਲਨਾ [jhelna] v tolerate, bear, endure.

ਢੇਲਾ [jhela] n heat, fever, burning sensation. "age bimal nēdi agant bikh jhela."—maru soḷhe m 1. 'Ahead lies filthy, dirty river filled with heat of the poisonous fire.'

ਢੇਲਿ [jhelī] having endured. "həthiar jhelī."—səloh.

ਢੇੜ [jher] n dispute, riot. 2 (eve) teasing.

ਢੇੜ ਰਾੜ [jher jhar] n teasing, violence.

ਢੇੜਾ [jhera], ਢੇੜੇ [jhero] n legal suit, dispute. 2 riot, violence.

ਢੇਸਾ [jhosa], ਢੇਸੇ [jhoso] n jerk, thrust. "marḍarā mēghva sēg jhoso."—krzən.

ਢੋਕ [jhok] n gust of wind, puff of air. 2 swing of a cradle. 3 drowsiness under the influence of intoxication, stupor, torpor. 4 blissful elation, thrill of joy. "anad səhəjdhunī jhok."—sar surdas. 5 fuel for a furnace; leaves, straw etc which are stoked into the oven. 6 sense of bending; inclination. 7 long pause in a song, refrain. 8 plume/crest, which is an ornament worn on the head by a king and the motion caused by his head's movement. "jhok eṣe ləse joti phūḍan diṣe sobh əpar nəhi bəranī avē."

—gurusobha. 9 See ਢੋਕਿ.

ਢੋਕਣਾ [jhokṇa], ਢੋਕਣੂ [jhokṇu] v stoke fuel into the hearth. 2 push forward.

ਢੋਕਾ [jhoka] n swing, oscillating motion, thrill. 2 gust of wind. 3 one who stokes fire.

ਢੋਕਿ [jhokī] adv by bending, by lowering oneself. "care kōḍā jhokī vərəsda."—səva m 3. 2 by pushing fuel into a furnace.

ਢੋਲਾ [jhōla] a subcaste of the Jatts.

ਢੋਟ [jhot], ਢੋਟ [jhōt] n top, top knot, tuft of hair left on the head. "jā jamu az jhot pəkrz."—asa kabir. "lərhō kal jhot dhar marō."—səloh.

ਢੋਟਾ [jhotā] n male-buffalo, stud-buffalo.

ਢੋਟਾ [jhona] v start, initiate 2 operate, move. "putt kuputt cəkki uṭh jhoi."—BG See ਢੋਟੀ ਢੋਟੀ. 3 See ਢੋਨਾ.

ਢੋਨਾ [jhona] n rice, foodgrain reaped in autumn. 2 paddy. 3 See ਢੋਟਾ.

ਢੋਪਰੀ [jhopri], ਢੋਪੜਾ [jhopra], ਢੋਪੜੀ [jhopri] n hut, thatched cottage, thatched roof.

ਢੋਰਾ [jhorar], ਢੋਰੜੀ [jhorā] a village under police station Rohri, tehsil Sirsa, district Hissar, four miles to the east of Bara-Gudah railway station. The tenth Guru visited this village while going to the Deccan. The tree beneath which his horse was tied still stands. No gurdwara is built in his memory.

ਢੋਰਾ [jhora] n lament, repentance.

ਢੋਰੀ [jhorī] See ਢੋਲੀ. "jugla aghori muhī jhorī me dharət hē."—hənu.

ਢੋਲ [jhol] n detergent (alkaline) dissolved in water for cleaning the hair. 2 gild; plating or polishing of a metal with gold or silver. 3 act of shaking, process of churning curd for extracting butter. "sakat karam paṇi jxu mēthe nīṭ paṇi jhol jhulare."—nəf ə m 4. 4 sense of eradication. "jese to sərōvər sīvalkə əchadyo jəl, jhol pī nīrmal dekhīyē əchoṭ hē."—BGK. 5 shower, heavy rainfall. "kalā gāḍhu nadiā mīh jhol."—var mājh m 1. 6 swing, thrill.





Khatris subcaste. See ਚੰਡੂ.

ਖੰਡਾ [jhāṁḥaṭ] *n* difficulty, hassle, dispute. 2 perplexity, complication.

ਖੰਡਰ [jhāṁḥar] *adj* wrinkled. See ਭਰਖਰਾ. "durbal tan jhar jhāṁḥar hova."—GPS.

ਖੰਡਾ [jhāṁḥa] *Skr* storm. 2 whistling sound of fast blowing wind.

ਖੰਡੀ [jhāṁḥi], ਖੰਡੂ [jhāṁḥu] a subcaste of Khatris. "rama jhāṁḥi akhū."—BG.

ਖੰਡੋਟੀ [jhāṁḥotī] See ਚਿੱਠੋਟੀ.

ਖੰਡੋਰਨਾ [jhāṁḥorna] *v* shake well; stir; churn. 2 push back with a jerk. "dhal jhāṁḥoret badān calava."—GPS.

ਖੰਡੜਾ [jhāṁḥāḷa] *n* cluster; umbrella of the branches of a tree; tree's dense shadow. "upper jhuiz jhāṁḥā thāḍi chāḍi suthāḥi suhai."—BG.

ਖੰਡ [jhāṁḥ] *n* trimmed hair on the head, at least three or four fingers long. 2 mongoose. 3 plant of wild caper; karir tree.

ਖੰਡਣਾ [jhāṁḥṇa] *v* shave off the head, thrash. 2 cheat someone fraudulently.

ਖੰਡਾ [jhāṁḥa] *n* standard, flag. 2 village under police station Badhal, district Barnala of Patiala state. It is situated seven miles to the north-east of Suchan railway station and six kōhs to the south of Jhorar. Guru Gobind Singh visited this place during his onward journey to Deccan. A gurdwara stands to the west side of the village. An estate with annual revenue worth rupees 325 has been donated to the gurdwara by Patiala state. The priest is an Udasi monk. 3 a devotee of Guru Amar Das. 4 a spiritually erudite disciple of Guru Nanak Dev, philanthropic carpenter, resident of village Siana (district Karnal).<sup>1</sup> He accompanied the Guru for some time during the latter's pilgrimage. His immediate

<sup>1</sup>According to the purāṇ janamsakhi, Jhanda is reported to have been resident of Bushahr. May be, he migrated to Siana from Bushahr.

descendants were duly baptised by Guru Gobind Singh in Sammat 1759. The Khanda (a type of double-edged sword) presented by the tenth Guru is still in the family's possession. 5 See ਖੰਡਾ ਭਾਈ.

ਖੰਡਾਸਾਹਿਬ [jhāṁḥasahib] symbolic indication of a gurdwara; Akali standard, Sikh flag, mark of the Guru. The tradition of the Sikh flag was started by the sixth Guru. There was no flag during the period of the earlier Gurus. 2 There is a gurdwara Jhanda Sahib in memory of Guru Har Rai about a furlong to the west of village Chakkprema under police station Phagwara of Kapurthala state. The Guru visited this place while going from Kartarpur to Kiratpur. A dilapidated platform exists near a peepul tree. There is no priest in charge of it. This holy place is situated about four miles to the north-east of Phagwara railway station.

ਖੰਡਾਸਿੰਘ [jhāṁḥasīṅgh] a prominent Sikh chief of Bhangi Misl (confederacy). He was son of Hari Singh. See ਚੰਡੀ.

ਖੰਡਾਬੁੱਗਾ [jhāṁḥabūga] a būga in front of the main gate of Harimandir Sahib, where stand two tall golden Sikh standards. Initially only a single standard was installed by the Udasi saints of Brahamboota in 1775 AD, which got uprooted during a storm in 1841 AD. This flag was placed in the tank close to the bridge. Afterwards one standard was installed by Maharaja Sher Singh and another by Sardar Desa Singh Majithia. Both these Sikh standards comprise iron covered with golden strips of copper.

This būga was rebuilt in 1923 AD, during the Kar Seva.

ਖੰਡਾ ਭਾਈ [jhāṁḥa bhāi] great-grandson of Baba Budha ji. The author of Dabistane Mazahab has observed that he was peerless in being the most obedient disciple of the Guru. Once Guru

Hargobind asked him to stay still, when the Guru was on his routine walk. The Guru returned to his residence via some other route. Bhai Jhanda Singh remained standing there motionless for three days. The Guru called him back on knowing this. 2 See ਹੁੱਚਾ ਕਾਫ਼ਾ.

ਹੰਡੇਆਣਾ [jhāḍeāṇa] This village falls under police station and tehsil Moga, district Ferozepur and is about two miles to the west

of Talwandi railway station. There is a gurdwara in memory of Guru Hargobind in this village.

ਹੁੱਚਾ [jhāp] *Skt n* capriole, leap, act of leaping.

ਹੁੱਚਾਨ [jhāpan] *Skt n* a conveyance moving with jumps; a kind of palanquin generally used in hilly areas.

ਹੰਡਾ [jhāḍṇa] *v* reprimand, censure, separate dust and straw from cotton with a stick.



ਢ [ḍāḍa] fifteenth character of Punjabi script. It has palatal and nasal pronunciation i.e. represents the palatal nasal sound. 2 *Skṛ* ṇ ok. 3 song, singing. 4 whisper, whispering. 5 slanted gait, crooked movement. 6 Shukr—the Master of Demons. ਢੜਿ [ḍāḍi] variant of ਜੜਿ. See ਜੜਿ, when. ਢਕਾਰ [ḍakar], ਢਢਾ [ḍāḍa] See ਢੜਾ. ਢਰਨ [ḍāḍan] *n* effort, measure. “ḍāḍan karāhu tum āṇik bīdhī.”—bavan. ਢਾਹੁ [ḍāhu] *pron* he, who. “ḍāhu kio sājog.”—bavan. 2 this. ਢਾਕੈ [ḍake] *pron* whose. “ḍake hathī samrāth te karān karne jog.”—bavan. ਢਾਣ [ḍāṇ] *n* knowledge. *Skṛ* ਗਿਆਨ.

ਢਾਣਹੁ [ḍāṇahu] imperative form of the verb, understand, know. “ḍāṇa ḍāṇahu dīṛ sēhī.”—bavan. ਢਾਣਤ [ḍāṇat] knows, understands. “ḍāṇat soi sēhī.”—bavan. ਢਾਣੋ [ḍāṇo] imperative form of the verb, know, understood. ਢਾਨ [ḍān], ਢਿਆਨ [ḍiān] *n* knowledge (ਗਿਆਨ). “ḍiāno bole āpe bujhe.”—oākar. ਢਿਕ [ḍik] one. “ḍikṣatva ānekā.”—gyan. ‘you are one and many.’ ਢੋ [ḍo] See ਜੋ. “ḍo pekhāuso bīnsatū.”—bavan. ਢੜਾ [ḍāḍa] ḍāḍa character. “ḍāḍa ḍāṇahu dīṛ sēhī.”—bavan. 2 pronunciation of ਢ, ḍakar.



ੜ [ʈka] sixteenth character of Punjabi script, comprising voiceless retroflex plosive sound. 2 *Skt* *n* tang of a bow's string. 3 foot. 4 scalp of coconut. 5 dwarf, short-statured. 6 Shiv. 7 moon. 8 old age, senescence.

ਟਹਿਨਾ [ʈauna] *n* magical formula, implement, instrument.

ਟਸਕ [ʈasak] *n* prickly pain, ache. "ʈaskyo na hryo kaskyo na kasai."—*KRSN*. 2 *Dg* pride, vanity.

ਟਸਰ [ʈasar] *n* coarse silk. 2 clothing of coarse silk. The worms of coarse silk are bred in the jungles of Bengal just like the silk worms; coarse silk is the fibre secreted from their mouths. 3 title of the emperor of Russia; Tsar. See ਜਰ ਤੋਂ: 11.

ਟਹਕਣਾ [ʈahakna], ਟਹਕਨਾ [ʈahakna] *v* blossom, prosper. "dhāru anadī bhukhe kaval ʈahkev."—*g3d kabir*. "sicyo jai kīh anke ih bidhi ʈahkayo."—*GPS*.

ਟਹਣਾ [ʈahna], ਟਹਣੀ [ʈahni], ਟਹਨਾ [ʈahna], ਟਹਲੀ [ʈahli] *n* bough, twig, thick or thin branch of a tree. "utāryo tere chorkar ʈahna."—*NP*. "ik ʈahno prabhū ki dīsa, ik siddhan dīsi ahi."—*NP*.

ਟਹਲ [ʈahal] *n* service. "ʈahal karau tau ek ki."—*bavan*.

ਟਹਲਨਾ [ʈahalna] *v* walk leisurely; stroll.

ਟਹਲਾਉਣਾ [ʈahlauna] See ਟਹਲਾਨਾ.

ਟਹਲਾਇਓ [ʈahlaio] See ਟਹਿਲਾਇਓ. 2 See ਟਹਲਾਨਾ.

ਟਹਲਾਨਾ [ʈahlana] *v* take a slow stroll; assist in strolling.

ਟਹਲਾਵਾ [ʈahlava] *adv* after serving. "basat puni ʈahlava."—*sar m 5*. 2 *adj* who helps in strolling;

who enables one to walk slowly.

ਟਹਲੂਆ [ʈahlua] *n* servant, attendant, servitor.

ਟਹਿਕਣਾ [ʈahikna] See ਟਹਕਣਾ.

ਟਹਿਲ [ʈahil] See ਟਹਲ.

ਟਹਿਲਣਾ [ʈahilna] See ਟਹਲਨਾ.

ਟਹਿਲਨ [ʈahilan] female attendant. 2 See ਟਹਲਨਾ.

ਟਹਿਲਪੁਰਾ [ʈahilpura] a village under police station Mulepur, tehsil Sirhind of Patiala state. Guru Tegbahadur visited this village; it was founded in Sammat 1887. There existed no village when the Guru visited this place. The sacred peepul tree, beneath which the Guru seated himself, still stands. A gurdwara has been raised by the Patiala state and an annual revenue of rupees forty is a permanent source of income. This holy place is situated at a distance of four miles to the south-east of Kauli railway station.

ਟਹਿਲਾ [ʈahila] *n* thin candy-like meal prepared from milky secretion of myrobalan, wheat, seeds of pumpkin etc, which is a very good brain tonic. 2 *xa* masculine of ਟਹਿਲ, service ਟਹਿਲਾਇਓ [ʈahilaio] ਟਹਲ-ਲਾਇਓ. "sātan ʈahilaio."—*gom 5*. 2 See ਟਹਲਾਨਾ.

ਟਕ [ʈak] *n* nature, temperament, habit. "sun nrip bar, ik ʈak muhi perl."—*caritr 33*. 2 intent gaze, fixed stare. "dhar dhar ik ʈak daraste cahū dīsi baq bhirā."—*GPS*. 3 See ਟੱਕ. 4 See ਟਕਾ.

ਟਕਸਾਲ [ʈaksal] *Skt* ਟਕਕਸਾਲਾ *n* place where coins are minted; mint.<sup>1</sup> "gharīe sabadu saci

<sup>1</sup>In ancient times, coins were minted manually. Now this work is done by machines.



any work but still boasts that it can not be done without him.

ਟਟੀਹਰੀ ਸ਼ੇਖ [təʈiɦri ʃex] Panipat resident Sheikh Taahir is mentioned as tətihri ʃekh in the Janam Sakhi. See ਪਨੀਪਤ.

ਟਟੀਹੀ [təʈiɦi] See ਟਟੀਹਰੀ.

ਟਟੂਆ [təʈuːˈ] a young pony, mule.

ਟਟੋਰਨਾ [təʈorna], ਟਟੋਲਨਾ [təʈolna] v See ਟਟੋਰਨਾ.

ਟੱਟੀ [təʈti] n thick screen or wall of straw grass, bamboo or elephant grass. 2 shelter for the toilet. 3 excreta.

ਟੱਟੂ [təʈtu] n young horse, mule, pony.

ਟਟਾਡਾ [təʈaɖa], ਟਟਾਨਾ [təʈana] n firefly, glowworm. "suraṁ jotī na hoī tənane."—BG. See ਖਟੋਰਤ and ਜੁਗਤੁ.

ਟਨ [tən] onom sound of a bell etc. 2 8 ton, weight equivalent to twenty-eight standard mounds.

ਟਨਾਡਾ [tənaɖa] See ਟਟਾਡਾ, ਖਟੋਰਤ and ਜੁਗਤੁ.

ਟਪਕਣਾ [təpəkna] v drip, leak, trickle (of droplets). 2 (of a fruit) fall from the branch of a tree.

ਟਪਣਾ [təpna] v jump, leap, skip. "nəci nəci təpahi bahut dukh pavahi."—gaur m 3.

ਟਪਾਉਣਾ [təpauna] v make someone jump. 2 help one cross; spend or while away (time).

ਟਪਿ [təpi] having jumped.

ਟੱਪਾ [təppa] n jump, leap. 2 a line or verse of a song. 3 gap, difference.

ਟਬਰ [təbər] n family, household, ancestry. "təbar rovanī dhahi."—var majh m 1. 2 Dg ਟਾਬਰ, child, offspring, progeny.

ਟਮਕ [təmek] See ਟੱਮਕ. 2 shine, dim light, intermittent gleam of light.

ਟਰ [tər] n frog's shrill sound etc. 2 babble that irritates the ear; discordant noise. 3 See ਟਰਨਾ.

ਟਰਹੁ [təraɦu] get lost, go away. 2 take away; remove. "dubidha duri tərhu."—bila m 5.

ਟਰਕਣਾ [tərakna], ਟਰਕਨਾ [tərakna] v slip, shift from one's place, fall. "gāe thikane tərak."

—GPS. 2 croak.

ਟਰਨਾ [tərna] v go away, slip away "prithme garəbhvas te tərīa."—gaur m 5.

ਟਰਿ [təri] by slipping away, by refraining. 2 by walking, or marching ahead. "age tərī tāko trin lina."—caritr 21.

ਟਲ [təl] Sk ਟਲ੍ ਖ prick. 2 See ਟਲਾ. 3 a Bhatt admirer of the Guru. "sukahu təl guru sevī."—savye m 2 ke.

ਟਲਾ [təla] v slip, shift. 2 withdraw; move back. "təlahi jam ke dut."—bavan.

ਟਲਪਲੇ [təlpələ] withdraws, yields. "tsu lobhi ka jiu təlpale."—sri m 1.

ਟਲਧਾ [təladha] adj which has slunk away; prohibited, warned, removed. "təle nā təladha"—var maru 2 m 5.

ਟਲ੍ਹ [təlh] a Bhatt admirer of the Guru. This word is a transform of ਟਲ 3.

ਟੱਲ [təll] n a large bell. See ਘੰਟਾ ਖਬਰ.

ਟੱਲਾ [təlla] n a stick to play with a ball. 2 hit of a bat on the ball. 3 bouncing of a ball.

ਟੱਲਿਕਾ [təllika], ਟੱਲੀ [təlli] n small bell. Sk ਘੰਟਾਲੀ.

ਟਾ [tə] Sk n earth, land

ਟਾਉਠਾ [tauṭha] hot region, hot place; place where there is direct sunlight with shelter from the wind.

ਟਾਸ [tās] n bough; large branch of a tree. "jətha birach ke sakha tās."—GPS. See ਸਿਕਾ. 2 ache, pang, shooting pain.

ਟਾਹਣਾ [tahna], ਟਾਹਣੀ [tahni] See ਟਹਨਾ and ਟਹਨੀ.

ਟਾਹਰ [təhər] n loud call, shout. 2 an Islamic prayer recited by a priest of Sultan Peer when he is served with food. 3 gossip, arrogant utterance.

ਟਾਹਲਾਸਾਹਿਬ [tahasahib] a gurdwara in memory of both Guru Tegbahadur and Guru Gobind Singh in village Kubb (tehsil and police station Mansa, division Barnala of Patiala state). Tegbahadur, the ninth Guru, while returning from Talwandi Sabo, visited this place

and sat under a rosewood tree. As a result, this holy place is popularly known as Tahla Sahib. That tree has withered away now.

The tenth Guru, Gobind Singh, used to visit this place, occasionally, for hunting and sauntering.

A gurdwara in memory of the tenth Guru is built here. Manji Sahib of Guru Tegbahadur is also set up in a room. Patiala state has donated 250 ghumeons of land to the gurdwara. This holy place is one and a half miles to the south of Maurh railway station.

ਟਾਹਲੀ [taɦli] See ਟਾਹੁਲੀ.

ਟਾਹਲੀਆਣਾ [taɦliʔana] See ਟਾਹੁਲੀਆਣਾ.

ਟਾਹਲੀਸਾਹਿਬ [taɦlisahib] See ਟਾਹੁਲੀਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਟਾਕ [tak] *n* obstruction, barricade, prohibition.

ਟਾਕ [tāk] *n* a unit to measure the strength of a bow; a weight equivalent to twenty-five seers. The bow stretched by suspending a weight of twenty-five seers from the bow string, is said to have the strength of one tāk. Guru Gobind Singh's bow had strength equivalent to nine taks. No other warrior was able to stretch it. "kamahe dor lahor ke noṭāki die."

—PP. See ਟੈਂਕ 8. 2 tāk — a weight equivalent to four mashas. "tāk tol tan na rehyo."—*caritr* 91.

3 taka. "darab lutayo bad bahu sut tīy diyo nā tāk."—NP. 4 *Skt* टाक a kind of wine, which in olden times was served during religious ceremonies such as Yajnas. 5 See ਟਾਕਨਾ.

6 an important town and tehsil headquarters in the frontier region of Dera Ismail Khan. It remained capital of Katikhail Pathans for a long time. It was annexed into the Sikh empire when Kanwar Naunihal Singh conquered it in December 1836 AD.

ਟਾਕਣੀ [takni] *adj* preventing the occurrence of hindrances; stopper of impediments, Durga.

ਟਾਕਨਾ [takna] *v* prevent, prohibit.

ਟਾਕਨਾ [tākna] (*Skt* टङ्क् *vr* bind, connect,

combine) *v* stitch, tie. 2 connect. 3 (in the jargon of opium eaters) fulfil the want of intoxication; not to interrupt addiction. "mīl tāk aṭhman bhāg cāṭhar."—*kṛiṣṇ*. See ਟਾਕ 4.

ਟਾਕਰਾ [takra] *n* collision, act of colliding. 2 competition, comparison.

ਟਾਕਾ [tāka] *n* stitch. 2 joint; knot. 3 alloy for soldering metals.

ਟਾਕਿ [takī] notched. 2 having prohibited, or checked.

ਟਾਕਿਮ [takim] I may obstruct, I may dissuade. "ajū mīlava sekh pherid, takim kūṭṭiā."—*asa*. 'If I control desires of the mind, then union with the Creator can happen here and now.' Some scholars interpret kūṭṭi as sensory organs.

ਟਾਕੀ [taki] *n* a piece of cloth. 2 a patch fixed on a torn cloth or broken utensil

ਟਾਕੁਆ [takua] *n* small axe, battle axe.

ਟਾਕੇ [take] cut, chopped. "kahū tīk take."—*caritr* 123. 'slew many successors'

ਟਾਂਗ [tāṅ] See ਟੈਂਗ and ਟੈਂਗਣਾ.

ਟਾਂਗ ਤਰੇ [tāṅ tare] See ਟੈਂਗ ਹੇਠਲੀ ਲੰਗਣਾ.

ਟਾਂਗੂ [tāgu] *n* a person given the job of sitting on a tree or some raised platform to provide information from a distance about the enemy's advance.

ਟਾਟ [tat] *n* mat of jute. 2 mat. 3 gram pod. 4 pricking pain, especially caused in the ear; pang. 5 clan, subcaste.

ਟਾਟ [tāt] *n* skull, cranium, scalp.

ਟਾਟ ਪ੍ਰਹਾਸਣ [tāt prahasen], ਟਾਟ ਪ੍ਰਹਾਸਨ [tāt prahasen] *Skt* अट्टप्रहासिन् *adj* laughing loudly. "tāt prahasen srisaṭi nivasen."—*akal*.

ਟਾਟੀ [tāṭi] See ਟੈਟੀ. "sābhe udani bhram ki tāṭi."—*gau kabir*.

ਟਾਡ [tād] Colonel James Tod. This scholar was born in 1782 AD. He came to India in 1798 AD to serve the East India Company. After occupying various posts, he became Adjutant to the Governor General (AGG) in Rajputana.



Tod wrote historical account about the glory of Rajputana named Rajasthan published in 1829 AD. He left no stone unturned to forge cordial ties between the British rule and the nobles of Rajputana.

ढाँ [ṭāṇ] *n* loft; board or plank fitted in a niche or on a wall, for placing things. 2 merchandise, goods for sale. See ढाँ. "In bidhi ṭāṇ bīrahio."—*gau kabir*. 3 armlet, bracelet. "ṭāṇ bhujan."—*krīśan*.

ढाँ [ṭāṇ] *Dg n* a caravan of oxen loaded with trading goods like foodgrains etc. "mera ṭāṇ ladia jai re."—*gau ravidas*. 2 band of traders. 3 a settlement of traders. 4 stalks of sorghum and maize. 5 tehsil head quarters of district Faizabad in UP, situated on the bank of Gogra river. At one time fine muslin of the Dacca style was manufactured here. The printed calico and chintz of this town are still very famous. 6 See ढाँ सखि.

ढाँकुमुर [ṭāṇkumur], ढाँकुमुर [ṭāṇkumur] This is a joint name of two villages Tanda and Urhmarh. These villages are situated a mile apart from each other in Dasooha tehsil of district Hoshiarpur. Now there is a railway station of Tanda Urmur on Jalandhar-Mukerian line. This place is famous for evoking the memory of Sakhisarvar (Sultan Pir), where people belonging to the Sultan clan come from far off places to pay their obeisance. See विनोदचरण 2.

ढाँ [ṭāṇ] See ढाँ.

ढाँ [ṭāṇ], ढाँ [ṭāṇ] See ढाँ.

ढाँ [ṭāṇ] *n* lower portion of a horse's hoof. 2 sound produced by the hoof striking against the ground. 3 wide and thin roṭi.

ढाँ [ṭāṇ] *n* area surrounded by water on all sides; island.

ढाँ [ṭāṇ] jumps. "nace ṭāṇ avro gavt."—*gujā m J*.

ढाँ [ṭāṇ] See ढाँ.

ढाँ [ṭāṇ] George Thomas. He was born in Ireland in 1756 AD and came to India in 1781 after joining the navy. He became an official of Samru Begum (who ruled over Sardhana) in 1786. He made Hansi his capital and proved a capable ruler. He fought against the Sikhs in 1795 near Saharanpur. He also fought against Jind state in 1798 AD and got defeated. At last he suffered heavy defeat at the hands of General Perron. He passed away on August 22, 1802 at Brahampur while on way to Calcutta.

ढाँ [ṭāṇ] *n* sorcery, black magic. "ṭāṇ he kino in bhayo viprit sou."—*NP*.

ढाँ [ṭāṇ] See ढाँ.

ढाँ [ṭāṇ], ढाँ [ṭāṇ], ढाँ [ṭāṇ] *v* evade, avoid, put off. "ṭāṇ nā ṭāṇ ave nā jai."—*bher kabir*. 2 make excuses. "nāṇ ṭāṇ kinā kahu kase."—*GPS*.

ढाँ [ṭāṇ] *n* evasion, avoidance, act of refraining. 2 excuse, device.

ढाँ [ṭāṇ] by removing, by prohibiting.

ढाँ [ṭāṇ] See ढाँ.

ढाँ [ṭāṇ] *n* heap of objects, stack. 2 sense of evasion, act of passing time. "nāṇ is me kachu ṭāṇ vicaro."—*GPS*. 3 large bell, gong. "jhāṇharu ṭāṇ baje karnai."—*NP*. 4 *Sk* fruit market.

ढाँ [ṭāṇ], ढाँ [ṭāṇ] *v* disappear from a place. 2 prevent, prohibit. 3 pass time by making an excuse. 4 drive animals towards the hunter by blocking them from all sides.

ढाँ [ṭāṇ] *n* act of evasion. "je sunkar jāve kar ṭāṇ."—*GPS*. 2 device, excuse. 3 act of driving the animals towards the hunter from other sides.

ढाँ [ṭāṇ] *n* evasion, excuse. "ṭāṇ dīn gāṇ."—*s kabir*.

ढाँ [ṭāṇ] by avoiding or evading. See ढाँ and ढाँ.

ਟਾਹੁਸਾਹਿਬ [talhasahib] See ਟਾਹੁਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਟਾਹੀ [talhi] *n* Indian rosewood. The wood of this tree is very hard and smooth, and is used as building material, particularly for furniture of the superior quality. See ਸਿੰਸਧ.

ਟਾਹੀਅਣਾ [talhiana] a holy place one mile to the north-west of Raikot in Jagraon tehsil of Ludhiana district. The tenth Guru of the Sikhs, while coming from Machhiwara, stopped near a small pond and took rest under a sheesam tree. Here Kalha Rai offered his services to the Guru. He sent Noora Maahi to Sirhind to get information about the fate of the Guru's younger sons. A gurdwara stands here. Ten vighas of purchased land is the property of the gurdwara. This place is fourteen miles to the south of Mullanpur railway station.

ਟਾਹੀਆਂ ਥੱਤੁ ਸੰਮੁਕੀ [talhuā phattu sāmuki] a village fifteen kols to the north west of Mukatsar in Ferozepur district, founded by two Dogras named Phattu and Sammu. They served Guru Gobind Singh with dedication and devotion and presented a lūgi (striped sheet as lower garment) and a cotton blanket at the time of his departure. The place visited by the Guru now falls in the territory of Shergarh. See ਸ਼ੇਰਗੜ੍ਹ.

ਟਾਹੀਸਾਹਿਬ [talhisahib] the sheesam tree, beneath which any of the ten Gurus of the Sikhs took rest or which is related to their biography. The following talhis (sheesam trees) are very famous:

1 the talhi on the bank of Santokhsar in Amritsar beneath which Guru Ram Das and Guru Arjan Dev sat for a while.

2 the talhi of Baba Sri Chand near the habitation on the west of village Pakhoke, seven kols to the north of Dera Baba Nanak. Baba Sri Chand used to meditate under this holy tree. Guru Hargobind also stayed here for a while to pay respect to Baba ji. The

gurdwara owns fifty ghumaons of land in the village and three hundred vighas of cultivable wasteland in the Bar area along with a grant worth revenue of one thousand three hundred rupees per year. Annual congregation is held on Assu Badl 5, each year.

3 There is a village named Ghakkakotli under police station Shahgarib, tehsil Shakargarh, district Gurdaspur. Guru Har Rai took rest under a talhi standing to the south east of this village. The tree has decayed since then, but a new tree has grown in its place. At this place, the Guru liberated Moola from the life of a rabbit, whose memorial stands by the road close to village Kallahbua. The Guru stayed for a few days near this talhi on the request of a devotee Bhai Fateh Chand. Fifty vighas of land and a grant worth a hundred rupees per annum has been allotted to this gurdwara. Annual congregation is held on the Vaisakhi day each year. This holy place is nine miles to the east of Naroval railway station.

4 a holy place in memory of Baba Sri Chand near the habitation. It is to the north-west of village Daulatpur under police station Raahon, tehsil Nawan Shahar, district Jalandhar. While going towards Kiratpur Sahib, Baba ji stayed beneath this talhi for three days. Land measuring about seventeen ghumaons is attached with the gurdwara. Annual congregation is held on 1 Harh every year. This religious place is situated nine miles to the east of Nawan Shahar railway station.

5 There stands a gurdwara in memory of Guru Hargobind on the outskirts of village Moonak under police station Tanda, tehsil Dasoocha, district Hoshiarpur. The Guru arrived here while he was on his hunting expedition. The Guru's horse was tied to the talhi. A simple memorial has been raised here. There is no

attendant. A compound of about two kanals is the only property of this memorial. A religious congregation is held annually on Harh Vadi 1. A river flows near the gurdwara; it is situated two miles to the north of Tanda railway station.

6 a [tal] of Baba Sri Chand near Lahore railway station.

ਟਾਂਕਾਂ [tāṁā], ਟਾਂਕੀ [tāṁī] *adj* and *pron* anyone, rare, hardy any. "tāṁī lupak cālē kab kabē."—GPS.

ਟਿਕ [tik] *Skt* टिक *w* support. 2 *n* support, base. "tik ekas kl."—prabha a m 1. 3 stick, cane, bamboo stick. "adhule kau tik."—dhana m 5. ਟਿਕਦੀ [tikai] stable, stabilized. "binu nave manu eku na tikai."—srdhgosaṭi.

ਟਿਕਦੀਆ [tikaiā] *adj* accommodating, providing a lodging 2 stabilized, stable. "ik khinu manua tike na tikaiā."—briā a m 4.

ਟਿਕਟ [tikṭ] *E* ticket, payment of charges for rail travel, visit to show-houses or permit for entrance to a club, society etc. 2 postal stamp, Messrs Thos De La Rue and Co. had in 1862 AD a contract from the British Government for printing postal stamps for India. Since November 1925, the Government Mint Calcutta has started printing these stamps.

ਟਿਕਟਿਕੀ [tikṭiki] *n* tripod stand. 2 foundation support. 3 stare, fixed gaze, intent, look.

ਟਿਕ ਟਿਕੇ [tik tike] may have trust, may have faith. "kisu uparī oh tik tike?"—varsar m 1.

ਟਿਕਣਾ [tikṇa], ਟਿਕਨਾ [tikna], ਟਿਕਨੁ [tikanu] *v* stay, be stable, settle. "jisu hirde harigun tikaṇi."—tukha chāt m 4. "ikanu na pave binu satsāgati."—dev m 5.

ਟਿਕਰੀ [tikri], ਟਿਕੜੀ [tikṛī] *n* tikki, roṭi. "tin sāgati mahi tikri teri."—GPS. 2 tikki fried in ghee. 3 See ਟਿੱਕਰੀ. 4 See ਟੁਕੜੀ 3.

ਟਿਕਾ [tika] *n* vermilion mark on the forehead, consecration mark. "sahr tika dītosu pvdē."—var ram 3. "tin mukhi tike nikalāhi."—sri

m 1. 2 See ਟਿੱਕਾ.

ਟਿਕਾਉ [tikau] *n* stay, stability, rest. 2 calmness.

ਟਿਕਾਉਣਾ [tikauna] *v* set. 2 lodge. 3 pacify.

ਟਿਕਾਈ [tikai] *n* steadiness, sense of stability. 2 *adv* in a steady manner, steadily. 3 made still. "sātan ki manī tēk tikaī."—baven. 4 *n* support, stick. "me ādhule hōri tēk tikaī."—gau m 4.

ਟਿਕਾਣਾ [tikāṇa], ਟਿਕਾਨਾ [tikana] *n* place of abode, dwelling place. 2 *adj* accommodated, sheltered.

ਟਿਕਾਵ [tikav] See ਟਿਕਾਉ, ਠਹਿਕਾਉ.

ਟਿਕਾਵਸਿ [tikavasi] it is essential to stay. 2 stays, dwells. "taki oṭ tikavasi re."—maru m 5. 3 will stay.

ਟਿਕਿਓਨੁ [tikionu] anointed, consecrated, enthroned. "jā sudhosu tā lāhina tikionu."—var ram 3. 2 he anointed.

ਟਿਕਿਆ [tikia] *adj* stable, stayed. 2 consecrated, put sacred mark on the forehead. "jī hōde guru bāhi tikia."—var gau 1 m 4

ਟਿਕੇ [tike] See ਟਿਕ ਟਿਕੇ.

ਟਿੱਕਰੀ [tikṛī] *n* piece, portion. 2 bone of the skull, scalp.

ਟਿੱਕਾ [tikka] *n* mark made on the forehead, consecration. 2 heir apparent, crown prince, prince entitled to coronation.

ਟਿੱਕੀ [tikki] *n* round disc of wax, shellac etc. 2 fat and small roṭi.

ਟਿੱਕੇ ਦੀ ਵਾਰ [tikke di var] third ਵਾਰ [var] of Ramkali, composed by Balwand and Satia. It describes the coronation ceremony of the Gurus. It gets this name from this description. It comprises eight verses (paṛis).<sup>1</sup>

ਟਿੱਟਿਭ [tiṭṭibh] *Skt* *n* male plover. See ਟਟੀਭੀ. 2 a demon, enemy of Indar.

ਟਿੱਟਿਭ ਨਾਮਯ [tiṭṭibh nyay] See ਟਟੀਭੀ and ਨਾਮਯ.

<sup>1</sup>There is a hand-written manuscript of Guru Granth Sahib in Dharmshala with Bhai Buta Singh Hakim of Rawalpindi. This composition has 10 verses in it.

ਟਿਭ [tɪd] See ਟਿੱਭ.

ਟਿੱਭ [tɪd] *n* earthen pot, shaped like a small pitcher. It is tied to a Persian wheel to draw water. "kar harī haṭmaṭ tɪd parovahu."—*basāt m 1*.

ਟਿੱਭਸ [tɪdʱas] *Skt* टिड्डिस *n* pumpkin – like vegetable that is cooked for sipping. tɪdʱo, tɪdʱi.

ਟਿਭਾ [tɪdʱa], ਟਿਭੀ [tɪdʱi] *n* grasshopper living on wild plants in sandy regions; domestic tiny grass-hopper. 2 locust.

ਟਿਭੀ [tɪdʱi], ਟਿੱਭੋ [tɪdʱo] See ਟਿੱਭਸ.

ਟਿੱਭ [tɪdd], ਟਿੱਭਿਕਾ [tɪddika] *n* locust. "baḍe tɪddika se."—*kalki*. 2 See ਟਿਭਾ-ਟਿਭੀ.

ਟਿੱਭੀ [tɪddi] See ਟਿਭੀ and ਟਿੱਭਿਕਾ.

ਟਿਭਾਣਾ [tɪṇṇa], ਟਿਭਾਨਾ [tɪṇṇa] See ਟਭਨਾ.

ਟਿੱਭਣੀ [tɪppni], ਟਿੱਭਣੀ [tɪppni] *Skt* टिप्पनी *n* criticism, explication, commentary; observation made on a book's margin. 2 In Punjabi, tɪppi (and bɪdi) are also called tɪppni. See ਟਿੱਭੀ.

ਟਿੱਭੀ [tɪppi] *n* nasalisation mark. In Punjabi, it has two forms ' and '. Some writers have differentiated them according to their pronunciation and use nasality in place of '.

ਟਿਭਾ [tɪba] *n* high dune of sand. "khali cale dhaṇi siu tɪbe jiu muhah."—*s farid*. 2 low summit of a hill.

ਟਿਭਿਕਾ [tɪbiya], ਟਿੱਭਾ [tɪbba] See ਟਿਭਾ.

ਟਿੱਭਾ ਅਬੋਹਰ [tɪbba abohar] a village in tehsil Pak Pattan district Montgomery. There is a gurdwara named Nanaksar in memory of Guru Nanak Dev.

ਟਿੱਭੀ [tɪbbi] a small sand dune. 2 See ਟਿੱਭੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਟਿੱਭੀਸਾਹਿਬ [tɪbbisahib] mound or small sandy dune, upon which the Guru seated himself.

1 a small dune near Mukatsar, from the top of which Guru Gobind Singh showered arrows on the Mughal army. A festival is held during Maghi fair at this place.

2 See ਜੈਤੋ

3 a small dune about three quarters of a

mile from village Behbal under police station and tehsil Kotkapura of Faridkot state. Guru Gobind Singh had stayed here. A gurdwara is built in memory of the tenth Master. The villagers have donated five ghumaons of land to the gurdwara while another three ghumaons have been purchased by Mahant Uttam Singh with his own earnings, and donated to the gurdwara. This gurdwara is situated three miles to the east of the railway station of Rumana Albel Singh.

ਟਿਰਕਣਾ [tɪrəkṇa] *v* slip away, retract. 2 deny; go back on one's word. 3 be estranged; be annoyed.

ਟਿਰਝ [tɪrəʒ] *onom* sound of shrill speech. 2 *n* downfall, decline. "tɪrəʒt tɪk."—*kalki*. 'Successors come to nought.'

ਟਿੱਲਾ [tɪlla] *n* hillock, peak, summit. 2 high mound, big dune of sand etc. *A* ʃ. 3 hermitage of a monk at a hilltop.

ਟਿੱਲਾ ਬਾਲਗੁੰਦਈ [tɪlla balgūdaɪ] dwelling place of saint Bal Gundai on a hillock under police station Dina, district Jhelum. See ਬਾਲਗੁੰਦਈ

ਟੀਸ [tɪs] *n* piercing pain, ache. 2 act of mocking or annoying.

ਟੀਸੀ [tɪsi] *n* top, peak, highest point.

ਟੀਕ [tɪk] *n* continuous flow; current. 2 vermilion mark on the forehead, consecration mark. "harī harī ram nam rās tɪk."—*prabha m 4*. 'is the paste of all pleasures.' "tɪna məstəktɪ uʒl tɪk."—*prabha m 3*. 3 an ornament worn by women on the forehead. 4 *Skt* टीक *v* describe, jump.

ਟੀਕਤ [tɪkət] *adv* remained, stayed. 2 See ਟੀਕਾ 1.

ਟੀਕਾ [tɪka] *n* ornament worn by women on the forehead. 2 consecration mark on one's forehead. "pun tɪka ko put hakara."—*carrēr 259*. 'The son was called-for coronation.' 3 crown prince, heir apparent, rightful claimant

for coronation. 4 critical explanation of a book, commentary. "mukh te parṭa ṭika sahṭi."—*ram m 5*. See टीक्क vr. 5 vermilion mark, made on the forehead during the betrothal and other related ceremonies. "jo raver ko nōdan nika. tṭe umed he aṇ ṭika."—*GPS*. 6 adj principal, chief. "saran palan ṭika."—*gujā m 5*. 'head of the nourishers of the refugees.' 7 immunisation of diseases like smallpox etc; vaccination.

टीकाकार [ṭikakar] writer of a book's explication, commentator. 2 vaccinator.

टीकावे [ṭikave] stabilises, stops. "kūbh bṛna jal na ṭikave."—*gṛd kabir*.

टीका [ṭika] *n* aim, opportunity. 2 limit, boundary. 3 striker, in the form of soap nut, lotus nut, walnut; small stone ball used in the game played by boys. This striker is made to hit a given target.

टीक [ṭit] *Skṛ* तिष्ठ *adj* pungent, bitter. 2 *n* act of showing thumb of the hand to tease someone; irritating. 3 ripe fruit of wild caper (capparis aphylla). 4 swollen eyeball which has lost eyesight.

टीका [ṭiṭka] *n* kick (by the hind legs) of a horse, mule; kick by the hind leg.

टीक [ṭid] See टीका. 2 cricket; membrane. See टीक्क.

टीका [ṭiḍa] *n* cotton pod, cotton flower bud. 2 squash gourd. See टीकास.

टीकी [ṭiḍi] See टीक्क and टीकी.

टीक्क [ṭidu] cricket, membrane, insect. "ṭiduḷave mājhi bare."—*tukha barahmaha*. 'Crickets twitter in the forest.'

टीप [ṭip] *n* horoscope. 2 outward show, ostentation. 3 tipping the joints of bricks with a mixture of lime etc. 4 high tone, high tune. 5 a wide mouthed funnel used for pouring oil into or extracting it from the bottle. It seems to be a distortion of pipe. The French pronunciation of it is पीप [pip].

टीपटप [ṭipṭap] *n* grandeur, glamour, pomp, ostentation. "kṛye ṭip ṭapē kai koṭi dhuke."—*cārṭr 123*.

टीपु सुलतान [ṭipu ṣultan] son of Haider Ali, ruler of Mysore, who was born in 1749 AD. He ascended the throne in 1782 after the death of his father. He fought several battles against the British; ultimately he was killed fighting valiantly at Mysore in 1799 AD and was buried in Lal Bagh near the grave of his father.

Now-a-days the descendants of Tipu live in Taliganj, Calcutta. They get sustenance allowance from the British Government.

टीला [ṭila] See टील.

दुक [ṭuk] or दुक्क [ṭuku] *adj* a little, a bit, slight. "ṣjan dei sabbhekoi, ṭuku caḥan mahi bṛdanu."—*maru kabir*. 'There is a bit of uniqueness in sarcasm', i.e. each collyrium-laden eye cannot express such sarcasm. 2 half — "ṭuku dāmu karari jau karu."—*ṭiḷāg kabir*. 'if you stabilise your mind for half of your breath.' 3 *adv* slightly, a bit. 4 loaf of bread, loaf.

दुकटेर [ṭukṭer] person longing for a loaf of bread; beggar, mendicant.

दुकर [ṭukar] *n* piece, piece of bread, loaf of bread.

दुकरगदा [ṭukargada], दुकरगदाई [ṭukargadaṭ] beggar, begging for crumbs. See दुकरगदा. "ṭukargadaṭ pekh muhi jaryo."—*GPS*.

दुकरा [ṭukra] See दुकर.

दुकर [ṭukar] See दुकर.

दुकरगदा [ṭukargada] beggar, begging for crumbs; mendicant. See गदा 2.

दुकरगदाई [ṭukargadaṭ] tendency to beg for crumbs. 2 beggar.

दुकरा [ṭukara] *n* part, portion. 2 piece of bread, loaf of bread. 3 livelihood, subsistence.

दुकरी [ṭukari] *n* small piece. 2 band, squad. 3 festival celebrated on Kartika Sudi 15; the fast of Kattak-Isnaan (bath of Kattak)

completes this day. It is also called the festival of Tikri. 4 flock of birds

ਟੁਕ [tuku] See ਟੁਕ.

ਟੁੰਗਣਾ [tūḡṇa] See ਟੁੰਗਣਾ. 2 to tuck an object into another e.g. to tuck in the loose end of a turban.

ਟੁਚਾ [tuca] adj mean, base, low.

ਟੁਟਾ [tuṭa], ਟੁਟਨਾ [tuṭna] (Skr ਟੁਟ v trim, pluck) v separate, break.

ਟੁਟਪੁਜੀਆ [tutpūjia] trader, who lacks capital; one who has lost his original outlay.

ਟੁਟੀ [tuṭi], ਟੁੱਟੀ [tuṭṭi] adj broken, cracked.

ਟੁੱਟੀ ਗੱਥਾ [tuṭṭi gāṭhā] v affirm the broken bond as it was before; restore to the earlier state. See ਮਹਾਂਸਿੰਘ.

ਟੁੰਡਾ [tūḍa] Skr रुण्ड n headless body. 2 tree without branches. 3 cripple, armless, lame. "ruḥla tūḍa ḍdhula kīu gēl lāge dhai?"—var majh 2.

ਟੁੰਡਾਲਾਟ [tūḍalāṭ], ਟੁੰਡੀਲਾਟ [tūḍilāṭ] Sir Henry Harding, who was Governor General of India from July 23, 1844 to 1848 AD. Lord Harding had lost his left hand on June 16, 1815 while fighting a battle against Napoleon Bonaparte at Ligny, hence his name tūḍalāṭ. In Punjabi viz - "sāṭhā kohā da pādḥ si luddheanā ratō rat kiti tūḍe dār miā. uh bhī kuttīra laṭ ne aī ḍera sabho khohke kitiā cār miā."—85.—sah muḥammad.<sup>1</sup>

ਟੁੰਡੇ ਅਸ ਰਾਜੇ ਕੀ ਧੁਨੀ [tūḍe as raje kī dhunī] See ਧੁਨੀ (e).

ਟੁਬਕੀ [tubki] n dip, dive. "nikse nā tātē tubki ik līnī."—NP. 2 a kind of small wild duck, that frequently dives in water.

ਟੁੱਬਾ [tūḇa] v strike with toes, kick. 2 touch, come into physical contact (with). "perī tūḇ uṭhālīa."—BG. "tūḇ pav hājretahī jagayo."

<sup>1</sup>Shah Mohammad was a Vatala based Punjabi poet. He composed the narrative of battles between the Sikhs and the English to which he was an eye-witness. It comprises 105 octave stanzas.

—caritr 82.

ਟੁਬੀ [tubi], ਟੁਬੀ [tubhi], ਟੁੱਬੀ [tubbhi] See ਟੁਬਕੀ. ਟੁੱਮਣਾ [tūmṇa] See ਟੁੱਬਣਾ. 2 support; prop under a vessel.

ਟੁਰਣਾ [turna], ਟੁਰਨਾ [turna] v walk fast, move. 2 start, continue.

ਟੁਨ [tul] n gang, crowd, cluster. 2 overflow, spillover. See ਟੁਲਿਟੁਲਿ.

ਟੁਲਕਣਾ [tulakṇa], ਟੁਲਨਾ [tulna] v fall; crawl. 2 jump over. 3 spillover on boiling.

ਟੁਲਿਟੁਲਿ [tulituli] repeated overflow, continual spillover. "harīras tulī tulī pauda jīu."—majh m 4. See ਟੁਨ 2.

ਟੁਲੇਰੇ [tulere] to the group, to the community. "barān nā sakau ek tulere"—kan m 5. 'I cannot describe even a single group of the Creator's creation' i.e. not to talk of explaining the whole universe, it is impossible to define even a single group.

ਟੁਸਾ [tusa] n blossom, tender shoot, 2 flower's bud.

ਟੁਕ [tuk] n segment, part. 2 loaf, roti. 3 See ਅੰਡਟੁਕ. 4 used for words written on the margin of a book, taken as quote from the text.

ਟੁਕਰ [tukar], ਟੁਕਰਾ [tukra] See ਟੁਕਰਾ.

ਟੁਟਨਾ [tuṭna] See ਟੁਟਾ. "tuṭi prīṭi gāi burbolī."—oākar. "tuṭi nīḍak kī adhbīc."—sar m 5. 2 swoop, assault.

ਟੁਟਨਿ [tuṭanī] n discord, misunderstanding. "chālnaganī siu merī tuṭanī hoi."—prabha a m 5. 'Discord has grown between me and the deceitful female snake, i.e. wealth.'

ਟੁਟਿ [tuṭi] See ਟੁਟਿ. 2 broken; after breaking.

ਟੁਟੀ [tuṭi] adj broken. See ਟੁਟਿ. "tuṭ gāḍhānhar gopal."—sukhmānī. 2 n orifice of a jug; snout of a kettle. Skr ਟੁੱਟੀ. 3 opening of a water pump, from which water jets out.

ਟੁਠਾ [tuṭha] See ਟੁਠ and ਟੁਠਾ.

ਟੁਣਾ [tuṇa], ਟੁਨਾ [tuṇa] n exorcism, incantation, sorcery

ਟੁੱਬਣਾ [tūbṇa] See ਟੁੱਬਣਾ.

ਟੁਮ [tʊm] *n* ornament, piece of jewellery  
2 beautiful woman.

ਟੁਮਨਾ [tʊmna] See ਟੁੱਬਣਾ.

ਟੂਲ [tʊl] *n* a cloth of scarlet red colour, specially worn by women. 2 drowsiness caused by opiate; addicts' stupor, during which one's head reclines downward.

ਟੇਸੂ [tesu] *n* flower of dhak tree, flower of plas tree. 2 plas, dhak.

ਟੇਹਲਪੁਰਾ [tehalpura] See ਟਹਿਲਪੁਰਾ.

ਟੇਕ [tek] *n* support, base. "din dunia teri tek." —*bhar m 5*. 2 support; stick used as a support to help a plant grow or keep erect. "tek de de uce kare." —*devidas*. 3 stick or staff to feel the way. "me ādhule ki tek" —*trīāg namdev*. 4 origin, foundation. "rovanhare ki kavan tek?" —*ram m 5*. 5 pause; refrain; the line of verse repeated towards the end of each stanza. 6 *Dg* persistence, insistence.

ਟੇਕਨਾ [tekna], ਟੇਕਨਾ [tekna] *v* put, place. e.g. "mattha tekna." 2 support, give shelter 3 be certain, be certain after pondering.

ਟੇਕਨੀ [tekanī] *n* stick. 2 support.

ਟੇਕੁ [teku] See ਟੇਕ.

ਟੇਟਾ [teṭa] *n* dispute, riot. 2 opposition. 3 tactic, trick.

ਟੇਟੁਆ [teṭua] *n* base of the pivot of a wooden board; wood or stone upon which the pivot of wooden board is placed.

ਟੇਟੇ ਚਧੁਨਾ [teṭe caphna] *v* become another's tool; be guiled into another's allurements.

ਟੇਢੇ [teḍe] *adj* curved, bent. 2 crooked, perverse.

ਟੇਢ [teḍh] *n* bend, curve, curvature. "hau abhiman teḍhpagri." —*brīa kabir*.

ਟੇਢਾ [teḍha] *adj* curved, bent. 2 crooked, deceitful. "calat kat teḍhe teḍhe?" —*keda kabir*. "teḍhu pag teḍhe cale." —*keda kabir*.

ਟੇਢੀ [teḍhi] *adj* feminine of ਟੇਢਾ.

ਟੇਢੇ [teḍhe] curved, bent. "eḍho teḍho jatu." —*sar*

*kabir*.

ਟੇਰ [ter] *n* call, shout. 2 a long, high-pitched tune.

ਟੇਰਨਾ [terna] *v* call in a loud tone. "catrak jal bin tere." —*brīa chāt m 4*. 2 call, tell. "tan te pran hot jab nīare terat pret pukar." —*dev m 9*. 3 ਟੇਰਨਾ is also used for ਅਟੇਰਨਾ.

ਟੇਲਿਗ੍ਰਾਫ [teligrafi] *E* telegraph. *G* ਟੇਲਿ (far away) ਟ੍ਰੀਫੋ (to write); a device with which one can write from afar.

ਟੇਲਿਫੋਨ [telifon] *E* telephone. *G* ਟੇਲਿ (far away, ਡਿਨ (sound), a device with which one can hear from afar.

ਟੇਵ [tev] *S n* habit, nature, vogue. "tev eh pari." —*keda m 5*. 2 delicacy, relish. 3 sign, mark.

ਟੇਵਾ [teva] *n* horoscope. 2 See ਟੇਵ.

ਟੈ [ṭe] *n* vanity, arrogance 2 jarring sound.

ਟੈਕਸ [teks] *E* tax; *n* tax, levy, toll, revenue.

ਟੈਰ [ter] feminine of ਟੇਰਾ; female pony. See ਟੇਰਾ.

ਟੈਰਾ [tera] *Skt* ਟਾਰ *n* pony, hack.

ਟੋਆ [toa] *n* pit, trough.

ਟੋਹ [toh] *n* search, exploration. 2 news, information. 3 touch, bodily contact.

ਟੋਹਣਾ [tohna] *v* grope, come in contact. 2 probe one's mind by referring to some incident. 3 *n* pit, trough.

ਟੋਹਣੀ [tohni] *adj* probing, groping. "me ādhule harī nam lakūṭi tohni." —*suhi a m 1*. 2 stick, staff. "jxu ādhule hāthi tohni." —*asa a m 1*.

ਟੋਹਨਾ [tohna] See ਟੋਹਣਾ.

ਟੋਹਨੀ [tohni] See ਟੋਹਣੀ. "pria ka nam me ādhule tohni." —*brīa chāt m 5*.

ਟੋਹੇ ਟਾਹੇ [tohe tahe] searched, groped. "tohe tahe bahu bhāvan." —*bavan*.

ਟੋਕ [tok] *n* interruption, prohibition. 2 interference.

ਟੋਕਨਾ [tokna], ਟੋਕਨਾ [tokna] *v* interrupt. 2 *n* a large utensil fitted with a clasp, used for boiling water and for cooking rice etc.

ਟੋਕਰਾ [tokra], ਟੋਕਰੀ [tokri] *n* basket made of mulberry cane or bamboo sticks, used for storing vegetable, fruit, grass etc.

ਟੋਕਾ [tōka] *n* pest that damages standing crops. 2 chopper; cutter, with a broad axe but short handle. 3 fodder cut into small pieces; chopped fodder of millet, sorghum etc. 4 woodpecker. 5 See ਟੋਕਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਟੋਕਾਸਾਹਿਬ [tōkasahib] tōka is a village under police station and tehsil Naraingarh, district Ambala. A gurdwara named Toka Sahib in memory of Guru Gobind Singh stands one mile to the west of this village. It falls in the territory of Nahan. The Guru stayed here for twelve days after returning from the battle of Bhangani. Jatts of the village Laha had stolen camels of the Guru's force camping here, for which they were suitably punished and the village was renamed as tōka.

One hundred vighas of land has been donated to the gurdwara by Nahan state and one hundred and fifty vighas by Ahluwalia jagirdars of Mirpur. An annual revenue of eighty-five rupees has been assigned by the Patiala state. This holy place is thirty miles to the north of Barara railway station and eight kōhs from Nahan. The priest is an Akali Singh. Congregation is held on Jeth Sudi 10 every year.

ਟੋਗਨਾ [tōghna] *n* pit, pond. "rh tōghne nā chupāsahī phirī karī samūdu samhalī."—s kabīr. 'You will not get liberated from the entanglements of hypocrisy (ponds). Turn your back on them and ponder over the Creator (ocean).'

ਟੋਟ [tōt], ਟੋਟਾ [tōta] See ਟੁਟਿ. 2 deficiency, dearth. 3 piece, segment, part. 4 discomfort undergone by addicts for want of opium etc; hangover. 5 See ਟੋਕਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਟੋਟੀ [tōṭī] See ਟੁਟੀ 2.

ਟੋਡਰਮਲ [tōḍarmall] a poor Khatri of village Chuhania, district Lahore, son of Bhagwati Das, who was born in 1523 AD. On the strength of his intelligence, he rose to the post

of revenue minister (diwan) of emperor Akbar. Akbar valued the revenue rules and regulations framed by him. Todar Mall was the first to switch over to Persian from Hindi in official administration. He was also a brave general. He showed his excellent bravery during the battle of Bengal. Akbar made him the ruler of Lahore in Jalusi year 34. His residence was in Bazar Hakiman (Bhatti gate).

Todar Mall was one of the nine gems of Akbar's court. Several writers have also termed him as Kayasth (Kaith) and trader. He expired in 1589 AD at Lahore.

Todar Mall was a fine poet of both Hindi and Persian. See his poetry:

gun bin jyō kaman guru bin jese gyan  
man bin dan jese jāl bin sār he,  
kāth bin git jese hitu bin prīṭi jese  
veṣya rāsṭī jese phāl bin tār he,  
tar bin yātr jese syane bin mātr jese  
pāṭi bin narī jese pūr bin ghar he,  
ṭoḍar" su kavī tēse mān me vīcar dekho  
dharam vīhin dhān pakṣī bin pār he.

2 a rich merchant, resident of Sirhind who served and consoled Mata Gujri after the martyrdom of Guru Gobind Singh's two younger sons. Several historians have opined that he performed the cremation of Mata Gujri and her younger grandsons.

ਟੋਡਾ [tōḍa] *n* slope of a hill. 2 balcony. 3 a village between Nada and Manaktabra, under police station Rani Ke Raipur, tehsil Naraingarh, district Ambala. Guru Gobind Singh stayed here while going to Anandpur, but no gurdwara is built here in his memory. 4 a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev, belonging to the Mehta subcaste, who did a lot while Amritsar was being raised. 5 young one of a camel.

ਟੋਡੀ [tōḍī] It is a full-fledged variation of a major musical measure ṭoḍī ṭhāt wherein ra, ga, dha



are soft, medium and all other notes are pure; dha is minor and ga is major. The period of its singing is the second quarter of the day.

ascending : sa, ra, ga, mi, pa, dha, na, sa.

descending: sa, na, dha, pa, mi, ga, ra, sa.

ṭoḍi is at number twelve in Gurm Granth Sahib.

ਟੋਨਾ [ṭona] *n* incantation, exorcism, magic, black magic. "ṭona kar mohe janu soi."—*NP*.

ਟੋਪ [ṭop], ਟੋਪਾ [ṭopa] *n* a kind of hat shaped like a basket to be put on the head. See ਪੰਚੜ. 2 an ancient weighing measure equivalent to two to three seers. *Skt* ਟੋਪਰ small bag.

ਟੋਪੀ [ṭopi] *n* small hat around which the turban is tied. 2 gun-cap for a gun having such explosive as emits fire when the trigger is pressed, gun-cap.

ਟੋਬੂ [ṭōbu] *n* draft, bond, bill of exchange.

ਟੋਭਾ [ṭobha], ਟੋਭੀ [ṭobhi], ਟੋਭਾ [ṭobha] *n* that which has glamour (ਮਾਝਾ) of water (ਤੋਭ) in it; pond, pool, unlined tank, small pond. "mihi vuthe galia nalia ṭobha ka jalu jai pavē vicī surṣari."—*var bria m 4*. 2 tank dug for worshipping the ancestors. Hindu families dig out earth from this tank on a particular day every year. "jodh jathere mānīan satīā sūt ṭobhi tōe."—*BG*. "maṭhi ṭobhi maṭh aru gor. Inahu na sevahu sabh dihu chor."—*GPS*.

ਟੋਮੁ [ṭomu] See ਟੋਮੁ.

ਟੋਯਾ [ṭoya] See ਟੋਯਾ.

ਟੋਰ [ṭor] *n* speed, movement, gait. 2 hunt, search, exploration. 3 long and thin bough; wooden beam. 4 imperative of verb ਟੋਰਨਾ, e.g., gadḍi ṭor.

ਟੋਰਨ [ṭoran], ਟੋਰਨਾ [ṭorna] *v* make one walk or move. 2 look for, search. "so nar kyḍ māg ṭoran jai?"—*NP*.

ਟੋਰਾ [ṭora] *n* movement, walking. 2 *adj* searched, looked for. "guru rasna ki laik ṭora."—*GPS*.

ਟੋਰੇ [ṭore] (he) moves. 2 searches, looks for.

"anik bidhi karṭi ṭore."—*gaur m 5*.

ਟੋਲ [ṭol] *n* search, hunt, exploration. See ਟੋਲਣਾ.

2 community, group, band. 3 decorative material, clothes, ornaments etc. "nanak sace nam binu sabhe ṭol vinasu."—*var majh m 1*.

ਟੋਲਣਾ [ṭolṇa], ਟੋਲਨਾ [ṭolna] *v* search, hunt, explore. "bahar ṭole so bharam bhulahi."—*majh m 5*.

ਟੋਲਾ [ṭola], ਟੋਲਿ [ṭoli], ਟੋਲੀ [ṭoli] *n* group, band, gang, cluster, community. 2 decorative material. See ਟੋਲ 3. "hau eni ṭoli bhuliasu."—*suhi m 1 kucaji*. 3 to a group. "Ikatu ṭoli na ṭbra."—*suhi m 1 kucaji*. 4 See ਟੋਲਣਾ. 5 having searched or explored "agahu picḥahu ṭoli dīṭha."—*var bria m 4*.

ਟੋਲੁ [ṭolu] See ਟੋਲ.

ਟੋਵਾ [ṭova] See ਟੋਵਾ.

ਟੋਵੇ [ṭove] in the pit. "ṭnhe pavṇa khaṭi ṭove."—*sava m 1*.

ਟੋੜੀ [ṭori] See ਟੋੜੀ.

ਟੋੜ [ṭṛk] *adj* odd, not even (in counting), e.g. one, three, five etc.

ਟੋਨਾ [ṭona] See ਟੂਨਾ and ਟੋਨਾ.

ਟੋਰ [ṭr], ਟੋਰਾ [ṭra] *n* a bunch of hair in the shape of a fly whisk at the tail end of animals like a tiger "pherat lāgul ṭr karala."—*GPS*. 2 hanging or loose end of a turban or a plume; raised part of the turban on the head. 3 ear of a corn; spike. "is ko ṭr ucere nikasyo."—*GPS*.

ਟੋਕ [ṭṛk] *Skt* ਟੋਕੁ *n* a weight equivalent to four masha. 1 2 spade; implement to dig out earth. 3 chopper. 4 anger, ire. 5 sword. 6 leg. 7 pride, vanity. 8 See ਟੋਕ 1. "dhenukh niṭhur na ṭṛk khicāte."—*GPS*. 9 See ਟੋਕੁ.

ਟੋਕਕ [ṭṛkṛk] *Skt* ਟੋਕੁਕ *n* ṭaka, a coin equivalent to two paisas. 2 rupee. 3 a gold coin, muhar. 4 state-currency, coin.

ਟੋਕਸਾਨਾ [ṭṛkṛksāṇa] See ਟੋਕਸਾਨਾ.

<sup>1</sup>According to some books, ṭṛk comprises ten masha.

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टैक [tāka] *Sk* टैक *n* borax. *L* Sodii Biboras.

टैक [tāka] See टैक. 2 See टैक.

टैकर [tākar] *Sk* टैकार *n* sound produced during the plucking of a bowstring; tinkling sound of a bow. 2 sound of jingling; sound of dingdong.

टैकु [tāku] *n* a measure of four mashas. See टैक. "dharti taraji sber toli piche tāku carai."

—*var mah m l*. 'weigh the whole universe with four mashas of weight.' "ape dharti sajjanu priat, piche tāku carai."—*sor m 4*. 'Weighing a huge object like earth with the help of a tāk means it is negligible as compared to the measures and weights used by the Almighty.' 2 a small weight put on the lighter pan in order to balance the scale; counterweight; counterbalance.

टैकोर [tākor] *n* See टैकर.

टैक [tāg] *n* part of the body above the ankle and below the knee, leg. See टैक 6. 2 *Sk* टैक spade; a kind of hoe. 3 wide and flat sword.

टैग हेतु लैग [tāg heṭ: dī lāghṇa] *v* accept a humiliating defeat; accept subordination.

टैग [tāga] *v* hang, keep an object suspended from a peg etc. 2 tuck in the loose end of a turban or trousers. 3 *n* a rod tied to the roof at both its ends, from which clothes etc are hung.

4 a cup-shaped network with strings; used for hanging eatables to protect them from cats etc.

टैगरी [tāgri], टैगरी [tāgri] *n* leg. See टैक 6. 2 See लैग.

टैक [tāc], टैक [tāc], टैक [tācu] *n* niggardliness, miserliness. 2 hypocrisy, prudery. 3 narrow mindedness; cruelty of mind. "tāc karahu kia prāṇi?"—*asa paṭi m l*.

टैक [tāka] *n* dispute, unpleasant job. 2 deception, fraud.

टैबर [tābar] *n* army uniform, dress of a soldier; short for टैबर. "kābar ke bahu tābar ābar."—*caritr 195*.

टैमक [tāmak] *n* small kettledrum that gives out the sound of tam-tam on beating. "vat vajanī tāmak bheriā."—*sri m 5 ppaṭ*.

ट्रेन [tren] *E* train, class, line, row. 2 a chain of railway trains.



ਠ [thəṭṭha] seventeenth character of Punjabi script with aspirated retroflex plosive sound. 2 *Skt* *n* loud sound. 3 Shiv. 4 constellation of the moon. 5 used in Punjabi also for ਸ੍ਰ [ṣṭ] and ਸਥ [sth] e.g. *sirəṭhi* for *srisṭi*, *muṭh* for *muṣṭi*, *aṭh* for *aṣṭ*, *ṭhā* for *sthan*, *ṭhag* for *sthag* etc.

ਠਹਿਰ [thəur], ਠਹਿਲ [thəul], ਠਹਿੜ [thəur] *n* place of stay, dwelling place, refuge. "ਪਾਠੋ ਸੋਠਿ ਠਹਿਰ."—*s kabir*. "ਜੀ ਕੀਧੋ ਠਿ ਠਹਿਲੈ ਕੋ."—*kṛtsan*.

ਠਹਿਠ [thəio] made, built. "ਠਹਿ ਠਿਠਿ ਠਾਠਿ ਠਹਿਠ."—*gaur kabir*.

ਠਈ [thəi] built, constructed, made. 2 made to stay, determined.

ਠਸਕ [thasak] *n* pride. 2 affectation.

ਠਸਕਾ [thaska] See ਠਸਕ. 2 a village in tehsil Thanesar, district Karnal; it is also a police station. See ਸਾਹਬੀਖ.

ਠਕਕ [thəhək] *n* mutual collision of two objects. 2 mutual rivalry.

ਠਕਕਾ [thəhəkna], ਠਕਕਾ [thəhəkna] *v* stumble, get knocked, collide with each other. 2 clash, fight.

ਠਕਕਿ [thəhəki] *adv* by colliding, clashing. "ਠਕਕਿ ਠਕਕਿ ਮਾਇ ਸੰਗਿ ਮੁਏ."—*bavan*.

ਠਹਰ [thəhar] *n* place, location, dwelling. 2 stay.

ਠਹਰਨਾ [thəharna] *v* be situated. 2 stay. 3 dwell.

ਠਹਰਾਉਣਾ [thərauna], ਠਹਰਾਨਾ [thəhrana] *v* position, situate. 2 resolve; believe firmly after pondering and theorising.

ਠਹਰਾਏ [thəhrayau] resolved. See ਠਹਰਾਉਣਾ 2. "gur ramdas anbhau thəhrayau."—*saveye m 5 ke*.

ਠਕਰਵਾਲ [thəkarval] a village in tehsil and district Ludhiana. In this village, there stands a gurdwara named Nanaksar in memory of Guru Nanak Dev.

ਠਕਰਾਇ [thəkraɪ], ਠਕਰਾਈ [thəkraɪ] See ਠਕੁਰਾਇ and ਠਕੁਰਾਈ.

ਠਕੁਰ [thakur] *Skt* ठकुर deity, demigod, divine being worthy of worship. "ਕੈਰਿ ਕੈਰਿ ਠਕੁਰ ਹਰਦਾਸੇ."—*saveye m 5 ke*. 'son of Hardas (Guru Ram Das) is the mentor of poet Kaly.' 2 lord; ruler. 3 a special title of the Rajputs.

ਠਕੁਰਾਇ [thəkuraɪ], ਠਕੁਰਾਈ [thəkuraɪ] *n* supermacy, lordship, leadership, chiefship. "ਤੁ ਮਿਰਾ ਸਾਧਿ ਠਕੁਰਾਈ."—*majha m 5*. "thakur mahar thakurai teri."—*gura m 5*. 2 a class of Thakurs (Rajputs).

ਠਕੁਰਾਣੀ [thəkuraṇi] *n* Thakur's spouse, wife of a Thakur (Rajput). "ਠਕੁਰਾਣੀ ਠਕੁਰਾਣੀ" —*asa a m 1*. 2 chief's wife.

ਠਗ [thəg] *Skt* ठग *n* swindler, cheat. "ਠਗੇ ਸੇਠਿ ਠਗ ਰਾਇ."—*var ram 2 m 5*. 2 the Creator — one who dupes the world with the power of illusion. "ਹੈਰਿ ਠਗ ਜਗ ਕਾਠਿ ਠਗੁਰੀ ਲੀ."—*gaur kabir*.

ਠਗੁਰ [thəgaur] ਠਗ-ਐਰ cheating others. "ਚਿਤਵੈ ਰਾਇ ਠਗੁਰ, ਨਾਨਕ ਪਾਸਿ ਗਲਿ ਪਾਰੀ."—*s m 9*. 'kept thinking to cheat others, but himself got entrapped.' 2 See ਠਗਐਰ.

ਠਗੁਰੀ [thəgauri], ਠਗੁਰੀ [thəgauri] *n* an aesthetic medicinal plant; a medicine, which on inhaling makes one unconscious, enabling the cheater to deprive him of money. "bikhe thəgauri jini jini khai."—*gaur m 5*. "jini



ਠਗੌਲੀ ਪਾਇ।"—*anādu*. 2 also used for a beloved who wins over her lover with qualities of love and devotion. "manu triagi keri bhagati ਠਗੌਰੀ।"—*gau chāt m 5*. "prem ਠਗੌਰੀ ਪਾਇ।"—*sri chāt m 5*.

ਠਗਾਧੁਧ [ਠਗ-ayudh] *n* weapon (ਆਧੁਧ) of a cheat (ਠਗ); death by hanging.—*senama*.

ਠਗਾਹ [ਠਗahar] one who cheats, deceiver. "sune nageri pare ਠਗਹਾਰੇ।"—*gau m 5*. 'meaning sexual depravity.'

ਠਗਣ [ਠਗaṇ] a matrik stanza comprising five matras. It has the following arrangement: 155, 515, 1155, 551, 1511, 5111, 1111. 2 *v* cheat, deprive one of money. "akhi te mitāhi naku pēkarāhi ਠਗਣ ਕਾਊ ਸੌਸਾਰੁ।"—*dhāna m 1*.

ਠਗਣਹਾਰ [ਠਗaṇhar] *adj* cheat. 2 *n* cheat. 3 one who has attained self-realisation. "ਠਗਣਹਾਰ ਐਠਗਦਾ ਠਗੇ।"—*ram m 5*. 'Immoral acts, which none can entrap, are taken care of by the spiritually enlightened person.'

ਠਗਣਾ [ਠਗaṇa] See ਠਗਣ 2.

ਠਗਣੀ [ਠਗaṇī] woman who cheats. 2 worldly attachment.

ਠਗਦੇਵ [ਠਗdeu], ਠਗਦੇਵ [ਠਗdev] *n* leader of cheats, head of deceivers. "ese hi ਠਗਦੇਵ ਬਖ਼ਾਨੇ।"—*asa namdev*.

ਠਗਨਾ [ਠਗaṇa] See ਠਗਣ 2.

ਠਗਨੀਰ [ਠਗnīr] *n* deceptive water; mirage; i.e. indulgence in worldly pleasures. "ਠਾਠਾ, 1 the durī ਠਗਨੀਰ।"—*gau bavan kabir*. 2 sherbat mixed with thorn-apple.

ਠਗਬਾਜੀ [ਠਗbājī], ਠਗਬਿਦਯਾ [ਠਗbidya] *n* cheating game; skill in cheating, art of cheating.

ਠਗਮੁਰੀ [ਠਗmuri] herb causing anaesthesia when used. See ਠਗਮੁਰੀ. "bhulo re, ਠਗਮੁਰੀ khar।"—*sar namdev*.

ਠਗਮੋਦਕ [ਠਗmodak] laddus adulterated with poison; by serving them, a cheat deprives others of money.

ਠਗਮੋਰ [ਠਗmor] *adj* crown of cheats, leader

of swindlers, king of cheats.

ਠਗਵਾਰੀ [ਠਗvari] *n* cheating, deception 2 gang of cheats. "ih ਠਗਵਾਰੀ bahut ghar gale।"—*prabha m 5*

ਠਗਵਾਲਾ [ਠਗvala], ਠਗਵਾਰਾ [ਠਗvara] *adj* who cheats. "hau ਠਗਵਾਰਾ ਠਗੀ ਦੇਸ।"—*sri m 1*.

ਠਗਵਾਰੀ [ਠਗvārī] See ਠਗਵਾਰੀ. 2 ਠਗਵਾਰੀ the cheats, the dupers —. "ਠਗੀ ਠਗਵਾਰੀ।"—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਠਗਵੀ [ਠਗau] *adj* who cheats or dupes. "agrak us ke bade ਠਗਾਊ।"—*asa m 5*. 2 the duped; who has been entrapped by a cheat.

ਠਗਈ [ਠਗai] *n* swindling, cheating skill. "karāhi burai ਠਗਾਈ ਦਿਨ ਰਨ।"—*sar m 5*. 2 act of getting deceived.

ਠਗਾਨਾ [ਠਗana] duped, deceived. "kahu nanak jin jagat ਠਗਾਨਾ।"—*sar m 5*. 2 was duped, was cheated

ਠਗਿਆਈ [ਠਗiai] *n* cheating, act of cheating. "lok durai karat ਠਗਿਆਈ।"—*mala m 5*.

ਠਗੀ [ਠਗi] *n* cheating, act of cheating. "kur ਠਗੀ gujhi na rahe।"—*var gau 1 m 4*. 2 (1) cheat. "hau ਠਗਵਾਰਾ ਠਗੀ ਦੇਸ।"—*sri m 1*. 3 ਠਗੀ the cheats — "eni ਠਗੀ ਜਗੁ ਠਗਿਆ।"—*var mala m 4*. 4 feminine of ਠਗ; ਠਗਣੀ. See ਠਿਲਵਾ.

ਠਗੁ [ਠਗu] See ਠਗ.

ਠਗੌਰ [ਠਗor] See ਠਗਮੁਰੀ.

ਠਗੌਰੀ [ਠਗori], ਠਗੌਰੀ [ਠਗori], ਠਗੌਲੀ [ਠਗoli] See ਠਗਮੁਰੀ.

ਠਟ [ਠaṭ] *n* people, community. 2 composition, structure. "sabh hi ਠਾਠ baddh kase।"—*krisan*. 3 concept, idea.

ਠਟਕਣਾ [ਠaṭakṇa] See ਠਟਕਣਾ.

ਠਟਾ [ਠaṭa], ਠਟਨਾ [ਠaṭna] *v* compose, create. "jagdis bīcarkat juddh ਠਾਠ।"—*cāṇī 1*. 2 imagine, consider.

ਠਟਿ [ਠaṭi] having resolved 2 having composed or created.

ਠੱਟਾ [ਠaṭṭa] a town of Sindh in district Karachi.

2 See ਬੀੜ ਬਾਬਾ ਬੁੱਢਾ ਜੀ ਦਾ. 3 a village under police station and tehsil Zira of district Ferozepur, situated nine miles to the south of Mallanwala railway station. In memory of Guru Hargobind there stands a gurdwara one mile to the south of this village. Three ghumaons of land is attached with this sacred place. Congregation is held on each moon night.

ਠਠ [thəth] See ਠਾਟ.

ਠਠਕਣਾ [thəthəkna], ਠਠਕਨਾ [thəthəkna] v stop, stay. 2 hesitate.

ਠਠਾ [thətha] the character ਠ. "thətha manua thəhəhi nahi."—bavan. 2 pronunciation of ਠ. 3 joke, drollery, humour, fun.

ਠਠਿਆਰ [thəthrar], ਠਠੇਰਾ [thəthera] *Sk* one who makes utensils by producing a jingling sound; coppersmith, artisan of bronze or brass utensils.

ਠਠੇ [thəthe] with character ਠ. "thəthe thədhri varti tin stari."—asa pəti m 1. 2 jokingly.

ਠਠੋਲ [thəthol] one who makes fun.

ਠੱਠਾ [thəthha] See ਠਠਾ 3. 2 See ਬੀੜ ਬਾਬਾ ਬੁੱਢਾ ਜੀ ਦਾ.

ਠੱਠਾ [thədda] n boundary-mark, boundary-pillar.

ਠਠਕ [thənak], ਠਠਕਾਰ [thənakar] n rattling, clattering sound, jingling.

ਠਠਕ [thank] n sound produced by a metallic

ਠਠਕਾ [thanka] n strike, stroke, hit, blow. "kahā bisasa is bhāde ka itanku lage thanka."—sar kabir.

ਠਠਕਾਰ [thənakar] See ਠਠਕਾਰ.

ਠਠਕਨ [thəngan] n harmonium, bell, gong which produces a jingling sound. "nakhi ko thəngan baqadū."—asa kabir. See ਬਾਬਾਭੁੱ.

ਠਠਨਾ [thən-na] v resolve, make up one's mind, determine firmly to do. 2 compose, construct.

ਠਠੀ [thəni] determined, resolved, formed. 2 having made up one's mind, resolved.

ਠਪਨਾ [thəpna] v establish, install. 2 resolve in one's mind. 3 wind up. 4 do fabric painting.

5 fold washed clothes by pressing with a heavy conical club (iron).

ਠੱਠਾ [thappa] n printing implement, stamp-shaped block made of wood and metal, on which letters, designs or patterns are embossed so that the farmers could not commit theft. the collectors (officials) used to stamp heaps of grains, collected from them, in lieu of revenue to be paid, by pressing this metallic embossed stamp on a wet sandy layer spread on the heap.

ਠਮ [tham] See ਠਮ.

ਠਰ [thar] See ਠਰਾ and ਠਰੁ.

ਠਰਠਰ [tharhar] adj firm, determined. "tharhar payā."—rama v. 2 n shivering caused by cold.

ਠਰਕ [tharak] n craze, addiction. 2 tenacity, obsession.

ਠਰਣਾ [tharṇa], ਠਰਨਾ [tharna] v get cold, become cold. 2 stiffen with cold

ਠਰਵਾ [tharava] a village, in tehsil and district Ambala. In this village, there stands a gurdwara in memory of Guru Gobind Singh.

ਠਰਾ [thara] See ਠੇਜ਼.

ਠਰੁ [tharu] adj cold. See ਠਰਣਾ. "hoi sisatī tharu."—var sar m 5. "əganī bujhi tharu sina he."—maru solhe m 1.

ਠਰੁਰ [tharur], ਠਰੁਰਾ [tharura], ਠਰੁਰੁ [tharuru] adj frozen, cold. "həri jəpī bhāi tharure."—majh a m 5. 2 n Himalaya. "jitu su hath na ləbhai tu ohu tharuru."—var ram 3. 3 calm, unperturbed.

ਠੱਠਣਾ [thallṇa] v check, stop. 2 push, launch a boat into water.

ਠਠਰ [thavar], ਠਠਰਿ [thavarī], ਠਠਰੁ [thavaru] n place of rest, halting place, rest-house. "khotē thavar na pairi."—asa a m 1. 2 *Sk* ਸਥਿਰ adj static, fixed, firm.

ਠਾ [tha], ਠਾ [thā], ਠਾਉ [thau] n place, dwelling, residence. See ਠਾਏ. "sāt ke dokhi kau nahi thau."—sukhmani.

ਠਾਓਠਾਏ [thaothai] adv at various places; at places; everywhere.

ਠਾਏ [thar], ਠਾਏ [thār], ਠਾਏਓ [tharo], ਠਾਏਆ [thara] *S* ਠਾਏ *n* place, location. "sohādro sabh thar."—*srī chāt m 5*. "abke chukke thar na tharo."—*gāu kabir*. 'There is no place for dwelling.'

ਠਾਏ [thai] *n* places, at various locations. "rvia sabh thai."—*dev m 5*. 2 dwelling place.

ਠਾਈਸ [thais] *Skt* अष्टाविੰशति twenty-eight. "thais dyos 1 sev kari."—*krisan*.

ਠਾਧ [tha] *n* place, location. "lago an thahi."—*sar m 5*. 2 erosion of river banks caused by the flow of water. 3 sound of firing, shelling etc. 4 *v* imperative form of ਠਾਹਣਾ.

ਠਾਹਣਾ [thahna], ਠਾਹਣੁ [thahənu] *v* destroy, demolish. "thətha manua thahəhi nahi."—*bavan*. "sabhna man manik, thahənu mul macigva."—*s farid*. 'Minds of all are (pure), it is entirely wrong to hurt them.' "kahi na thahē cit."—*varmaru 2 m 5*. 'does not hurt any one.'

ਠਾਹਰ [thahar], ਠਾਹਰੁ [thahəru] *n* place, dwelling place. "əvar na sujhe duj thahar."—*foḍi m 5*. 2 See ਬਿਨ ਠਾਹਰ.

ਠਾਹਰੈ [thahre] stays, resides. "jese mādar mēhi belhar na thahre."—*g3ḍ kabir*. See ਬਲਹਰ.

ਠਾਹਿ [thahi] See ਠਾਹਣਾ. "hiau na kehi thahi."—*s farid*. 'Do not hurt any body's feelings.' 2 place, location. 3 *adv* after destroying.

ਠਾਕ [thak] *n* obstruction. "māne maragī thak na paz."—*jəpu*.

ਠਾਕਹਾਰ [thak-har] *n* obstruction, prohibition. "un kau khasam kini thak-hare."—*g3ḍ m 5*. 2 *adv* who obstructs.

ਠਾਕਣਾ [thakna], ਠਾਕਨਾ [thakna] *v* prevent, forbid. "thakəhu manua rakhəhu thar."—*oḱkar*. 2 prevent the effect of an ailment by uttering a mantr.

ਠਾਕਰ [thakar] See ਠਾਕੁਰ.

ਠਾਕਿ [thaki] *n* obstruction. See ਠਾਕ. "thaki na hoti tinəhu dar."—*bavan*. 2 *adv* having obstructed, hindered.

ਠਾਕਿਰਹਾਉਣਾ [thakirahauna] *v* forbid. "avaṇu jana thakirahae."—*majh a m 1*.

ਠਾਕਿਰਹਾਈ [thakirəhai] forbade. "sila thakirəhai."—*sor m 5*.

ਠਾਕੀਆ [thakia] *adj* who forbids. 2 prevented. "na hau thaka na thakia."—*var sar m 1*.

ਠਾਕੁਰ [thakur] See ਠਾਕੁਰ. "thakur sarbe samāna."—*srī m 5*. 2 famous Hindi poet, who was born in 1643 AD. See ਏਕਤਾ.

ਠਾਕੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ [thakurdvara] *n* deity's door; temple. 2 Lord's abode.

ਠਾਕੁਰਜੀਵੀਰਾ [thakurvajira] *n* deity's councillor; mentor. "sarəni pəro thakurvajira."—*gāu m 5*.

ਠਾਕੁਰੀ [thakuri] *n* godliness, mastery. 2 supernacy.

ਠਾਕੁਰੇ [thakuro] See ਠਾਕੁਰ and ਠਾਕੁਰ

ਠਾਗੁਰੀ [thagauri] See ਠਾਗੁਰੀ.

ਠਾਗੀ [thagi] cheating, robbery. "maia harījan thagi."—*sar m 5*.

ਠਾਗੈ [thage] cheats. See ਠਾਗਹਾਰ.

ਠਾਚਾ [thāca] *n* frame, design. 2 form, shape.

ਠਾਟ [thaṭ] *n* structure, composition. "jake nīgam dudh ke thāṭa."—*sor kabir*. 2 stuff, material. 3 composition of notes; pause of seven notes at their respective places. In books on music it is called murchana. There are 21 murchanas (pauses) because of three combinations of seven notes each.<sup>1</sup>

The musicologists have visualised ten musical measures in which ਠਾਗ (rag)s are sung and played on the basis of these types.<sup>2</sup> (a) kalyan thāṭ—In this musical measure, all except maddham, are pure notes. viz:

ṣa, re, ga, mi, pa, dha, na

(b) bīrlav thāṭ—In this musical measure, all notes are pure viz:

<sup>1</sup>People ignorant of the knowledge of music take notes for murchana.

<sup>2</sup>In these thāṭs a free character (ਮੁਕਤਾ) represents pure note and the character with kāna ( ' ) corresponds to minor note while one with ( ' ) symbolises a sharp note

sa, ra, ga, ma, pa, dha, na.

(c) kamac thaṭ – It consists of six pure notes while riṣad is a minor one. viz:

sa, ra, ga, ma, pa, dha, na.

(d) bherav thaṭ – It has five pure notes while riṣabh and dhevat are minor ones. viz:

sa, ra, ga, ma, pa, dha, na.

(e) bhervi thaṭ – It consists of three pure and four minor notes. viz:

sa, ra, ga, ma, pa, dha, na.

(f) asaveri thaṭ – This musical measure consists of four pure notes and three minor ones. viz:

sa, ra, ga, ma, pa, dha, na.

(g) toḍi thaṭ – It consists of three pure, three minor notes and one sharp note. viz:

sa, ra, ga, mi, pa, dha, na.

(h) purbi thaṭ – This musical measure comprises four pure and two minor notes along with a sharp one. viz:

sa, ra, ga, mi, pa, dha, na.

(i) marva' or maru thaṭ – It consists of five pure note a minor and a sharp one. viz:

sa, ra, ga, mu, pa, dha, na.

(j) kaphu thaṭ – It contains five pure and two minor notes. viz:

sa, ra, ga, ma, pa, dha, na.

rag hoyā dur sur kīśe dā na rīha ṭhik  
talō sabb ghutthe bhari ramrola paya he,  
gram gram vīcc na mīlōda ikk duje sagg  
tan khoi beṭhe lāy nam vīsraya he,  
rāgbhumī bhārāt dī murchana dāśa dekh  
kartar baba guru nanak pāṭhaya he,  
abla lukai tāī mardana saī sagg

'No doubt the fifth note is prohibited in Marva, then why is it included in a thaṭ. Here only the name of a thaṭ is mentioned, the gamut of Marva is not written. Many musical measures like aohai, jet, puria, pācam, etc. are sung in this thaṭ. Such should be the comprehension of the names of other thaṭs as well.

[thaṭ] ikk kārān jahan vīcc aya he.

4 arrangement of notes, their composition.

5 glory. 6 firm determination. 7 ostentation, display.

ठट्ठ [thaṭṭa] v compose, form. "jēse kēsēṭ  
thagān kārī [thaṭṭa]."—paras.

ठाठ [thaṭh] See ठट.

ठाठाठाठा [thaṭhabaga] n apparel's glamour;  
splendour. 2 outward form. 3 outward association.  
"logān sīu mēra [thaṭhabaga]."—asa m 5.

ठाध [thādḥ] adj fixed, still. "[thādḥ bhayo mē jor  
kār]."—VN.

ठाध [thādḥ] n coldness, coolness.

ठाध [thādḥa] adj standing, still. "[thādḥa  
brāhma nīgām bicarē]."—prabha kabir. 2 cold,  
cool. "kālī tati [thādḥa hārīnau]."—sukhmānī.

ठाध [thādḥa] adj cold, cool.

ठाध [thādḥī] n coldness, coolness. "tēpēt  
mahī [thādḥī vartai]."—sukhmānī. "[thādḥe  
thādḥī vartī tīn ātārī]."—asa pēṭi m 1.

ठाधी [thādḥī] adj standing, still. 2 See ठाधी.

ठाधी [thādḥī] adj cold, cool. "jaka mēn sītāl, oh  
jāṇē sāgli [thādḥī]."—sor m 5. "hārī ke nam kī  
gōṭī [thādḥī]."—sar m 5.

ठाधे [thādḥē] adj standing, still. "darmade  
thādḥē dārbarī."—brīla kabir. 2 cold, cool.  
3 stable, static. "hārī mātīr dīa mēn [thādḥē]."  
—gāu m 4.

ठाधो [thādḥo] adj standing, still. "sīr uparī  
thādḥo dhērām rāī."—gāu m 5.

ठाधो [thādḥo] adj cold, cool.

ठाह [thāḥ] n place, location. "jaki drīśēṭī  
acālṭhāṇ."—sāveye m 2 ke. permanent place,  
everlasting status.

ठाहा [thāḥa] n dwelling place, place of  
residence. "nīhcalu tīn ka thāḥa."—maru m  
5. 2 police post; police station

ठाही [thāḥī] resolved. See ठाहा 2 in places, in  
locations. "takahr nārī praiś lukī ādārī  
thāḥī."—var gāu 1 m 4

**ਠਾਣੇਦਾਰ** [ṭhāṇedar] *n* incharge of a police station.  
**ਠਾਨਾ** [ṭhān-na] *v* make up one's mind after pondering over something; make a firm determination. 2 form, make.  
**ਠਾਨਾ** [ṭhāna] See ਠਾਨਾ. 2 See ਠਾਨਾ.  
**ਠਾਨੀ** [ṭhānī] resolved. See ਠਾਨਾ.  
**ਠਾਮ** [ṭham], **ਠਾਧ** [ṭhay] *n* place, location. "namastē aṭhame."—*japu*. 'who has no particular location.'  
**ਠਾਰ** [ṭhar], **ਠਾਰੂ** [ṭharu] *adj* cold, cool. "manu tənūmera ṭhar thio."—*asa m 5*. 2 which cools. "ape sitlu ṭharu gārā."—*maru solhe m 5*. 'He, Himself, is so cool and calm as to turn even hailstones colder' 3 *Sk* ਠਾਰ *n* chill, frost, cold. 4 coldness, coolness, as: paṇi nū egg te rakkh ke ṭhar bhān dīo.  
**ਠਾਵ** [ṭhav], **ਠਾਵ** [ṭhāv] *n* place, location.  
**ਠਿਕਰੀ** [ṭhikrī] See ਠੀਕਰੀ.  
**ਠਿਕਾਨਾ** [ṭhikāṇa], **ਠਿਕਾਨਾ** [ṭhikāna] *n* dwelling place, residential place. 2 home, house.  
**ਠਿਕਣਾ** [ṭhigṇa] *adj* short-statured, short in height, dwarfish.  
**ਠਿੰਗਲਾ** [ṭhīgla] *n* pestle, threshing club, tool used to grind or crush grains. "jape hīgula ṭhiglapaṇī devī."—*paras*. 2 goddess carrying a pestle as her insignia.  
**ਠਿੰਗਲਪਾਣਿ** [ṭhiglapaṇī] *adj* keeping a pestle in one's hand. "ṭhiglapaṇī devī."—*paras*. 2 Bhairav, a Hindu god.  
**ਠਿੰਗਲੀ** [ṭhigḷī] *adj* (female) possessing a pestle. See ਠਿੰਗਲਪਾਣਿ.  
**ਠਿਠ** [ṭhiṭh] *n* vilification, infamy. 2 modesty, shame. See ਠਿਠ.  
**ਠਿਠਕਾ** [ṭhiṭhaka], **ਠਿਠਕਾ** [ṭhiṭhaka] *v* stop, sojourn. 2 hesitate.  
**ਠਿਠਕੀ** [ṭhiṭhukī] *adj* insulted, humiliated. "sāt kī ṭhiṭhukī phire bicārī."—*g3d kabir*. See ਠਿਠ.  
**ਠਿਠ** [ṭhiṭh] *adj* condemned, humiliated. 2 ashamed, embarrassed. See ਠਿਠ.  
**ਠਿਠਕ** [ṭhiṭhak] *n* act of installing, i.e.

accommodating.  
**ਠਿਠਕਿਠਕਿ** [ṭhiṭhikrīṭh] accommodated, lodged, made to stay. 2 gently hammered, tested by knocking with knuckles. "jīṇī evaḍu piḍ ṭhiṭhikrīṭh."—*var ram 3*. 'who tested such a great personality as Guru Angad Dev.' See ਠਿਠ.  
**ਠਿਮਿਠਿਮਿ** [ṭhimī ṭhimī] *adv* slowly, gracefully, with slow graceful gait. "sarṭg jīu pag dhare ṭhimī ṭhimī."—*vaḍ chāi m 1*. See ਠਿਮਕ.  
**ਠਿਲਨਾ** [ṭhilna] *v* launch on water. 2 move forward with enthusiasm. 3 enter with eagerness.  
**ਠੀਸ** [ṭhis] *n* worry, anxiety, apprehension. 2 boast, brag. "kūrī kūrī ṭhis."—*japu*. 3 stroke, injury, shock.  
**ਠੀਸਮਾਰ** [ṭhismar] braggart. 2 one who makes sarcastic remarks.  
**ਠੀਹ** [ṭhih] *n* place, residence.  
**ਠੀਹਾ** [ṭhiha] *n* stoppage; place for stopping. 2 sign put up to show uneven patches of land for levelling. 3 boundary, pillar, mound. 4 carpenter's stand or contraption to fasten a log for sawing with a handsaw.  
**ਠੀਕ** [ṭhik] *adj* correct, accurate, right. 2 proper, adequate, relevant.  
**ਠੀਕਰ** [ṭhikar], **ਠੀਕਰਾ** [ṭhikra] *n* piece of broken pottery. "jā bhaje tā ṭhikaru hove."—*var majh m 1*. 2 a broken utensil. 3 perishable body; physique. "ṭhikar phor dilis sir."—*VN*. 'by eliminating the mortal physique, put blame squarely on Aurangzeb.'  
**ਠੀਕਰੀ** [ṭhikarī] *n* piece of broken earthen pot. 2 *xa* rupee, coin.  
**ਠੀਕਰੂ** [ṭhikaru] See ਠੀਕਰ.  
**ਠੀਗਾ** [ṭhiga], **ਠੀਗਾ** [ṭhiga] *n* pecking stroke, club, baton, stick, pestle. "kaī ka ṭhiga kīu jalalala?"—*sidhgosaṭi*.  
**ਠੀਬਾ** [ṭhiba] *adj* club-footed, pressed, bent. "piche ṭhiba nok deraḷ."—*GPS*. 'the shoe with a flat heel and pointed toe.'



ਰੁਕਣਾ [ʈʰukəɳa] v get hit, e.g. "do cəpəɳā ʈʰuk gəiā". 2 pitch, thrust.

ਰੁੱਕ [ʈʰukk] n crowd, mob. 2 society, community. 3 respect, prestige, honour. 4 praiseworthy e.g. "koi ʈʰukk di galī kəro".

ਰੁੱਕ [ʈʰūg] n peck by a bird. 2 beak, bill.

ਰੁੱਕਣਾ [ʈʰūgɳa] v eat by pecking. 2 peck with a beak.

ਰੁੱਕਾ [ʈʰudɖa] n front part of a foot. 2 kick given with a toe.

ਰੁਮਕ [ʈʰumək] n graceful slow gait, coquettish movement, slow joyful movement.

ਰੁਮਰਾ [ʈʰumra] n a perforated jewel or stone, auspicious stone especially procured from Hinglaj, which the Hindus put around their necks.

ਰੁਮਰੀ [ʈʰumri] n a two-verse song.

ਰੁਮਣਾ [ʈʰumna] a supporting device, under a vessel to keep it afloat or to prevent it from capsizing.

ਰੁਸਣਾ [ʈʰusna] v fill to the brim. 2 thrust, push.

ਰੁਚਾ [ʈʰuhā] n scorpion.

ਰੁੱਗਾ [ʈʰūga] n peck of a bird; act of pecking at. 2 kick made with a pointed object.

ਰੁਠ [ʈʰuθ], ਰੁੱਠ [ʈʰūθ] n trunk of a cut tree. 2 stem of a tree without branches 3 thumb as a sign of refusal e.g. "mē jad rupya mēgɳa t̪s us ne menū ʈʰuθ vikhara".

ਰੁਠਾ [ʈʰuθa] n earthen bowl.

ਰੁਠਾ ਫੜਨਾ [ʈʰuθa phəɳa] v hold a begging bowl in one's hand; start begging; ask for alms.

ਰੁਠੀ [ʈʰuθi] n small earthen bowl. 2 bowl or cup used for taking liquor. 3 bowl-like ornament worn by women on top of the head; a raised and deep dome.

ਰੁਠੀ ਮੂੰਹ ਲਗਣੀ [ʈʰuθi mūh lagɳi] v become addicted to drinking.

ਠੋਹ [ʈʰeh] n place, location. 2 stumbling; tripping; knock. "ətkalɳ jamu mare ʈʰeh."—*māle m 1*. "jamkalɳ ʈʰeh marəhu."—*maru m 4*.

ਠੋਕਣਾ [ʈʰekɳa], ਠੋਕਨਾ [ʈʰekna] v stamp with some frame or block. 2 stay put, accommodate.

ਠੋਕਾ [ʈʰeka] n contract; act of taking responsibility to complete a job after fixing the remuneration. 2 monopoly. 3 imprint, printing device. 4 a musical tone of three notes produced by striking mɾɳdā etc, in this order:

dha di ga dha, dha di ga ta,  
ੴ ੴ ॥ ੴ ੴ ੴ ੴ ੴ  
ta t̪si ga dha, dha di ga dha.  
ੴ ੴ ॥ ੴ ੴ ੴ ੴ ੴ

ਠੋਕਾ [ʈʰega], ਠੋਂਕਾ [ʈʰēga] n stick, punishment. "lekari ʈʰega jagri tori."—*gūḍ namdev*. See ਠੋਧਾ. "uʈʰat beʈʰat ʈʰega pari he."—*guj kabir*. "jam ka ʈʰega bura he."—*s kabir* 2 thumb.

ਠੋਠ [ʈʰeθ] adj solid, pure, genuine. 2 superior, superb.

ਠੋਠਾ [ʈʰeḍa] n kick with a foot, hit, knock. 2 act of staggering; state of losing balance. "ʈʰeḍe khave khalsa."—*GPS*.

ਠੋਲਨਾ [ʈʰelna] v push into the water, push forward with force

ਠੋਹ [ʈʰeh] n place, location, spot. 2 adv at the right place, properly placed.

ਠੋਹਰ [ʈʰehar] See ਠਾਹਰ.

ਠੋਨ [ʈʰen] n place. "so nahu ih ʈʰen."—*paras*. 2 See ਠਾਨਾ.

ਠੋਸ [ʈʰos] adj solid; not hollow from within. 2 firm, strong. 3 See ਠੋਸਣਾ.

ਠੋਸਣਾ [ʈʰosɳa] stuff; fill by pressing hard. See ਰੁਸਣਾ.

ਠੋਸਾ [ʈʰosa] n thumb. 2 act of showing a thumb to irritate or tease someone.

ਠੋਕ [ʈʰok] n act of pushing by hitting. 2 imperative form of the verb ਠੋਕਣਾ.

ਠੋਕਣਾ [ʈʰokɳa], ਠੋਕਨਾ [ʈʰokna] v push by hitting. 2 thrust, penetrate.

ਠੋਕ ਬਜਾਉਣਾ [ʈʰok bəjauna], ਠੋਕ ਬਜਾਏ ਦੇਖਣਾ [ʈʰok bəjake dekhna] v examine or test thoroughly. e.g. while buying an earthen pot or metallic utensil,

it is softly hit and from the sound produced, it is judged whether the pot is solid or cracked. Likewise a person is judged from his behaviour.

**ਠੋਕਰ** [thokar] *n* striking of foot against something, push, thrush. 2 a stone, brick or pebble jutting above the surface of the earth. 3 a metallic ring or sleeve at the end of a sword's sheath.

**ਠੋਕ ਵਜਾਉਣਾ** [thok vajauna] See **ਠੋਕ** **ਵਜਾਉਣਾ** and **ਠੋਕ**.

**ਠੋਕਾ** [thoka] *n* a carpenter who hammers or rams cots or beds. 2 a bird, which with its beak pierces a hole into the wood; wood-pecker.

**ਠੋਕਿ** [thokɪ] *adv* by knocking or hitting. "sabh dekhi [thokɪbajai]."—*s kabir*. "thokivajai sabh dīthia."—*sri m 5 pepai*. 2 firmly i.e. resolutely. "kahū le [thokɪ bādhe ur thakur]."—*savrye 33*.

**ਠੋਡੀ** [thoḍi] *n* chin; round portion of the face below the lower lip.

**ਠੋਰਣਾ** [thorna] *v* strike with a toe; kick.

**ਠੋਰ** [thor], **ਠੋੜ** [thor] *n* place, place of residence, dwelling. "sabh [thor nirētār nrit nēyā]."—*VN*.

**ਠੰਢ** [thāḍh] *n* winter, coldness, chill.

**ਠੰਢਾ** [thāḍha], **ਠੰਢਾ** [thāḍha] *adj* cold, chilly. 2 calm, quiet. 3 lazy, slothful. 4 impotent, sexually imbecile.

**ਠੰਢਾਈ** [thāḍhai] See **ਠੰਢਿਆਈ**. 2 chill. 3 See **ਠੰਢਿਆਈ**.

**ਠੰਢਾ ਹੋਣਾ** [thāḍha hoṇa] *v* die; be devoid of the warmth of blood. 2 calm down; shed away anger. 3 going out of a lamp or fire. 4 become impotent; be devoid of potency.

**ਠੰਢਿਆਈ** [thāḍhai] *n* a nourishing cold drink; a cold drink sweetened with a lump of sugar and prepared by crushing almonds, rose-flowers, poppy seeds etc. It is widely consumed during summer in countries of the tropical region.

**ਠੰਢੀ** [thāḍhi] *adj* chilled, cold. 2 *n* river. "thāḍhi tati mīṭi khai."—*asa m 5*. 'The body is ultimately consumed by water, fire and earth.' 3 chickenpox, smallpox. "abjanō ih balak [thāḍhi kharyo]."—*GV 6*.

**ਠੰਢੀ ਭਾਗੀ ਮਿਟੀ** [thāḍhi tati mīṭi] stream, fire and soil. See **ਠੰਢੀ** 2.



**ड** [ḍaḍḍa] eighteenth character of Punjabi script, representing the voiced retroflex plosive. 2 *Skt* *n* terrific fire, oceanic fire. 3 word, sound. 4 *Shiv*. 5 fear. 6 In *Lehndi Punjabi* and *Sindhi*, it is also used in place of *द* e.g. *ḍar* for *dar*, *ḍa* for *da*, *ḍudhu* for *duddh* etc.

**डड़ि** [ḍau] *n* jungle fire; wild conflagration. "age dekhaḍ au jale."—*sri m 5*. See *दड़*.

**डड़िर** [ḍaur] See *डेर*. 2 *Skt* *डड़िर* obscure utterance; a sentence, of which the words are not understood clearly. See *डड़िरी*.

**डड़िरी** [ḍauri] a female who talks rot. See *डड़िर* 2. "bake te ḍauri."—*ramav*.

**डड़िरु** [ḍauru], **डड़िरु** [ḍauru] *Skt* *डड़िरु* *n* tabor; a small two-sided drum, which is played with one hand only. Its middle part is narrow while the two ends are wide and covered tightly with leather. It is tightened with strings just like a *mridāḡ*. Two small knots made of cloth, tied with a long string, are attached to it. When the drum is revolved with a hand, these knots strike against the leather stretched on the sides thus producing a drumming sound. It is Lord *Shiv*'s favourite drum. "berad caḍhe ḍauru ḍhamkave."—*gud kabir*.

**डसका** [ḍaska] a town in district *Sialkot*. It is a police station and *tehsil*. Some writers erroneously spell it as *ṭaska*. See *मणजीध*.

**डसन** [ḍasna], **डसन** [ḍasan], **डसना** [ḍasna] *Skt* *डसन* *v* sting; prick with teeth, get stung by reptiles like a snake. "nam sunat janu bichua ḍasana."—*ram m 5*. 2 torment. "nit ḍase paṭvari."—*suhi kabir*. Here *paṭvari* stands for

the messenger of death.

**डसवाण्डा** [ḍasvaṇa], **डसाण्डा** [ḍasaṇa] get bitten, get stung. 2 get set, get spread as in "māja ḍasaṇa". 3 See *दसाण्डा*.

**डसना** [ḍasana] stung. See *डसना*. "nam sunat janu bichua ḍasana."—*ram m 5*.

**डहक** [ḍahak] *n* avarice. 2 downward slope. 3 deceit. 4 pit covered with straw for trapping animals. 5 *Dg* sound produced by a large kettledrum 6 tears coming out of sour eyes.

**डहकना** [ḍahakna], **डहकणु** [ḍahakṇu], **डहकन** [ḍahakna] *v* beguile, deceive. 2 go astray "jhuṭha jagu ḍahke gheṇa."—*maru kabir*. 3 covet. 4 go about, wander. "raṇ ḍakani ḍahkat phirat."—*caritr 1* 5 *S* *डहकणु* shiver, vibrate.

**डहकाण्डा** [ḍahkaṇa], **डहकाना** [ḍahkana], **डहकवन** [ḍahkavan] *v* involve in deceit, trap in guile. 2 lead astray. 3 inveigle in temptation. "jagatu ḍahkara khaṇa kachu na jaṇ."—*guj m 3*. "bharami bharami manukh ḍahkae."—*bavan*. "kat kau ḍahkavanu loga."—*maru m 5*. "jaten kare manukh ḍahkave, oh śtarjami jane."—*dhana m 5*. "kari parpāc jagat kau ḍahke apno uḍar bhare."—*dev m 9*.

**डहकु बेर** [ḍahku ber] throat-choking berry; jujube fruit, which is attractive from outside but is tasteless from inside; deceptive berry. "bane ṭhane avat gheṇa... ḍahku ber saman."—*caritr 21*.

**डहक** [ḍahakk], **डहदह** [ḍahdāh] *n* sound produced by a tabor. "ḍahakk ḍamrā surā."—*kalki*. "ḍahdāh ḍamaru."—*caritr 1*.

ਢਹਨ [dāhan] See ਢਹਨ. 2 See ਢਹਿਣ.

ਢਹਰ [dahar] *n* path, passage. 2 pasture, jungle. 3 trail, pond. 4 fear, apprehension. "rāk hve bībhukhan so dōlet dāhar me."—*hāram*. 5 See ਢਹਿਣ.

ਢਹਰਨ [dāharan] *v* go about, walk leisurely, stroll. "dāharat kathin masan."—*para*.

ਢਹਾ [daha] *n* bar, baton. 2 wooden stave hung around the neck of a grazing animal and set between its legs in order to deter it from running away.

ਢਹਿਣ [dahina] *v* start work. 2 march forward. 3 set on fire, burn. 4 See ਢਹਿਣ. 5 See ਢਹਣ.

ਢਹਿਰ [dahir] See ਢਹਰ.

ਢਹੀ [dahi] *n* pair of crossed staves forming the front of the bullock cart. 2 achieved. "anad ke madhr bat dahi hr."—*krisan*. 3 set as in "ghar dhar māji dahi hoi he." 4 busy, engaged in eating.

ਢਹਣ [dakhna] *v* fill to the brim. 2 satiate; be satiated. 3 prevent, stop.

ਢਹਰ [dakra] *n* piece, section, extract. "cād suraj ke dākre karē."—*GPS*.

ਢਹਰਾਉਣ [dakrauna], ਢਹਰਾਨਾ [dakraana] *v* bellow like a bullock or a stag, thunder; roar. 2 belch.

ਢਹਰਾਭਰ [dakaḍak] *adj* full to the brim. 2 fully saturated. See ਢਹਿਣੀ.

ਢਹਰ [dakar] See ਢਹਿਣ. 2 beat of a drum. "daru dākarē."—*VN*. 3 roar of a tiger, grunt of a pig etc. "dakarāt kol."—*ramav*. See ਢਹਰਾਨਾ.

ਢਹੀ [dake] roars. See ਢਹਰਾਨਾ 1. "dake phuke kheh udave."—*var mala m* 1. 'The elephant trumpets and frightens with its trunk.'

ਢਹੀਤ [daket] *n* robber; bandit.

ਢਹੀਤੀ [dakti] *n* robbery; dacoity; act of robbing wealth with force.

ਢਹੀਤ [dakti], ਢਹੀਤ [dakti] *n* son of a Dakk; progeny from the union of a Dakk Brahman and a milkmaid. A dakt accepts offerings made to Shani (Saturn), discusses omens and

explains their good or bad effects. ਢਹੀਤੀ, ਢਹੀਤੀ. ਢਹੀਤੀ [dakti] *n* actions of a dakt, profession of a dakt.

ਢਹਰਾ [dakkara] See ਢਹਰਾ.

ਢਹਾ [dikka] *n* straw. 2 obstruction, hindrance. ਢਹਣਾ [dakhna] a dialect of the region to the south of Guru Nanak Dev's birth place i.e. the speech of Multan and Sahiwal area. The writings done in it are popularly known as of dakhne in Gurbani. In this language ਢ is replaced by ਢ e.g. :

"tu cau sajan medra dēl sasu utari."...

"habhe dukh ulahramu nanak naderi nihari."—*var maru* 2. .. etc.

ਢਹਣੇ [dakhne] plural of ਢਹਣ.

ਢਹ [dag] *n* ਦਿ-ਪਗ distance covered by two steps; a measure equivalent to one and a half yards. 2 act of lifting one's feet while moving. "dag bhai vaman ki savan ki ratryā."—*senapatr*. 3 adjugly, hideous.

ਢਹਡੋਲ [dagdol] *n* act of stumbling; staggering gait.

ਢਹਾਟ [dagan] a matrk measure, having four matras. It has the following types: SS, S, ISI, SI, III.

ਢਹਮਤ [dagmag] *n* unsteadiness. 2 act of staggering, stumbling. 3 act of wandering; vacillating. "dagmag chadī, re man baura."—*gaur kabir*.

ਢਹਰ [dagar], ਢਹਰਾ [dagra] *n* path, track, way. "gurpresadi me dagro para."—*god kabir*. 2 suggesting a way out. "sut abhilakhi mag ko dagra."—*GPS*.

ਢਹਰੀ [dagri] *adj* passerby, traveller. 2 unstable, staggering. "dagri cal netr phun adhule."—*bher m* 1. "agan me dagri si phire."—*krisan*.

ਢਹਰੂ [dagra] a village in tehsil and police station Moga, district Ferozepur. One mile to the west of the village stands a gurdwara in memory of

<sup>1</sup> See ਢਹ ਮਧੂ 2.

Guru Har Rai. The Guru stayed here for raising a gurdwara at Daroli. The bricks, lime etc were supplied to Daroli from this place. The *van* tree, under which the Guru used to hold the congregation, still exists. A small gurdwara has been built there. The priest is an Udasi monk. Two ghumaons of land was purchased for the gurdwara at a cost of rupees eight hundred. This gurdwara is also named Tambu Sahib, because many tents were pitched here by the seventh Guru of the Sikhs. This holy place is situated two miles to the west of Dargu railway station.

डगरो [dægro] See डगरा.

डँगा [dægga] *n* stick to beat a drum with; drumstick.

डँगी [dæggi] *n* pedlar's bundle of cloth or other wares. 2 small pond.

डटटा [dɔtɔna], डटना [dɔtɔna] *v* stand firm; face squarely; face resolutely.

डँटा [dɔtɔ] *n* stopper, cork. "khoz kəhe nahī mukh vic dɔtɔ."—GPS.

डड [dɔd] See डँड.

डडवाल [dɔdval] See डडवाल.

डडा [dɔda] the character ड. "dada, dera rhu nahī."—bavan. 2 pronunciation of ड. 3 pod of a gram (green seed pod).

डडीआ [dɔdia] *Skt* दधस् *n* dress, attire, garment like saree etc. "kahu dɔdia badhe dhan khari pahu gharī ae muklau ae."—gau kabir. means - 'Soul is the bride, while the bridegroom's companions during her second ceremonial visit to her in-laws's house are the messengers of death.'

डडुरी [dɔduri] *adj* not fully ripe, somewhat raw. डडडुर. "hari nahī nahī dɔduri paki bedəqhar."—sri m 5.

डँड [dɔd], डँडू [dɔddu] *Skt* दईरी, दईर female frog, male frog.

डड [dɔdɔ] *adj* ablaze. "kop ki ag mahā bedhke

dɔdɔke"—krisan. 2 *n* molar, grinder tooth. "phəti nəkkh sīghā mukhā dɔdɔh kolā."—cādi 2. 'The earth was got torn by the lion's claws as if dug by a boar's tusk.'

डडना [dɔdɔna] *v* get burnt, burn.

डडवार [dɔdɔvar], डडवाल [dɔdɔval] a Rajput subcaste; wealthy persons of Datarpur belong to this subcaste. Dhadhwalis mostly reside in Hoshiarpur district. See डडीपड.

डडा [dɔdɔ] *adj* burnt out, ablaze. 2 mighty, powerful. "dɔdhe dɔdɔdɔvarā."—V. 'powerful Dadhwals.'

डडिआली [dɔdɔial] *n* might, power. 2 firmness, steadiness. "bahar se dɔdɔial kərke kəhīa."—JSBM.

डडे [dɔdɔhe] got burnt. 2 mighty. See डडा 2.

डडडे [dɔdɔhyo] burnt, ignited "pavak metin āg dɔdɔhyo."—krisan.

डड [dɔp] *P* دپ; *n* tambourine—a round musical instrument covered only on one side with stretched leather. It is played by beating with a stick; tabor, timbrel.

डडाली [dɔpəli], डडाली [dɔpəli] one who plays the tabor; taborer.

डड [dɔb] *n* blot, stain. 2 bag, pocket.

डडड [dɔbar], डडरा [dɔbra] *n* pond, unlined tank.

डँबी [dɔbbi] *n* small box, tiny container, case for putting opium etc.

डडक [dɔmæk] *n* sound of drum-beating.

डडर [dɔmar] See डडर. 2 Dg fragrance, sweet smell.

डडर [dɔmaru], डडर [dɔmaru] See डडर.

डडेली [dɔmeli] See डडेली.

डडक [dɔmāk] See डडक.

डड [dɔr] *Skt* दर *n* fear, terror. "dər cuke bīnse dɔdɔrē."—maru solhe m 5. 2 See डडर. "lāl kərə pə pə dər kesar."—krisan. 'by adding saffron.' "kou dərə hārī ke mukh gras."—krisan. 'puts a morsel in the mouth.' "kəcən koṭ ke upar te dər."—ramav.

ਭਰਣ [dārən], ਭਰਣਾ [dārṇa] *v* be afraid, be frightened, be terrified. See ਭਰ. "dārī dārī dārṇa mən ka sorū."—*gāu m 1. 2* See ਭਰਨਾ.

ਭਰਨ [dārən], ਭਰਨਾ [dārṇa] *v* be afraid, be frightened. "nirbhāu sṅgī tumare baste rhu dārən kahā te aīa?"—*gāu m 5. 2 n* scarecrow or manikin made put up in the field to scare away the animals. "jīu dārṇa khet mahī dārara."—*gāu m 5.*

ਭਰਪਨਾ [dārpana] *v* get frightened, be afraid. "dārpāt dārpāt janam bahut jāhī."—*gāu m 5.* "dārpe dharatī akas nakhātra."—*maru m 5.* "sadhusṅgī nahī dārpī."—*asa chēt m 5.*

ਭਰਪਨਾ [dārpana] *v* frighten. "so dār kehā jīu dār dārpī."—*gāu m 1.*

ਭਰਪੋਕ [dārpok] *adj* timid, getting frightened, cowardly.

ਭਰ ਭਉ [dār bhāu] terror and danger, pain and fear. See ਭਰ. "jām ka dār bhāu bhagē."—*tukha chēt m 1.*

ਭਰਾਉ [dārāu] *adj* frightening, dreadful. "bhai re! bhāvjal bikhām dārāu."—*sri a m 1. 2 ām* afraid.

ਭਰਾਉਣਾ [dārāuṇa] *v* frighten, instil terror or fear. 2 *adj* frightening, dreadful.

ਭਰਾਇਆ [dārāia] frightened, fear struck. 2 frightening, terrifying. See ਭਰਨਾ. 3 got one frightened.

ਭਰਾਕੁਲ [dārakul] *Sk* ਭਰਾਕੁਲ *adj* tense due to fear. "dhīrāj chor dārakul bolat."—*GPS.*

ਭਰਾਬਾ [dārāba] *n* threat, act of threatening.

ਭਰਾਰਾ [dārara] *adj* frightening, dreadful. "bahu dī dārare."—*krīṣṇ.*

ਭਰਿ [dārī] *adv* fearfully, dreadfully. "jām dārī marī."—*tukha chēt m 1. 2* fearing.

ਭਰੁ [dāru] See ਭਰ.

ਭਰੁ ਭ੍ਰਮਭਉ [dāru bhrambhāu] fear caused by misapprehension "dāru bhram bhāu dūrī kārī."—*var sri m 4.*

ਭਰੁਆ [dārua] *n* fear, terror. 2 *adj* frightening,

dreadful. "jake sirmārēṅī jām nahī dārua."—*gāu m 5.*

ਭਰੇ [dārē] smashed. "tīn ke phor mūd kāl dārē."—*cārī 405.* 'Death smashed their heads.'

ਭਰੈ [dārē] is afraid; fears. See ਭਰ 2.

ਭਰੋਲ [dārōl] a Rajput subcaste descended from Mian Kela of Kahloor.

ਭਰੋਲੀ [dārōlī], ਭਰੋਲੀ [dārōlī] a village in police station and tehsil Moga, district Ferozepur, where Bhai Sain Das, husband of Mai Ramo and brother-in-law of Guru Hargobind, lived. This couple was very devoted to the Guru. So the sixth Guru used to stay in Daroli for long periods of time.

The sixth Guru took fresh and cool water offered by Bhai Rup Chand. Baba Gurditta was also born in this village. A beautiful resting place is built at his birth place. Guru Granth Sahib scribed by Nand Chand is installed here, which he had forcibly acquired from the Udasi monks. See ਨੰਦਚੰਦ.

There also exists a well which Guru Hargobind had got dug at this place. Mata Damodari breathed her last in this village. A memorial is built in her memory.

A beautiful memorial is built at a place outside the village where the Guru used to hold religious congregations. Maharaja Ranjit Singh donated 180 ghumeons of land to this holy place. An annual grant of rupees fifty-one has been given by Nabha state while an estate worth revenue of rupees two hundred per annum has been extended by the villagers of Angian in Ambala district. Each year a religious congregation is held on Vaisakhi and Maghi. This holy place is situated one and a half miles to the south-west of Dargu railway station.

ਭਲ [dāl] *n* block, segment, nugget. 2 lake; vast pool. 3 throw dice. "dāl dālāhī nardān ko carē."—*GPS.* 'By throwing the dice, they move

pawns.' 4 See ਭੱਲ.

**ਭਲਹੋਲੀ** [dalhōzī] James Andrew Broun Ramsay Dalhousie, was born on April 22, 1812. He served as Governor General of India from January 12, 1848 to February 29, 1856. He decimated the Sikh rule of Lahore and merged territories like Avadh into the British empire. The rank of Marquis was conferred on him and he was awarded an annual pension of five thousand pounds. Lord Dalhousie died on December 19, 1860.

2 a hill station on the north bank of Ravi in district Gurdaspur. It is named after Lord Dalhousie. The British government built a summer resort here in 1853 AD after purchasing the hilly area from the Chamba state. Dalhousie is 51 miles north west of Patliankot and 74 miles away from Gurdaspur. It is at a height of 7687 feet above the sea level.

**ਭਲਾ** [ḍala], **ਭਲੀ** [ḍali] *n* piece, nugget, lump, small brick. 2 small piece of meat. See ਖਲਸੇ ਦੇ ਭੱਲੇ. 3 *Sk* ਚਲਿ, lump of earth, small brick.

**ਭਲੁਕਣਾ** [dalhakṇa] *v* overflow. 2 trickle, drip.

**ਭਲੁਕਾ** [ḍalhaka] drop fallen due to overflow. 2 drop fallen from the eye or the pen. 3 an eye-disease, due to which its liquid does not go into the nose because of the closure of the holes in the corner of the eye beside the nose. So it remains oozing out in the form of tears.

**ਭੱਲ** [ḍall] *n* a bowl-shaped small container tied with ropes. It is used to draw water from the lower to the higher level for irrigation purposes.

**ਭੱਲਾ** [ḍalia] a village in police station and tehsil Sultanpur of Kapurthala state, situated three miles to the east of Lohian railway station. Prominent Sikhs like Bhai Lalo, Bhai Paro etc belonged to this village. Bhai Gurdas writes. "ḍalle vali sāgēt bhari." The marriage of Guru Hargobind with Mata Damodari, daughter of Narayan Das, was also solemnised here on

Bhadon 22, Sammat 1661 A shrine stands at the place where the marriage ceremony was performed, but there is no priest.

Guru Arjan Dev got a well dug with steps leading down to the water level to mark the marriage ceremony of his son (Guru Hargobind), which still exists on the eastern side of the village. The shrine has fifteen ghumaons of land donated by the Kapurthala state. In Dalla the memorial of Bhai Lalo is also famous, which has freehold land of forty-two ghumaons.

2 a Jat Chief of Talwandi Sabo, whom Guru Gobind Singh blessed by staying in his village in Sammat 1762-63. He served the Guru with great dedication and devotion. At the holy place, where the Guru stayed, is a gurdwara, named Damdama Sahib.

Addressing Dalla, the tenth Guru bestowed upon the Malwa region the blessing that canals will flow, mangoes will grow, wheat will be harvested. This devoted follower was duly baptized by the Guru and was named Dalla Singh. See ਦਮਦਮਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ 1.

**ਭੱਲਸਿੰਘ** [ḍallasīgh] See ਭੱਲਾ 2.

**ਭੱਲੂ** [ḍallu] a follower of Guru Hargobind, resident of Burhanpur, who belonged to Chhura subcaste.

**ਭੱਲੇਵਾਲੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਲ** [ḍallewālā di misal] one of the twelve misls of the Sikhs, whose chief was Sardar Gulab Singh Khatri, resident of village Dalleval (Bist Doab). Tara Singh, a Kang Jat, then became its chief, who captured many territories. The sardars of Mustafabad in Ambala district as well as of Badthal of Jalandhar district, belong to this misl.

**ਭਵ** [ḍav] *Sk* ਦਭ *n* jungle fire, wild fire.

**ਭਵਰੂ** [ḍavru] See ਭਉਰੂ.

**ਭਵਿ** [ḍavɪ] with or through forest fire. "jɪu ḍavɪ dādha kanu."—*sri a m l*. 'stalk of rush plant

scorched by the jungle fire.'

डावक [davək] See डमक and डमक "davru davāke."  
-akul.

दाव [dau] See दाव.

दावला [dāula] *n* who extracts gold or silver from the goldsmith's furnace—ash. See डमक.

दाविल [dāin], दाविलि [dāin:] *Skt* दाविली *n* witch, hag. "naraṇ dāt bhane dāin."—*gṛā m 5*.

दास [dās] *Skt* दासिन् one with molar or grinder teeth. 2 stinging creature like a snake etc. 3 mosquito.

दाह [dah] *Skt* दाह *n* heat, burning.

दाहल [dahla], दाहल [dahla] *v* consign to fire, burn. 2 recline, spread i.e. "māja dahla." 3 *n* trunk of a tree, thick branch of a tree.

दाहपट [dahpəṇ] *n* heat, inflammation. 2 jealousy, malice.

दाहपटि [dahpəṇi] in malice, in jealousy. "dahpəṇi tənī sukh nāh."—*oṣkar*.

दाहपट [dahpəṇu] See दाहपट.

दाहल [dahula] See दाहल 1 and 2.

दाक [dak] *n* vomit, puke, spew. 2 shelter for riders or travellers; halt during a journey; an arrangement to rest a courier, and replace him with a new one. 3 an arrangement for distribution of mail (dak). "bahur dak me sudh tatkal."—*GPS*. 4 *E* Dock — wharf along the sea shore where passengers and baggage are loaded and unloaded.

दाक [dāk] *n* sting, bite, cut with teeth (by scorpion or snake). 2 shining metallic piece which is fixed below jewels or gems to enhance their glitter.

दाकट [dakṭar] *E* doctor, learned person, scholar. 2 physician, surgeon.

दाकट बाकट [dakaṇ bakaṇ] *Dg n* riding carriage of a demoness. See डमक 4.

दाकल [dakla] *v* vomit, puke.

दाकली [dakli] See दाविली.

दाकर [dakar] *n* fertile land of the best quality,

free from sand and shrubs.

दाक [daka] *n* dacoity, robbery committed to grab money.

दाकि [daki], दाविली [dakin:] *Skt* दाविली *n* witch, evil spirit, demoness. "dakar aṭ kahū sroṇ dakaḍak."—*cārītr 405*.

दाकी [daki] *n* See दास and दासि. 2 See दाविली. "daki ko citi kachu na lage cārānkamal sarnat."—*asa m 5*. 'A witch does not perceive i.e. ghosts and evil spirits can't see.' 3 *Dg adj* strong, powerful.

दाकु [daku] *n* robber, dacoit.

दाकल [dakhla], दाकल [dakhro] दुःखपुट *adj* painful, grievous. "avan vāṇaṇ dakhro."—*sri a m 1*. 'cycle of birth and death is very painful.'

दाक [dāg] *n* long bamboo stick, bludgeon.

दाक दाकल [dāg dāgusa] *n* fighting with bludgeons. 2 *adv* fighting with clubs, exchanging blows with clubs. "guru pure bin dāg dāguse."—*BG*.

दागर [dāgar] See दागर.

दागी [dāgi], दागील [dāgia] *adj* who keeps a club or a bludgeon. 2 *n* macebearer, gatekeeper. "pap pūn jace dāgia."—*mala namdev*.

दाज [daju] See दाज.

दाट [dat] *n* cork used to close the mouth of a bottle etc., stopper. 2 temporary structure to serve as a scaffold for constructing an arch. 3 arch. 4 See दाटल.

दाट [dāt] *n* threat, frown, rebuke, pressure.

दाटल [datana] *v* cork. 2 close. 3 rebuke, threaten. "bin dāte ih sukh na lehi."—*NP*.

दाद [dād], दाद [dāda] *n* punishment, chastisement. "jam ka dukh dād."—*brī m 5*. "mīle jamdād."—*suhi m 5*. 2 penalty, fine.

दादी [dadi], दादी [dādi] *Skt* दाडिन् *adj* who keeps a bludgeon 2 *n* Yam, the messenger of death. 3 gate keeper. 4 an official, who measures land with a measuring chain. "nau dādi dās

'This cork is made from the soft layer of the bark of a cork tree. It is so called due to the name of the tree.



mūsaph dhavāhī."—*suhi kabir*. 'There are nine treasures and ten organs.' 5 an improvised boat-shaped palanquin, provided with sticks on both sides. The porters place these sticks on their shoulders to carry the palanquin. Such a carriage is generally used on arduous tracks in the hills.

ਡਾਢੇ [dāḍe] *adj* punished, convicted. "Ia maia ke dāḍe."—*gau kabir*.

ਡਾਢ [dāḍh] *n* molar, grinder tooth. 2 combustion, inflammation. 3 extreme pressure, rigidity. e.g. "mē teri dāḍh nahī jhal sākda."

ਡਾਢ [dāḍh] *S* blaze.

ਡਾਢਸ [dāḍhas] *n* firmness, courage. "dāḍhas ke apne man ko."—*krisen*.

ਡਾਢਾ [dāḍha] *adj* firm, strong, powerful. *S* ਡਾਢੇ. "jis da sahib dāḍha hori."—*brla m 3 var 7*. 2 burnt. 3 *n* fire, blaze.

ਡਾਢਾਲ [dāḍhal] *Dg n* boar with tusks.

ਡਾਢੀ [dāḍhi] *n* beard, hanging root of a banyan tree. *Skt* दाढ़ी. 2 *adj* spiteful, jealous. "dāḍhi ke rakheyān ki dāḍhisi rēhit chātī."—*bhūṣeṇ*. 'Muslims having beard feel jealous of Shivaji.' 3 loud sound, high pitched voice. "baṇi kol dāḍhi jāpde hen koi hāuli jāpde hēn."—*bhagtavālī*. 4 feminine of ਡਾਢਾ e.g. "menū dāḍhi sātī vājī hē."

ਡਾਢੀ ਹੁੰ ਡਾਢਾ [dāḍhi hū dāḍha] *adj* strongest of the strong; mightiest. "hārī dāḍhi hū dāḍhia."—*var sri m 4*.

ਡਾਢਾ [dāḍa] *adj* wide open, spread out. "ai he jan kīdhī muh dāḍe."—*krisen*.

ਡਾਨ [dan] *Skt* दण्ड *n* punishment. "jāke cakār kōu nahī dānu."—*gau m 5*. 2 land revenue, octroi, (state) tax. "an ko manke dān ko devat."—*GPS*.

ਡਾਨਉ [dānau] punish. 2 ਡਾਨਉ (I) punish. "sāta manau dūta dānau."—*ram kabir*.

ਡਾਨੁ [danu] See ਡਾਨ.

ਡਾਬਰ [dabar] See ਡਬਰਾ.

ਡਾਬਰੂ [dabarū] See ਡਾਬਰ. 2 See ਡਬਰਾ.

ਡਾਭ [dabh] *n* a type of spear grass. 2 mango's spike, bloom of the mango tree.

ਡਾਮਰ [damar] *Skt n* scripture of magical incantations composed by Lord Shiv numbering five in Varahi Tantar i.e. yogdamar, śivdamar, durgadamar, sarsvatdamar and brahmdamar. 2 *adj* unique, exquisite.

ਡਾਮਰੀ [damrī] *adj* expert in practising magical incantations. 2 tabor, two-sided drum. "dāhakk dāmri uṭhī."—*ramav*. 'The sound of the tabor rises.'

ਡਾਮਰੂ [damaru], ਡਾਮਰੂ [damru] See ਡਮਰੂ. 2 sound produced by a tabor.

ਡਾਮਰੋਲ [damarol] See ਡਾਂਦਰੋਲ

ਡਾਮਰ [damar] tabor, two-sided drum. See ਡਮਰੂ. "ki dāmar bajē."—*datt*.

ਡਾਰ [dar] *n* branch of a tree, tree-trunk. "tarvaru ek anāt dār sakha."—*ram kabir*. 'Brahma is a tree while the entire universe forms its trunks and branches.' 2 row, line, as "kābutrā di dār, mrigā di dār." 3 band, gang. "bin dār binṭhi dār."—*oṣkar*. 'For want of God's fear the gathering of the people met with ruin.' 4 See ਡਾਰਨ.

ਡਾਰਨ [daran], ਡਾਰਨਾ [darna] *v* put in, insert. 2 throw, fling, give up. "man te kābahu nā dāreu."—*dev m 5*. "nanak sarānī cārān-kāmān ki tum nā dārahu prabhū karte."—*mālā m 5*. "kalmāl dārān manāhī sādharān."—*dev m 5*.

ਡਾਰਾ [dara] threw, flung. 2 *n* branch of a tree, bough, trunk.

ਡਾਰੀ [dārī] to a branch. "banphāl pākē bhūz gīrahī bahurī nā lagahī dārī."—*s kabir*. 2 by casting; by putting in. "maṭukī dārīdharī."—*brla chēt m 1*. meaning 'shed modesty.'

ਡਾਰੀ [dārī] threw, abandoned. 2 by throwing away, by forsaking, by abandoning. "maramāgan cālē sabbhī dārī."—*savēye sri mukhvak m 5*. 'Votaries of wealth, have

departed leaving it behind.' 3 *n* branch, twig, bough. "brahamu pati bisanu dari."—*asa kabir*.

ਭਲ [dal] *n* cholera. 2 puke. 3 *Skt* branch. "ped mudha hū kaṭṭa tīau dal sukāde."—*var gāu / m 4*.

ਭਲਨਾ [dalana] *v* put in, insert. 2 throw, shed. 3 *n* dice. 4 rectangular, hexagonal or octogonol piece of wood or metal, on which numbers, signs or dots are marked. By throwing the dice, people find auspicious or inauspicious answers to their questions. See ਪਰੀਖਾ 2.

ਭਲਾ [dala] *n* tree-trunk. See ਭਲ 3. "dala siu pedā gaṭkavahi."—*asa kabir*. 2 put in, inserted in. See ਭਲਨਾ.

ਭਲੀ [dali] put, inserted. See ਭਲਨਾ. 2 *n* branch, twig. See ਭਲ 3. "malī takhat beṭha se dali."—*var ram 3*. 'He has occupied Guru Nanak's throne, which has several hundred branches.' "dali lage tīnu jēnēmu gāvāia."—*maru solhe m 3*. 'The Creator is the origin (tree) and the deities (gods and goddesses) are His branches.' 3 a bucket decorated with fruit and flowers etc, that is presented to a saintly person or offered to a friend. "malī rāc dali ko lyae."—*GPS*.

ਭਵਰ [davar] See ਭਵਰ. 2 See ਭਵਰ.

ਭਵਰਾ [davra], ਭਵਰਾ [dāvra] *n* child, boy. See ਭਵਰੇ. 2 left-handed, one who uses his left hand in place of the right hand. *S* ਭਵਰਾ.

ਭਵਰਾ [davaru] See ਭਵਰ, ਭਵਰ.

ਭਵਲਾ [davia] *n* extractor of gold or silver from a goldsmith's furnace-ash. See ਭਵਲਾ. "cuṇ cuṇ jharaṭ kaddhian, ret vicahu sūna dāvie."—*cādi 3*.

ਭਵਲਾ [davra], ਭਵਰਾ [dāvra], ਭਵਰੀ [davrī], ਭਵਰੇ [davrō] *Dg n* son, daughter, boy, girl. "kulalu brahma caturmukh dāvra."—*māla namdev*. 'The boy is sculpted by Brahma, the sculptor.'

ਭਵਰੇਲ [davarādol] *adj* unsteady, wavering, insecure, unstable.

ਭਿਉਦ [druḍh] See ਭਿਉਦ.

ਭਿਉਦਾ [druḍha] *adj* half plus one, one and a half. 2 *n* one and a half times' table. 3 a poetic metre, also named dubhāgi and mādenhar. It has four feet, each foot having forty matras; the first pause being on the tenth matra, the second on the eighteenth, the third on the thirty-second and the fourth on the last, the third and fourth feet alliterate; each foot begins with two laghus and ends with one guru.

Example:

kalgidhar svamī ātaryami  
jo sir pe nīj hath dhare, sabh dukh hart.  
kar rākan raja, deī samaja,  
syālān ko sām sīgh karē, bāl tej bhare...

(b) Its 2<sup>nd</sup> form has each foot with thirty-six matras, the first pause being on the sixteenth, the second on the next twelfth and the third on the last eighth matra. At the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> pauses, there are two gurus each with alliteration; each foot begins with two laghus.

Example:

par-upkar rat dīn karda, dhare nā mān hākara,  
guru da pyara. bhujbāl sath kāmave rozi, kade  
nā hatth pāsara, bīn kartara...

(c) Its 3<sup>rd</sup> form is a poetic metre named pharū. Its characteristics are - four feet, each foot has forty-two matras, the first pause is on the tenth matra, while the second, third, fourth and fifth pauses come after every eighth matras closing with two gurus. The first three pauses have mutual alliteration, as do the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> pauses among themselves.

Example:

jīn māmānī tyagi, gurumānī pagī,  
bhe anuragi, sī gurubani, jo sukhani...

ਭਿਉਦੀ [druḍhi] *adj* one and a half times. 2 *n* gateway (for entrance to a house), porch, antechamber. 3 principal gateway of a royal palace.

डिहिवी बाला [druḍhivāla] See डोही बाला.

डिस [dis] *Skt* दृश् sight, eyesight, vision. 2 eye.

डिसणु [disaṇu] *S* be seen, be visible, be within view.

डिसंदा [disāda], डिसंदे [disādo] *adj* visible, within sight. See डिस. "se akhrīā brānī jīnī dīsādo mapiri."—*var maru 2 m 5*.

डिकर [dikar], डिकर [dikar] See डिकर. "phirāt kahū rān dīkrāt dākanī."—*caritr 405*. "dāknī dīkarā."—*ramav*.

डिख [dikh] See डिस. 2 See डिख.

डिखा [dikha] I may see. "mudās dīkha pīr keṭua."—*jet chāt m 5*. 2 show (me), give a glimpse.

डिखावु [dikhau] See डेखावु.

डिखंदे [dikhādo] *S* डिसंदे. देखेंदे. "pīrī dīkhādo ta jivsa."—*var maru 2 m 5*.

डिख [dikkh] a village in police station and tehsil Mansa, district Barnala of Patiala state, situated seven miles to the north-east of Maurh railway station. Guru Tegbehadur arrived at a place one furlong to the north-west of this village on his way to the Malwa region while enlightening the people with his message. A pacca house is built near this memorial. There is no priest to look after it.

डिग [dig] See डिगडा. 2 *Skt* दिग according to Bhagvat a majestic king, of Nrig Ikshvaku dynasty, who performed many ritualistic sacrifices on the bank of river Payoshani. One cow, donated by him, returned to his herd, which he redonated. The Brahman who received this offering at first cursed king Nrig to turn into a large-sized lizard. This lizard was liberated from the curse by Krishan. "ek bhup chatrī dīg nama."—*krīṣṇ*. See दिग.

डिग [dig] *n* bend, curve. 2 See डिग.

डिगडा [dīgṇa], डिगना [dīgṇa] *v* fall, decline. "dīgṇa nā dōle kāt-hu nā dhavē."—*ram m 5*.

डिगरी [dīgri] *E* degree *n* status, rank. 2 grade.

3 testimonial received on passing an examination. 4 decree — a legal order issued by a court, that authorises a party to the suit to have some relief or power.

डिगल [dīgal] *v* a dialect of Rajputana, in which Bhat Charan etc used to compose verses. Now this dialect seems to vary a lot from the current language. 2 *adj* mean. 3 condemned. डिगा [dīga] *adj* bent, curved. 2 *n* a town in tehsil Kharia of district Gujarat, which is now situated on the Lalamusa-Malakva railway line. 3 See नलकल 2.

डिग [dīgh] *n* दि-अंघ्रि. two paces, distance equal to two steps. i.e. equal to one and a half yards.

डिग [dīgh] *n* vision, sight, view.

डिग [dīgham] saw, observed.

डिग [dīghra] saw.

डिगडिग [dīghrā] by seeing.

डिगडे [dīghro], डिग [dīgha], डिग [dīghu] saw "dīghro hābh thāi."—*var gau 2 m 5*. "dīgha sabbhu sāsaru."—*var gau 2 m 5*. "jagat jēlē dīghu me."—*var sor m 3*.

डिगे [dīghe] saw. "dīghe sabbhe thav."—*phunhu m 5*.

डिगे [dīghe] on seeing. "dīghe mukat nā hōvāi."—*var vād m 3*.

डिगेम [dīghom] saw. 2 I observed.

डिदिम [dīdīm] *Skt* डिदिम *n* two-sided small drum played with hand that produces onomatopoeic sound; proclamation made with the beat of a drum.

डिन [dīn] See डिन. 2 See डेडा, डन.

डिना [dīna] gave, donated. "manīku mohr mau dīna."—*var maru 2 m 5*.

डिब [dīb] *Skt* डिब *n* public disorder, riot. 2 egg. 3 lung. 4 fear, terror.

डिबी [dībī] *n* beggar's bowl; bowl used by a mendicant.

डिब [dībī] *Skt* दम्भ *n* hypocrisy "dībī kare apnī pāt khavē."—*ṣaveye 33*. 2 *Skt* डिब *adj*

foolish, ignorant. 3 *n* child. "kōbhi dībh sūḍ bhujdāḍe."—GPS. 'arms like the trunk of a young elephant.' 4 egg.

ਭਿੰਨ [dībh] come out of egg; born from egg; bird, snake etc.

ਭਿੰਨੀ [dībhi] *adj* hypocrite.

ਭਿੰਨੀਮੀ [dīmdīmi] See ਭਿੰਨੀਮ.

ਭਿੰਨਾਰ [dīlara] *adj* having robust physique, tall. "bhaṭ chajet hē atī dīl dīlare."—krīṣan.

ਭਿੰਨਾ [dīla] See ਭੁੰਨਾ.

ਭਿੰਨਾਰ [dīvdha] one and a half times, one and a half. "dīvdha cunat bhai tūpkhana."—carrīr 332. 'decided upon artillery.' 2 See ਭਿੰਨਾਰ.

ਭਿੰਨਾਰ [dīvdhi], ਭਿੰਨਾਰੀ [dīvdhi] See ਭਿੰਨਾਰੀ.

ਭਿੰਨ [dīve] gives, may give. "kurāk jese nad sunī sravāṇi hīu dīve."—asa chāt m 5.

ਭਿੰਨ [dīr] See ਭਿੰਨ. "dīr jīvdhar."—gurūsobha. 'resolved in the mind.'

ਭੀ [dī] transform of ਚੀ (of). 2 *Skt* *vr* fly in the air.

ਭੀਅਰ [dīar] or ਭੀਅਰ [dīhar] *adj* flying in the air (sky). See ਭੀ. 2 *n* vulture, kite. "dīhar dāl kak cīl jābuk kēral bhīl."—saloh. 3 demoness, mentioned in Purans as one who loiters in the sky. "masan bhut dīar kīl nācē."—saloh. "dīhar nīai muhī phakīo re."—ṭoḍī m 5. 'devoured me like a demoness.'

ਭੀਹ [dīh] *P* ਚੋਹ *n* town, village. 2 remains of a ruined village. "jāgal me rīk dīh purānī."—GPS.

ਭੀਅਰ [dīhar] See ਭੀਅਰ.

ਭੀਅਰ [dīhara], ਭੀਹ [dīhu] *S* ਭੀਹੁ *Pkt* ਦਿਅਰੀ *Skt* ਦਿਅਰ *n* day. "jo jo vāṇe dīhara suo umār hēth pavānhī."—s fērid.

ਭੀਕ [dīk] *n* satiety, saturation. 2 flame of fire. "dīk agānī kī uṭhī."—carrīr 195. 3 eyelid; cataract. 4 long sip, draught taken in one breath.

ਭੀਕ [dīg] *n* sense of fall, decline; downfall. See ਭੀਕੀ. 2 an ancient town in Bharatpur state, which has a beautiful tank and two buildings

named Savan and Bhadon, with attractive singing fountains in them. There exists an old fort there. Deeg is situated between Bharatpur and Mathura.

ਭੀਕ [dīg] *n* pride. 2 boast, vaunt. 3 bend, curve.

ਭੀਕਨ [dīgan] *n* downfall, decline; act of falling. "dīgan dola tau lau."—asa m 5.

ਭੀਕਨਭੀਕ [dīgandola] state of wavering or being unsteady. See ਭੀਕਨ.

ਭੀਕਰ [dīgar] *adj* arrogant, boastful.

ਭੀਕੀ [dīgi] having fallen, on falling. See ਭੀਕ. "re mān dīgi nā dōlie."—sava m 1. "mānu dīgi dōlī nā jax kat-hī."—bīla chāt m 1.

ਭੀਕ [dīgh] See ਭੀਕ.

ਭੀਕ [dīth] See ਭੀਕ. 2 on looking. "mērā kāmālū bīgac sāt dīth."—mālī m 5.

ਭੀਕ [dītha] See ਭੀਕ. "kevaḍu vāḍa dītha hōī."—sodaru.

ਭੀਕ [dīthī] *n* sight, vision. "chike par terī bahutū dīthī."—basāt kabīr.

ਭੀਕੀਆ [dīthīa] saw. 2 came to sight. "kār kōpāhī sīru dōl nēṇī nā dīthīa."—jet chāt m 5.

ਭੀਕੀ [dīthī] *n* saw. "saket kī bīdhi nēnāhu dīthī."—ram m 5.

ਭੀਕ [dīthū] See ਭੀਕ. "jēsa satīguru sunīda tēso hī me dīthū."—var ram 2 m 5.

ਭੀਕਲਾ [dīthūla] saw, have seen. "vīrīle kahu dīthūla."—dhana namdev.

ਭੀਕ [dīthe] See ਭੀਕ. "koṭī phala darsan gur dīthe."—ṭoḍī m 5.

ਭੀਕ [dīd] *n* line, streak.

ਭੀਕ [dīdī] *adj* firm, determined, strong.

ਭੀਨ [dīn] See ਭੀਨ. 2 See ਢੀਨ. 3 *Skt* *n* flight.

ਭੀ ਭੇਈ [dī bōī] See ਭਾਈ.

ਭੀਭਾਮ [dīmdām] *n* ostentation, luxurious living.

ਭੀਨ [dīl] *n* body's height, stature. 2 physique, body.

ਭੀਲਾ [dīla] *n* a kind of weed that grows in wet soil during the rainy season. It grows particularly

in paddy fields.

**डीलरा** [dilara] *adj* having good physique; tall.

**डुसकना** [dusakna] *v* sob; weep with hiccups.

**डुसका** [duska] *n* sobbing, 2 sigh of grief.

**डुकडुकी** [dukḍuki] *n* small and light two faced tabourine producing sound on beating with laced knots.

**डुकरा** [dukra] See डेकरा.

**डुक्कना** [dukka] *v* hit, strike the target.

**डुक्का** [dukka] *n* clenched fist, punch. 2 See डुकरा.

**डुख** [dukḥ], **डुखरा** [dukḥra] *n* pain, suffering. *S*

**डुख**. "ḍukhe koṭṭi na ḍukḥ."—*var maru* 2 *m* 5.

"hābhe ḍukḥre ulah."—*var jet*.

**डुखी** [dukḥi] *adj* grieved. "ḍukḥi reṇṇi vihaṭi."—*s farid*.

**डुखु** [dukḥu] See डुख.

**डुगडुगी** [dugḍugi] See डुगडुगी. See डुडुडुडु.

**डुगगर** [duggar] See डुगगर.

**डुगगर** [duggar] See डुगगर. "ḍe ḍūgar dhūdhli."—*m / bāna*.

**डुगहु** [dugahu] *n* sob, hiccup, sigh.

**डुगहुलिका** [dugahulikka] *adj* sobbing, weeping with hiccups. "ḍugahulikka mā puḥe."—*BG*. 'Dhruv asks his mother, sobbing.'

**डुद्धा** [duḍḍa] *adj* lame, lameness.

**डुद्धी** [duḍḍhi] a village in police station Ladwa, tehsil Thanesar, district Karnal. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Tegbahadur stands in this village. It was built in Sammat 1980, with collective effort put in by the villagers with great devotion. It is situated 10 miles to the east of Kurukshetar railway station and is two miles away from the G. T. Road.

**डुधु** [dudhu] *S n* curd, yoghurt.

**डुबकी** [dubaki] *n* dive, action of submerging in water, dip. 2 short-statured wild duck, which dives a lot in water.

**डुबना** [dubna] *v* submerge into water, sink. 2 set (used for the sun). 3 be destroyed. 4 get absorbed, get engrossed.

**डुबनि** [dubani] of sinking. "bere dubanḥ nahi bhau."—*sava m /*.

**डुबना** [dubda] *adv* drowning, sinking. "dubde patharu melilehu."—*maru sothe m* 3.

**डुबि** [dubi] having sunk. "dubi mue bāg bapure."—*var vad m* 3.

**डुबिया** [dubiya] *n* dive, dip. "jāb dubiya kahī bhupatiṭi lina."—*cariṭr* 366.

**डुबेना** [dubēna], **डुबेदे** [dubēde] *adv* sinking. *adj* who sinks/drowns. "jo dubēdo api, so tarāe kin kḥe?"—*var maru* 2 *m* 5. 'How can a drowning person be the saviour of others?'

**डुबी** [dubbi] See डुबिया.

**डुब्** [dūbh], **डुम्** [dūm] *n* deep pit within a stream, reservoir tank formed by a river. 2 cavity in the ground; pit.

**डुम्ना** [dumna], **डुम्ना** [dūmna], **डुम्नी** [dumni], **डुम्ने** [dumne] *adj* double-minded, in two minds, diffident, hesitant. "hās calsi dūmna."—*sūhi farid*. Here hās means a living soul. "hābhu vāṇa dūmni."—*sri m /*.

**डुम्नि** [dūmni] in the pit. "gḍe dūmni pālasu."—*var sri m* 5.

**डुम्** [dūmu] See डुम्.

**डुमेना** [dumeṇa] of a low-caste family. "iku dumeṇa nai he."—*JSBB*.

**डुमेली** [dumeli] a village in the Kapurthala state. See डुमेली 5.

**डुराणा** [duraṇa], **डुराणा** [durraṇa] *v* attach with a string. See डुराणा. "ghore āḍg lin durrax."—*GPS*.

**डुलना** [dulna] See डुलना. 2 See डुलना.

**डुलना** [dulḥna] *v* spill; flow. 2 scatter, disperse.

**डुलल** [dullat] shaky. See डुलल.

**डु** [du] *adj* two. 2 transform of डु. See डु.

**डु** [dū] part from. 2 transform of डु. See डु.

**डुखि** [dux] *adj* two. "sukḥ ghatau dux."—*var maru* 2 *m* 5. 'pleasure is just momentary.'

**डुका** [duka] *n* clenched fist with the thumb pressed between the pointing finger and the

middle finger. "lat musəṭi ḍukan parhorhi." —*saloh*.

**ਫੁੱਗਰ** [ḍugar], **ਫੁੱਗਰ** [ḍugar] *Dgn* mountain, hill. *Skr* **ਫੁੱਗਰਿ** high mountain. "ikṭi ban mahṭi besəḥṭi ḍugarṭi aṣṭharu." —*ram a m 1. 2 n* hill-top, hillock.

**ਫੁਗਰਦਸ** [ḍugardas] a devoted follower of Guru Ram Das from Takiar subcaste.

**ਫੁਗਰਿ** [ḍugarṭi] at the hilltop. "ḍugarṭi vasu trikha ghanṭi." —*oṣkar*. ḍugar means arrogance in this context. 2 in the mountain.

**ਫੁੱਗਰੁ** [ḍūgaru] See **ਫੁੱਗਰ**. "ḍūgaru dekhi ḍaravṇo." —*sri a m 1*. Here it means the next world.

**ਫੁੱਘਾ** [ḍūgha] *adj* deep; fathomless.

**ਫੁਜਰੋ** [ḍujro], **ਫੁਜਰਾ** [ḍujra], **ਫੁਜਰੇ** [ḍujro], **ਫੁਜਾ** [ḍuja], **ਫੁਜੇ** [ḍujo] *adj* the other. "kor na diṣe ḍujro." —*sri chṣt m 5*.

**ਫੁਧ** [ḍudh] See **ਫਿਊਧ** and **ਫੇਧ**.

**ਫੁਨਾ** [ḍuna] See **ਫੋਨਾ**.

**ਫੁਬਨਾ** [ḍubna] *v* See **ਫੁਬਰਾ**. "ḍubat pahən, prəbhu mere liḥe." —*suhṭi m 5*.

**ਫੁਬਿ** [ḍubṭi] after sinking. "ḍubṭi mue əḥṣkari." —*ram a m 3*.

**ਫੁਮ** [ḍum], **ਫੁੱਮ** [ḍūm] *Skr* **ਫੁਮ**, **ਫੋਮ** and **ਫੋਭ**. These three terms are used in Sanskrit for member of a low-caste of Muslim as well as of Hindu bards. Bhai Mardana, an ardent devotee of Guru Nanak Dev, belonged to this caste. The rebeck players, Satta and Balwand etc, were also ḍums. See, the heading of the third var of Ramkali, viz:

"ramkali kṭi var rax balvāḍṭi tatha sate ḍumṭi akhi."

**ਫੁਮਾ** [ḍumṇa] See **ਫੁੱਮਾ**. 2 *n* a species of honey bee found in the hills. It is large in size and chases (the attacker) furiously.

**ਫੁਮਿ** [ḍumṭi] the ḍum, the ḍums. See **ਫੁਮ**.

**ਫੇਊ** [ḍeu] give, hand over.

**ਫੇਊਧਾ** [ḍeudha] See **ਫਿਊਧਾ**.

**ਫੇਊਧੀ** [ḍeudhi] See **ਫਿਊਧੀ**.

**ਫੇਊ** [ḍeu] giving, (I) give. "anan ḍeu cṭi." —*var jet*.

**ਫੇਈ** [ḍei] (I) give. "ḍei sṭsu utari." —*var maru 2 m 5*. '...offer (my) head in sacrifice.'

**ਫੇਹ** [ḍeh] *Skr* **ਫੇਹ**, **ਫਿਹ** *n* day. See **ਏ** day. "nanak melu na cukai rati aṭṭi ḍeh." —*var sorm 3. 2* See **ਫੇਹ**. 3 The term ḍehvala əphsar (the officer of the day) has become popular in the Indian Army.

**ਫੇਹਮੁ** [ḍehmu] See **ਖਖਰ** and **ਫੇਮੁ**.

**ਫੇਹਰਾ** [ḍehra] See **ਫੇਹਰਾ**.

**ਫੇਹਰਸਾਹਿਬ** [ḍehrasahzb] a gurdwara in memory of Guru Nanak Dev situated to the north of village Lohar in police station Sarahali, tehsil Tarn Taran, district Amritsar. It is situated about one and a half mile west of village Jamarae. Initially the village was named Patthevind. Guru Nanak's father Baba Mehta Kalu belonged to this village, but he lived in Talwandṭi because of his job. First of all, Guru Hargobind got this holy place built in memory of Guru Nanak Dev. Now a beautiful shrine has come up here. An organising committee has been constituted by the people of the region for the development of the gurdwara. Sardar Bhan Singh of Jamarae has performed commendable service for the shrine on the persuasion of the people of the area. A Khalsa Middle School has come up close to the gurdwara, and it has a pucca building. This holy place is situated ten miles to the south-east of Tarn Taran railway station. The annual religious congregation is held on the full moon day of Chet, Harh and Kattak. 2 See **ਫੇਹਰਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ**.

**ਫੇਹਰਾ ਬਾਬਾ ਨਾਨਕ** [ḍehra baba nanak] See **ਫੇਹਰਾ ਬਾਬਾ ਨਾਨਕ**.

**ਫੇਹਲਾ** [ḍehla] See **ਫੇਲਾ**.

**ਫੇਹਲੋਂ** [ḍehlō] a town in tehsil and district Ludhiana, which itself is a police station. It is

situated about two miles to the east of Kila Raipur railway station. To the north there is a gurdwara of Guru Hargobind near this village. The Guru stayed here while going from Jagera to Gujjarwal. Only a memorial stands there.

**ਫੇਰਿ** [deh<sup>r</sup>] See ਫੇਰ 1. 2 gives. "jru tən kolu piri<sup>r</sup> retu nā bhori deh<sup>r</sup>."—var sor m 3.

**ਫੇਰੀਆ** [dehiā] 1 (female) give. "tisu age mānu dehiā."—jet chāt m 5.

**ਫੇਕ** [dek] a rivulet which emerges from the slope of the mountain on the boundary of Jammu and Sialkot and merges with river Ravi after flowing through the districts of Gujranwala and Sheikhupura. This stream remains flooded for several days during the rainy season. 2 *Skt* ਦੇਵਾ *n* chinaberry, a shady tree with leaves like those of margosa tree (*nīm*). Its wood is very light and soft. Musical instruments like sitar, guitar etc are made of its wood. Its fruit is beneficial for the treatment of piles. *L* Melia Sempervirens.

**ਫੇਖਣ** [dekhaṇ] *v* see. "dekhaṇ ku mustaku."—var maru 2 m 5.

**ਫੇਖਣਹਾਰ** [dekhaṇhar] *adj* who sees. "dekhe dekhaṇhar."—maru a m 1.

**ਫੇਖਾਉ** [dekhaui] (I) see, may see. "mukh dekhaui palak chād<sup>r</sup>."—var jet. 2 viewer. 3 only for showing.

**ਫੇਖੁ** [dekhu] see, look. "bia nehu kuṛava dekhu."—var maru 2 m 5.

**ਫੇਖੇ** [dekhe] sees, looks. See ਫੇਖਣਹਾਰ.

**ਫੇਗਣਾ** [deḡṇa], **ਫੇਗਨਾ** [deḡṇa] *v* fell, throw.

**ਫੇਡਰੇ** [dedro] *Dg n* frog, toad. *Skt* दृष्ट.

**ਫੇਢ** [dedh] *adj* one and a half.

**ਫੇਢਮਸੀਆ ਤਾਪ** [deḡhmasia tap] See ਤਾਪ (ਕ).

**ਫੇਮੁ** [demhu] *n* two mouths; a poisonous creature which pricks with its stings grown on its mouth and back. 2 wasp. 3 yellow hornet.

**ਫੇਰ** [der] See ਫੇਰ.

**ਫੇਰਾ** [dera] *n* dwelling place. "dāda dera iḥu nahi."—bavan. 2 tent.

**ਫੇਰਾ ਨਾਨਕ** [dera nanak], **ਫੇਰਾ ਬਾਬਾ ਨਾਨਕ** [dera baba nanak] See ਫੇਰਾ ਬਾਬਾ ਨਾਨਕ.

**ਫੇਰੀ** [deri] See ਫੇਰੀ. 2 *n* two-sided small drum. "damakk damderi."—cāḡi 2. 3 *adj* curved, bent. "bāke bāl pag siri deri."—sor ravidas.

**ਫੇਲਾ** [dela] *n* eyeball. 2 unripe fruit of wild caper. 3 jasmine like plant that has white flowers. It blooms fully in winter. It is also called Bela. *L* Jasminum Pubescens. In Sanskrit it is called kūḍ.

**ਫੇਲੀਆ** [delia] *n* a flowery plant that generally grows at a cold place. As of marigold plant, its flowers are of many colours. Dahlia. Its roots are like bulbs of esculent tuberous root, which when sown grow into plants like the marigold flower. Its flowers have seeds inside. A dahlia flower has no fragrance.

**ਫੇਲੋ** [delhō] See ਫੇਰਲੋ.

**ਫੇਵਸਾ** [devsā] *v* (I) will give "iḥu mānu lekū devsā."—suhi m 5 guṇvāṭi.

**ਫੇਵਸੀ** [devsi] she (will give), (he) will give.

**ਫੇਵਣ** [devaṇu] *v* give, donate, offer.

**ਫੇ** [do] *adj* two.

**ਫੇਲੀ** [doi] *n* small ladle, a type of spatula, serving or stirring spoon. "pari tir doi."—GPS 2 a large metallic ladle with a wooden handle used by sweetmeat makers.

**ਫੇਸ** [dos], **ਫੇਸਾ** [dosra], **ਫੇਸਾ** [dosa] *Skt* दोष *n* vice, flaw, blemish. "māṇu kucaji śmavaṇi dosre."—suhi m 1 kucaji.

**ਫੇਹ** [doh] *S n* vice, blemish, defect.

**ਫੇਹਰਾ** [dohra] See ਫੇਹਰਾ. 2 a large bowl-shaped, ladle with a small handle. 3 two-sided, double. "sāghar dohre."—cāḡi 3. 'battle on two fronts.'

**ਫੇਹਾਗਣੀ** [dohagāṇi], **ਫੇਹਾਗਣੀ** [dohagāṇi] *adj* widowed, deserted. *Skt* दुर्भाग unlucky woman. "bharami bhuli dohagāṇi na piri ākri samai."—sri a m 1.

**ਭੋਰੀ** [dohi] See ਢੋਰੀ.

**ਭੋਕਰਾ** [dokra], **ਭੋਕਰੀ** [dokri] *Dg* old man, old woman, extremely aged man or woman.

**ਭੋਕਰੋ** [dokro] *Dg* son, male child.

**ਭੋਕਾ** [doka] *n* milk flowing from the udder into the teats. 2 period during which a cow or a buffalo undergoes desire for impregnation.

**ਭੋਗਰ** [dogar] a clan descended from the Rajputs. Dogars are mostly Muslims and keep cows and buffaloes. So their colonies are mostly seen on the banks of the rivers. They are largely settled on the banks of Satluj in district Ferozepur. In our view, the word Dogar has originated from the Sanskrit word *दोग्य* meaning milcher (who milches cows).

**ਭੋਗਰ** [dōgar] See ਭੁੰਗਰ.

**ਭੋਗਰਾ** [dogra] *adj* dwelling in ਭੁੰਗਰ (hills). 2 *n* a clan of Rajputs, that includes the ruling dynasty of Jammu.

**ਭੋਗਰੀ** [dogri] wife of a Dogar. 2 a village in tehsil and district Ludhiana. A gurdwara in memory of the sixth Guru stands there. 3 a dialect spoken by the Dogras.

**ਭੋਗਾ** [dōga] *n* small boat, boat house.

**ਭੋਭ** [dod] *n* hilly crow. 2 a village in Malwa, which is situated seven kōhs to the west of Jalal. Guru Gobind Singh visited this place. Now a gurdwara stands in the territory of Lambhwalī. See ਲੰਭਵਾਲੀ.

**ਭੋਭਾ** [doda] *n* fruit of poppy. 2 anything looking like the seed pod of poppy e.g. nut of lotus.

**ਭੋਭੀ** [dodī] *n* bud of an unbloomed flower. 2 bud-shaped button.

**ਭੋਭੇ** [dodo] *n* magpie.

**ਭੋਭਾ** [dodha] See ਭਿਭਿਭਾ. “dodhe gānen savaṛ.” —*NP*. ‘reciting the tables of one and a half as well as one and a quarter.’

**ਭੋਨਾ** [dona] *Sk* ਝੋਂਡ *n* an improvised cup or bowl made from leaves of trees.

**ਭੋਭਣਾ** [dobna], **ਭੋਭਣਾ** [dobna] *v* immerse in some

liquid, give a dip.

**ਭੋਬਾ** [doba] *n* dip, dive, immersion. 2 swoon, unconsciousness.

**ਭੋਬਿ** [dobi] having immersed (in water).

**ਭੋਬੇ** [dobe] immersed (in water). “dubidha dobe puru.” —*ari m 1*.

**ਭੋਮ** [dom] See ਭੁਮ. “dom cādar malech man sor.” —*bīla savidas*.

**ਭੋਰ** [dor] *n* thread, cord, string. “hathī tē dor mukhī khato tābor.” —*gāu kabir*. ‘there is leash of a kite, a hawk or a horse etc in the hand and a betel leaf in the mouth.’ 2 *Sk* हनुमन्त armlet, bracelet. “har dor rās paṭ paṭābar.” —*tukha barahmaha*. 3 disposition. “dor rahi līv lai.” —*gāu kabir*.

**ਭੋਰਾ** [dora] See ਭੋਰ. 2 See ਭੋਰਾ. “dar layo dora mahī tabe.” —*cārītr 251*. 3 *adj* dumb, deaf. “nam nā sunāi dora.” —*ase m 5*.

**ਭੋਰਾਉਣਾ** [doraṇa] *v* tie with a string; bridle a horse.

**ਭੋਰਿ** [dori] See ਭੋਰੀ.

**ਭੋਰਿਕਾ** [dorika] *n* palanquin; carriage for women who observe purdah. “gārḥ ke lahi dorika dhari.” —*cārītr 199*. ‘They placed the palanquin down on seeing the fort.’ 2 See ਭੋਰੀ.

**ਭੋਰੀ** [dori] *n* cord, especially a rope tied to a bucket (or a pail) to draw water from a well. *Sk* दोलचू 2 palanquin; sedan chair covered with curtains. “dur ṭikar utarkar dori.” —*GPS*. 3 measuring chain, rope or chain used for measuring land. “dori purī mapahī nahi” —*suhi kabir*. 4 woolen or coloured cord of silk or cotton used for tying the hair a woman into pigtail. 5 devotion, attachment, love “cārākamāl sāgi lagi dori.” —*naṭ m 5* “dori lapaṭrahi cārāneh sāgi.” —*sar m 5*. “sōnmādal mahī dori dharc.” —*ratānamāla bāno*. 6 fame, reputation. “jagat vicc dori ubbhargai jo nanak ji vaḍa bhagat pada hoia ha.” —*JSBB*. 7 *adj* deaf, hard of hearing. 8 Kabir Panthis call the



branches of their sect *qori* and divide the sect into twelve and a half branches.

**ਭੋਰੀਆ** [dora] *n* fine variety of cloth with stripes.

**ਭੋਲ** [dol] *Sk* ਢੋਲ *n* swing. 2 pail tied to a rope used for drawing water from the well. "dolu badha kasi jevri."—*gau m 1*. 'a living being is like a pail tied to the rope (destiny).' 3 a species of jujube tree, which gives sweet and plumpy fruit, has thick trunk and is relatively tall. Its wood is used as timber. 4 palsy, jerk. 5 swelling caused in a wound by excessive movement.

**ਭੋਲਣ** [dolan], **ਭੋਲਨ** [dolan], **ਭੋਲਨਾ** [dolna] *v* *Sk* ਢੋਲਨ, hang, oscillate, swing. "marā dolaṇ lagi."—*gau kabir*. 'Fascinated by the outward transient beauty, the world of illusion began to flutter.' 2 instability of mind. "dolaṇ te rakhātu prabhu."—*baven*. 3 having no faith. "man, dīgī nā doliā."—*śava m 1*.

**ਭੋਲੀ** [dolni] *n* earthen vessel for churning; vessel in which curd is churned. "marā doliṇ pavān jhokolaṇhar."—*s kabir*.

**ਭੋਲਾ** [dola] *n* large palanquin, veiled palanquin to carry women (in purdah). *Sk* ਢੋਲਾ. See **ਭੋਲੀ**. 2 bride seated in palanquin. 3 playfulness. "dīgān dola tau lau jau mān ke bhārma."—*asa m 5*.

**ਭੋਲਾ ਦੇਣਾ** [dola dena] *v* give one's daughter in marriage.

**ਭੋਲਿ** [doli] *by* wandering about, by getting astray. "it ut doli doli sramu paio."—*mala m 5*.

**ਭੋਲੀ** [doli] *Sk* ਭੋਲਣ; palanquin; veiled box fitted with poles to be borne on men's shoulders. 2 woman. 3 wife.

**ਭੋਲੁ** [dolu] See **ਭੋਲ**.

**ਭੋਲੇਣ** [dolet] wobbling; shaking. "nāhi dolet."—*bīla m 5*.

**ਭੋਲੇ** [dole] oscillates, wobbles, shakes. 2 causes to shake, wobble. "dole vau nā vādā hor."—*ram m 1*. 'The wind does not cause the lamp to wobble and hence the light does not go out.'

**ਭੋ** [d3] See **ਭਉ**.

**ਭੋਭੀ** [d3dī] See **ਭਿਭਿਮ**.

**ਭੋਰ** [d3r] *n* low boundary, raised boundary lines between the fields. "khet d3r p3r s3r3b h3k3r3."—*GPS*. 2 mode. 3 form; shape.

**ਭੋਰੁ** [d3ru] See **ਭਉਰੁ** and **ਭਮਰੁ**.

**ਭੋਲ** [d3l] See **ਭੋਰ**.

**ਭੋਲਨਾ** [d3lna] *v* chisel, design.

**ਭੋਲਾ** [d3la] *n* upper arm between the shoulder and the elbow; (person's) physical strength.

**ਭੋਲ** [d3s] *Sk* ਢੋਲ *n* sting. "n3r nīd3k d3s l3g3r3."—*ram m 4*.

**ਭੋਲ** [d3k] *n* big drum, kettledrum. "bāj3gar d3k bāj3i."—*sor kabir*. 2 thin and shining sheet of silver which is fitted below a jewel to enhance its glamour. 3 sting.

**ਭੋਲਣ** [d3kat] beats a drum; employs a drumstick. "d3hol3n bāj3r d3k3t d3m3m."—*GPS*. 'beating the kettledrums.'

**ਭੋਲਾ** [d3ka] *n* drumstick; club for beating a drum. 2 kettledrum, big drum. *Sk* ਢੋਲਾ

**ਭੋਲੇ** [k3ke] plural of **ਭੋਲਾ**. See **ਭੋਲਾ**. 2 blocked. "mīṭ3 nāhi d3k3."—*rudr*.

**ਭੋਲ** [k3g] *n* sting; bite of a poisonous insect. 2 sharp sting of insects like the wasp, scorpion, mosquito having poison in it; sting. "m3ch3r d3g s3r3r bh3r sūbh3r3."—*tukha bar3tm3h3*. 3 time, period. 4 dawn and dusk. e.g. 'us nū d3 d3g roṭ3 khav3i.'

**ਭੋਲਟਪਾਉ** [d3gṭ3pau] *adj* just enough to subsist or pass time.

**ਭੋਲਣ** [d3gṇa] *v* sting, bite. See **ਭੋਲ** 1 and 2. 2 sew coarsely; stitch coarsely as "bori d3gṇī h3."

**ਭੋਗਰ** [d3g3r] *n* cattle, animal. 2 *Sk* ਭਗੜਾ wheat-chaff. 3 attendant. 4 *adj* mean, base.

**ਭੋਗੋਰੀ** [d3g3rī] *n* stick to drive animals. 2 club.

**ਭੋਜ** [d3ju] 1 pain, ache. 2 sorrow, grief.

**ਭੋਭ** [d3jh], **ਭੋਭਾ** [d3jha], **ਭੋਭੇ** [d3jho] *n* thirst. 1 ਭਭੜ and ਭੋਭੇ. "prabhu mīṭ3a t3 cuki d3jha."—*asa m 5*. "mān thī3a ṭh3d3ha cuki d3jha."—*v3d*

chār m 5. 2 pain, ache. "janam maran ki mīṭvī dājha."—*maru solhe m* 5. 3 desire, wish. "atī tīṣṇa udhē ki dājh."—*māla m* 1.

**डंड** [dāḍ] noise, din. "dēti dāḍ ubhari."—*cāḍi* 3. 2 *Skr* दण्ड club, staff, rod. "dāḍ kamādai sikha sutu."—*bher m* 1. 3 punishment. "jam det dāḍ."—*basā m* 5. 4 short for डण्डक. "dāḍ dukul bhae tih ke."—*krisan*. 'Both arms turned into two banks (of a river).' 5 a kind of exercise of arms, which is done by lying prostrate on the ground just like a straight rod. "donahu kal dāḍ ko pele."—*GPS*.

**डंडुट** [dāḍut], **डंडुट बदन** [dāḍut bādna], **डंडुटि** [dāḍuti] *Skr* दण्डवत् *n* act of lying prostrate on the ground. See **अमरगुण**. "karī dāḍaut punu vāda he."—*sohā*. "dāḍautibādna anik bar."—*bavan*.

**डंडकार** [dāḍkar] *Skr* दण्डकारण्य *n* an ancient forest, which spread from Vindhya to the bank of river Godavari. See **दंडक** 2. "dāḍkar ke bic jābe try ve gai."—*caritr* 149.

**डंडधर** [dāḍdhar], **डंडधरि** [dāḍdharī], **डंडधार** [dāḍdhar], **डंडधारी** [dāḍdharī] *adj* club wielding, carrying club. 2 *n* mace-bearing, gate keeper. 3 king. 4 god of death; Yam. 5 potter. 6 celibate. 7 ascetic. "kahu ho dāḍdharī ho."—*gau m* 5.

**डंडली** [dāḍlī] punished; caused distress. "dukh na dāḍlī."—*kal m* 5.

**डंडवट** [dāḍvat] See **डंडुट**.

**डंडा** [dāḍa] *n* club, staff. "jam kalu sahāzī siri dāḍa he."—*sohā*. 2 stick kept by an ascetic. "dāḍa mūdri khīṭha adhārī."—*brīa kabir*.

**डंडक** [dāḍak] *Dg n* large kettledrum, which is beaten with a drumstick.

**डंडी** [dāḍī] *n* small stick or club. 2 beam of a balance to which two pans are tied. "ihba dāḍī ihu ghāṭu chaba."—*maru m* 1. 3 straight track. 4 musical string instrument—Indian lute or lyre—commonly known as Veena, having gourd-shells at both ends with bass bars on its

belly. "bhaubhau dui patlar jōgi, ih sarir karī dāḍī."—*ram a m* 3. See **पड**. 5 *Skr* दण्डिन् *adj* club bearer. 6 *n* ascetic. "kahu dāḍī hve padhare."—*akal*. 7 See **डंडी** 5.

**डंडी** [dāḍī] *adj* club bearing. 2 who punishes. 3 king. 4 Yam, the god of death.

**डंडेर** [dāḍer] See **डंडुट**.

**डंड** [dān], **डंड** [dānu] *n* penalty, punishment. 2 fine, penalty. 3 *S* land revenue, tax, levy, toll.

**डंड** [dāph], **डंड** [dāphu] *Skr* दंड *n* dissimulation. "dāphu karahu kia prāṇi?"—*asa pāṇi m* 1. "jhuṭha dāphu jhuṭhu pasari."—*sukhmānī*. 2 a musical instrument of U.P. like a small two-sided drum, but different from a tabor.

**डंड** [dāb] *Skr* डण्ड *vr* deceive, cheat

**डंडर** [dābar] short for **अडंडर**. 2 canopy, large open tent. 3 *Skr* sound 4 community, group, assembly.

**डंड** [dābh] *n* dissimulation, false practice. See **डंडक**.

**डंडा** [dābhā], **डंडा** [dāmā] *v* brand, ignite the detonator of a gun with burning matchlock. "tab babak ne dābh palita."—*GPS*. "dām dām sanh ujari muta."—*BG*. 'The bull was set free in the wilderness after branding it.'

**डंड** [dyach] both the eyes. "bikāṭ bak bād dyach bādō abhiman dhare mān."—*paras*. 2 one having tall and robust physique.

**डंडे** [dyodha] See **डंडुट** and **डंडुट**.

**डंडे** [dyodhi] See **डंडुट**.

**डंडेदीवार** [dyodhidārī], **डंडेदीवान** [dyodhivān], **डंडेदीवाल** [dyodhuvala] *n* gatekeeper, janitor. 2 an official in the Indian states (especially Punjab) who keeps watch over the employees of the royal palace and no person can enter the antechamber without his consent. The people can meet the ruler only through this employee; chamberlain.

**डंड** [dram] See **डंड**



**ਢ** [dhaḍdha] nineteenth character of Punjabi script having retroflex plosive sound. 2 *Skt* n drum. 3 dog. 4 snake. 5 sound, voice. 6 *adj* devoid of quality, worthless.

**ਢਹਿਅ** [dhəua] *n* an ancient copper coin, equivalent to half an anna.

**ਢਈਆ** [dhəia] *n* mathematical table of two-and-a-half. 2 period of two-and-a-half years during which Saturn (planet) has its effect. 3 weighing measure of two and a half seers.

**ਢਹ** [dhəh] *n* bank of a river eroded by water currents. 2 erosion by water currents, subversion. 3 downfall, decline, collapse.

**ਢਹਗਿ** [dhəhəgɪ] will fall, will collapse. "kaci dhəhəgɪ dɪval."—*bəst m 1*.

**ਢਹਣਾ** [dhəhna], **ਢਹਨਾ** [dhəhna] *v* fall, collapse. 2 get destroyed, be ruined. 3 be defeated in wrestling; fall flat on the ground. 4 become humble by renouncing the ego. See **ਢਹਿਣਾ**. 5 soften after giving up harshness "loha marəṅɪ paie dhəhə na hoɪ kəpas."—*var majh m 1*.

**ਢਹਾ** [dhəha] *n* steep river bank formed due to erosion by water currents; ravine. 2 support; refuge. "se lede dhəha phɪzrahi."—*var gəu 1 m 4*. 3 tactics, tricks. as in "oh juariā te sərabiā de dhəhe cəṅhɪa."

**ਢਹਿ** [dhəhi] on falling, on collapsing. 2 imperative form of **ਢਹਿਣਾ**.

**ਢਹਿਣਾ** [dhəhiṇa], **ਢਹਿਨਾ** [dhəhiṇa] See **ਢਹਣਾ**. "səti gur əgə dhəhiṇəu."—*vars m 3*. "nanək gərib dhəhiṇə dūare."—*suhi a m 4*.

**ਢਹੇਚੜਨਾ** [dhəhe cəṛhna] *v* fall a prey to, be

inveigled by. See **ਢਹਾ 3**.

**ਢਹੈ** [dhəhe] falls. 2 softens. See **ਢਹਣਾ**.

**ਢਕਣ** [dhəkən] See **ਢਕਣਾ** and **ਢੱਕਣ**.

**ਢਕਣਾ** [dhəkna], **ਢਕਨਾ** [dhəkna] *v* cover. *Skt* पिपन. "dhəkən ku patɪ meri."—*var guj 2 m 5*. **ਢਕਵੰਜ** [dhəkvəɳ] *n* false ostentation, dissimulation, fraud, pretence.

**ਢਕੋਸਲਾ** [dhəkəsla] *n* act of deceiving someone, tactic devised for the purpose.

**ਢਕੋਲੀ** [dhəkəli] a village, in police station and tehsil Dera Bassi of Kalsia state, which is situated at a distance of two miles from Ghaggar railway station. A gurdwara named Bauli Sahib in memory of the tenth Guru stands half a mile to the north of this village. The Guru visited this place while going to Anandpur from Paonta and dug out water by hitting the ground with a spear. A beautiful tank is constructed at this place. Land measuring forty vighar is attached to the gurdwara. The priest is a baptised Sikh.

**ਢੱਕ** [dhakk] *n* a wild tree, Butea frondosa. See **ਢਕ** and **ਢਕਲ**. 2 prisoner, bonded labourer. 3 cover, veil. "dhəhe dha dhakkā."—*VN*. 'covers created by the shields vanished.'

**ਢੱਕਣ** [dhəkən], **ਢੱਕਨ** [dhəkən] lid to cover a utensil. 2 *Skt* दक्कन act of shutting the doors, bolting the doors.

**ਢੱਕਾ** [dhakka], **ਢੱਕਾ** [dhakva] *Skt* ढङ्गा *n* big drum, kettledrum. 2 tabor.

**ਢਹਾਣ** [dhəgaṇ] poetic mode consisting of three matras. It has the following types: 15, 5, 11.

**ਢੱਕਾ** [dhəgga] 5 ਢੱਕੇ *n* ox. 2 animal.

ੳਟ [dhat] *n* fleshy crest on the neck of an ox.  
*Skr* ऋट्.

ੳਟਾ [dhatā] *n* stud, male ox, bull; bullock.

ੳਟੋਨਾ [dhatōna] See ੳਟਾ. See ੳਲਿੳਟੋਨਾ.

ੳਟਾ [dhat̥ha] See ੳਟਾ. 2 *adj* demolished.

ੳਟੀਆ [dhat̥hia], ੳਟੀਆ [dhat̥hūā] fallen, ruined.  
“dhat̥hia kamī na avri.”—*suhī m 1*.

ੳਡ [dhaḍ], ੳਡ [dhaḍh] *n* a kind of light, two-sided tabor. 2 musical harmonium looking like a tabor, which is played with the right hand fingers while holding it firmly with the left hand. The singers, playing on it, are known as dhaḍis.

ੳਡਾ [dhaḍha] the character ੳ. “dhaḍha dhūḍhat kah phirāhu?”—*bavān*. 2 pronunciation of ੳ.

ੳਡਾਰ [dhaḍhar] *n* ballad singer who plays the tambourine. 2 tabor, drum. “dhamakke dhaḍharā.”—*cāḍī 2*.

ੳਡੋਰਾ [dhaḍhora] See ੳਡੋਰਾ.

ੳਡੋਲਨਾ [dhaḍholna] *v* search, explore.

ੳਡੋਲਿ [dhaḍholi] searching, exploring. See ੳਡੋਲਨਾ. “bahu sastrā bahu simriti pekhe sarāb dhaḍholi.”—*sukhmānī*.

ੳਪਨਾ [dhapna], ੳਪਨਾ [dhapna] *v* cover, hide, conceal. *Skr* धिपन्.

ੳਪ [dhab] See ੳਪੁ.

ੳਪਾਈ [dhabai] In Panth Parkash, Sardar Rattan Singh mentions Count Benoit de Boigne by this name. “huto dhabai pharasis phirāgi.”—*PPP*.<sup>1</sup>

The Count was born in Chambry, a town of France in 1751 AD. After serving at many places in Europe for brief periods, he came to India in 1777 AD and the next year joined the service of East India Company. He then

<sup>1</sup>This name finds reference in a poem of the court poet Bansi of Maharaja Mahendar Singh of Patiala state:

merhōjā nr̥p at̥r bali dakkhan jāko des.

nagar sātara me suni tih rājdhani bes.

tāko nxj tōkar huto pharasis ik bir.

nam dhabai tas kō huto bādō rāndhir

became a military officer of Madho ji Sindhia in 1785 and fought many battles for him during 1787-88. He left India because of his misunderstanding with the Marhattas and went back to his native land in 1795.

ੳਪੁ [dhabu] *n* mode, custom, tradition, manner.  
“nahi sāt ka dhabu.”—*dhanā m 1*.

ੳਪੁਆ [dhabua] *Mv n* money. 2 coin, currency.  
“ugharī gāra jese khoṭa dhabua nēdārī seraphā aza.”—*asa m 5*.

ੳਮਕ [dhamak] *n* sound produced by drums etc; thumping sound; noise produced by the rolling of drums.

ੳਮਕਾਵੈ [dhamkavē] produces thumping sound, plays on tabor. “bārād cāḍhe dāuru dhamkavē.”—*gōḍ nāmdev*.

ੳਮਾਕ [dhamak], ੳਮਾਕਾ [dhamaka], ੳਮੱਕ [dhamāk] See ੳਮਕ.

ੳਰਕਨਾ [dharakna], ੳਰਕਨਾ [dharakna] *v* slide, roll down, drop, slip. 2 get inactive, get lazy.  
“cārān rahe kār dharakī pāre hē.”—*asa kabir*.

ੳਰਨਾ [dharna] *v* thaw, melt. 2 relent; grow fond of. “jaki choti jagat kau lage ta par tuhi dhare.”—*maru ravidas*. 3 roll down, slide downward.

ੳਲਲ [dhalhal] *n* sound produced by mutual collision of shields. “dhalhal dhalā.”—*ramav*.

ੳਲਕ [dhalak] *n* slope, slant. 2 *v* imperative form

ੳਲਕਨਾ [dhalakna], ੳਲਕਨਾ [dhalakna] *v* roll down. 2 slip, topple. 3 wither. 4 shift from the original position.

ੳਲਨਾ [dhalna] See ੳਲਨਾ. 2 wither, dry up.  
“pabānī kere pāt jū dhalī dhulī jōmānharū.”—*sri m 1*.

ੳਲਵੈ [dhalvā] *adj* shaped in a cast from the molten metal. 2 sloping.

ੳਲਵਾਣ [dhalvaṇ], ੳਲਵਾਨ [dhalvan] *n* slope, slant, descent.

ੳਲਿ [dhalī] on melting, after melting. 2 away from its original position

ਫਲਿਫੁਲਿ [dhalidhulɪ] adv after withering and drying up. See ਫਲਨਾ.

ਫਲੇਤ [dhalet] n soldier equipped with a shield. "age cələhɪ dhalet kuch, gəhɪ khaḡgəru dhale."—GPS.

ਫੜੀ [dhau] adj destructive. 2 two and a half.

ਫਈ [dhai] adj two and a half; 2½.

ਫਈਆ [dhaia] See ਫਈਆ.

ਫਈ ਘਰ [dhai ghar] See ਖੜੀ.

ਫਈ ਫੱਟ ਲਗਈ ਏ [dhai phaṭṭ; laḡai de] "mɪləḡ bhəjən ih sare doɪ. laḡ mər mukḡḡ əddha soɪ."—PPP.

ਫਸਨਾ [dhasna], ਫਸਨਾ [dhasna] back-rest; refuge; shelter; support. 2 cushion; pillow.

ਫਹ [dhaɪ] n erosion caused by the flow of a river. 2 idea of fall or defeat. 3 lament. "dhaḡa mərən hoɪ nɪsəḡe."—BG.

ਫਹਾੜ [dhaḡəḡu], ਫਹਨ [dhaḡən], ਫਹਨਾ [dhaḡna] v demolish, destroy. "dhaḡən laḡe dhəməraɪ."—bavən. 2 See ਫਹਿਅ.

ਫਹਾ [dhaɪa] n steep river bank formed due to erosion by the river water. "jɪu dəɪaɪe dhaɪa."—s fəɪɪd.

ਫਹਿ [dhaɪɪ] by felling, by demolishing, by razing. "dhaɪe dhaɪɪ usare aɪe."—vaḡ m / əlaḡaɪi.

ਫਹਿਅ [dhaɪɪa] demolished. See ਫਹਨਾ. 2 forged, designed. "vəku chəlu kəɪɪkə khavde muḡəku kuḡu kusəlu tɪɪɪ dhaɪɪa."—var sɪ m 4.

ਫਹਾੜਾ [dhaḡəḡa] See ਫਹਨਾ.

ਫਕ [dhak] n a wild tree, Butea frondosa. "so kul dhak palas."—s kabɪɪr. 'That dynasty is a leaf of the dhakk tree.' See ਫਕ 2. 2 waist, hip, lumbar. See ਫਕ 2. 3 hip, lap. 4 bush, shrub. 5 slope of a hill. 6 See ਫਕਨਾ. 7 hill people of Ebtabad district call autumn dhak.

ਫਕਨ [dhakan] v cover, conceal, hide. "dhaḡən kəu ɪk hərə."—foḡɪ m 5. 2 n curtain. "dhaḡən dhakɪ gobɪd gur mere."—bɪɪa m 5.

ਫਕਨਹਾਰ [dhakanhar] adj who covers. "dhaḡənhare prabhū hamare."—tukha chəɪ m 5.

ਫਕਪਲਸ [dhakplas] leaf of a dhakk tree. See ਫਕਨਾ.

ਫਾਕਾ [dhaka] an ancient city and district headquarters in Bengal, which is at a distance of 254 miles to the north-east of Calcutta. It is situated on the bank of Buddhi Ganga. The temple of Dhakeshwary Devi is located there. Fine muslin and most delicate thin fabrics of Dhaka were very popular in India during the earlier times. Guru Nanak Dev visited this place in Sammat 1564 while Guru Tegbahadur came in Sammat 1723. Elegant gurdwaras have been built to commemorate these historical events. The gurdwara in memory of Guru Nanak Dev is popularly known as Charan Paduka.

In *Guru Partap Suray Bhai Santokh Singh* this describes the ninth Guru's travel to Dacca:

ɪm ketək dɪn mahɪ gosai,  
dhake pəhuce dəl sənudai,  
dhake nəḡar məjhar məsəɪd,  
basəhɪ bulakidas bɪɪlād,  
tɪs ki mat bɪɪdha bəhu tən ki,  
bəɪɪ ləɪa gurudərsən ki,  
kəɪe prem nɪj səɪən məjharə,  
guru hɪt ek prəyək sudhara,  
əstəɪən əɪ chadən kəɪyo,  
səjbəɪd səḡ kəɪ kər dhəɪyo.  
tul sudhar apne hath,  
pun katyo sukhəm hɪt sath,  
prem dhar so bəstə bunava,  
guru hɪt poḡəḡ səkal bənava.  
əɪbala məm bhai bɪɪtɪ,  
nɪtprəɪɪ vadhaɪɪ gurupəḡ prɪɪɪ,  
ləkhkəɪ gəmmə ətəɪjəɪɪ,  
lɪnəsɪ tɪs ḡhər ko məḡ svamɪ,  
jaɪ ṭhaḡh hoe tɪs pər,

sudh bheji štar jis thar.  
harbāri sun turān ai,  
cārānkamāl gahīkār laptai,  
aj ghārī pər mē balīhārī,  
jis te purvī as hemārī.  
tis prayāk pər an biṭhāe,  
harkhat caru bāstrā nīksāe,  
apne kār te kare banāvan,  
prem sēhī so kry pēhī rāvan.

ਢਾਕਿ [dhakī] by covering. 2 in the lap, on the hip.

ਢਾਕੀਲੀਆ [dhakī līa] covered. "sāṭigurī dhakī līa mohī papi parda."—*tukha chāt m 5*.

ਢਾਕੁ [dhaku] See ਢਾਕ.

ਢਾਕੀ [dhakī] v covers. "apune jān ka parda dhakī."—*sukhmārī*, 2 on the hip. "nā dhakī tēge."—*BG*. 'does not tie around the hip i.e. does not accept (the offerings).' In ancient times, people used to tie coins and ornaments around their waists. 3 in the lap.

ਢਾਗਾ [dhāga] n a long bamboo pole with a half-moon shaped hook, used for pruning branches of tall trees.

ਢਾਹਾ [dhāha] n frame, mould, framework. 2 outline, skeleton.

ਢਾਠਾ [dhāṭha] fell, got demolished. "dukh pap ka dera dhāṭha."—*suhī chāt m 5*. 2 n strip of cloth used for setting the beard (of a Sikh).

ਢਾਠੀ [dhāṭhī] fell, crumbled. "dhāṭhu bhīr bharām kī."—*asā chāt m 5*. 2 n strip of cloth tied over chin and head to set the beard.

ਢਾਡ [dhad] See ਢਾਡ.

ਢਾਢਸ [dhāḍas] n solace, patience, satisfaction. "dhāḍas kē apne mānko."—*krīśan*. 2 S ਢਾਢਸ. ostentation, display.

ਢਾਡਾ [dhāḍa] See ਢਾਡੀ.

ਢਾਡੀ [dhāḍī] n one who plays tabor. See ਢਾਡੀਮੈਨ and ਢਾਡੀ.

ਢਾਡੀਮੈਨ [dhāḍhīman] During the battle between demon Swasviray and Mahakal, the testator

of the dhāḍī were born from the sweat of Mahakal. So is written in the 405<sup>th</sup> cārīt of Dasam Granth, "badan prasēd dhārānī jo parā... dhāḍhīman dhāḍhī bopu layo. karkhabar ucārē bhayō."

ਢਾਡੀ [dhāḍī] n singer of heroic ballads to the accompaniment of a tambourine. 2 one who sings praise. "hau dhāḍhī hārī prabhū khesām ka."—*var sri m 4*.

ਢਾਢੋ [dhāḍhō] Dg n animals, cattle.

ਢਾਡੀ [dhāḍī] n group, band, class.

ਢਾਪਣਾ [dhapna], ਢਾਪਨਾ [dhāpna] v cover, hide.

ਢਾਬ [dhab] n a pond, into which sewage of the village flows, unlined tank used by the villagers as reservoir for drinking water; pond.

ਢਾਬ ਮੱਤਾ [dhab mata] See ਢੋਢੋਢਲੀ ਢਾਬ.

ਢਾਰ [dhar] S n method, mode, way. "barājāhī paṭṣah rī dhar."—*GPS*. "gurudehī dāras tīm karāhu dhar."—*GPS*. 2 shelter, refuge. 3 shield, buckler. "kārī line asī dhar."—*cāḍī 1*. 4 slope, ramp. 5 See ਢਾਰਨਾ.

ਢਾਰਸ [dharas] solace, forbearance.

ਢਾਰਨਾ [dharna] v throw down, roll down. 2 melt metals with the flames of fire. 3 put liquefied metal in a cast. 4 sacrifice something by waiving it around the head.

ਢਾਰਿ [dhārī] by melting; by sacrificing. See ਢਾਰਨਾ. "ham tēn dīo hē dhārī."—*dev m 5*.

ਢਾਲ [dhal] n custom, manner, tradition. "ahābudhī kau bīnāsna ihu dhur kī dhal."—*bīlā m 5*. 'The ruin of a vain person is inevitable.' 2 melting. 3 See ਢਾਰ. 4 Sṭi shield; buckler; a shield made of rhinoceros hide or a metal used to protect from an attack of a sword or an arrow. 5 shelter, cover. "dou dhalci dhal hīdū hīdanā."—*gyan*. 6 See ਢਾਲਿ.

ਢਾਲੀ [dhālī] adj shield-keeping, keeping a shield; one who wears a leather armour. See ਢਾਲ 5.

ਢਾਲਣ [dhaln] See ਢਾਲਣਾ. 2 adj matching, resembling. "kāhī āmrī kē dhalān."—*savēye*

m 2 ke. See बल 2.

ढालना [dhalna], ढालना [dhalna] v roll down.  
2 melt, liquefy solid material by heating. 3 put  
a liquefied metal in a mould. 4 throw a dice in  
gambling games like backgammon. See ढालि.  
ढाला [dhalā] n structure, composition. "kācan  
kara suine ki dhalā."-vaḍ chāt m / 2 xa  
shield, buckler. "satguru dhalā turat sēbhara."  
-GPS.

ढालि [dhalī], ढालु [dhalu] n sense of casting a  
liquefied material in a mould. "bhāḍa bhau  
smrit titu dhalī."-japu. 2 act of rolling down.  
"cetī dhalī pasa."-asa kabir. 3 adv after  
melting, on melting.

ढिसरन [dhisran] v slide; skid (downward).  
2 slip, slide. 3 lean.

ढिगा [dhiḡ] n large mass of earth slid from a  
steep river bank; landslide. 2 fallen edge of a  
mine due to its excessive digging. 3 adv near,  
nearby, close by. "bhe kar dhiḡ nahī ave."  
-GPS.

ढिङ्गरी [dhiṅgri] n thorny bush, thorny branch.  
2 See चींङ्गली. 3 a kind of mushroom grown in  
western Punjab, used for preparing vegetable  
dish.

ढिङ्गली [dhiṅgli] See चींङ्गली.

ढिहाटी [dhiḥai] n rudeness, impertinence. See  
चिठरु.

ढिङ्गोरा [dhiṅgora] n proclamation by the beat  
of a drum; announcement made with the  
drubbing of a small drum; public announcement  
made by word of mouth; proclamation.

ढिङ्ग [dhiṅg] n stomach, abdomen. 2 pregnancy,  
conception.

ढिङ्गोरा [dhiṅghora] See ढिङ्गोरा.

ढिमढाणी [dhiṁdhaṇi] n group, band. 2 a group  
of friends. "dhiṁdhaṇi un lai banai."-PPP.

ढिमढिमी [dhiṁdhiṁmi] n kettledrum producing  
thumping sound.

ढिल [dhiḷ] n laziness. 2 delay, lateness. "ape

devr dhiḷ nā pai."-asa m 3.

ढिलवा [dhiḷvā] a small village in police station  
Barki, tehsil and district Lahore. There exists  
a gurdwara in memory of Guru Hargobind to  
the south of this village. During his preaching  
mission in the villages of the area, the Guru  
sat under a peepul tree near this village after  
coming from Jhallian. The tree has withered  
and small gurdwara has been built in which  
Guru Granth Sahib is installed. Eight ghumaons  
of land is earmarked for the gurdwara. The  
holy shrine is situated at a distance of eight  
miles to the south-west of Attari railway station.

2 a village in police station Dhanaula, tehsil  
Dhanaula district Phul of Nabha state. This is  
a village mutually owned by both the states of  
Patiala and Nabha. There are two gurdwaras  
on the side claimed by the Nabha state.

(a) One gurdwara is situated a mile to the  
south-east of the village, where Guru  
Tegbahadur stayed for a while after taking a  
brief bath, when he came from Dhanaula. There  
is no priest in the Manji Sahib. The Nabha state  
has allotted an annual grant of rupees twelve  
for routine worship in the shrine.

(b) Another gurdwara of Guru Tegbahadur  
stands about one furlong to the south of this  
village, where the Guru stayed for many days.  
A small gurdwara stands there with dwellings  
attached to it. The Nabha state has donated  
thirty-five ghumaons of land. Baba Khushhal  
Singh has donated fifteen ghumaons while the  
village has donated ten ghumaons to the  
gurdwara. It is three miles to the north-east of  
Tappa railway station.

3 See विलहं बलं.

ढिलवा बलं [dhiḷvā kalā] This village is at a  
distance of two miles to the south-east of Kot  
Kapura railway station and is in police station  
and tehsil Kot Kapura of Faridkot state. There

is a gurdwara in memory of Guru Gobind Singh situated one furlong to the west of the village. The tenth Guru came to the residence of Sodhi Sahib Kaul. On the request of Kaul, the Guru took off blue robe worn by him in Machhiwara and put on white apparel. While setting the blue cover on fire, the Guru uttered the following words:

"nī vāstra le kapre phare  
turak pāṭhāni amēl gāra."

The blue coloured gown worn by the Guru is still in the custody of Sodhi Mall Singh, a descendant of Sodhi Kaul. A gurdwara has been built here to commemorate this incident, named Gurusar. Each year, a religious congregation is held on the Vaisakhi day.

**चिरा** [d̪hɪɾa] adj loose, not tight. "nave sot sabh d̪hɪɾa."—*var gau I m 4*. See **चिरा**.

**चिरा** [d̪hɪɾɔ] See **चिरा**.

**चिरा** [d̪hɪɾɪ] See **चिरा** and **चील**.

**चिराव** [d̪hɪɾəv], **चिराव** [d̪hɪɾəvə] See **चिराव**, **चिराव** and **चिराव** वला.

**चिराव** [d̪hɪɾəv], **चिरा** [d̪hɪɾa] adj tardy, lazy. 2 one who does not fully believe in the religious way of life; one not bound by the religious code.

**चिरा** [d̪hɪɾɪ] adj loose (f). See **चिरा**, 2 n a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev.

**चिरा** [d̪hɪɾɔ] a Jatt subcaste. The origin of this subcaste is traced to the Siroha Rajputs. Some writers relate their origin to the Rajputs of the solar dynasty. The chief of the Bhangimisl was Sardar Hari Singh Dhillon. Many villages in which people of this subcaste live are popularly known as d̪hɪɾəv and d̪hɪɾəvā. See **लगाव**.

**चीर** [d̪hɪh] n high hilltop. 2 high end.

**चीर** [d̪hɪha] n thick club, thick baton; pestle. 2 high sand dune. 3 mound.

**चीर** [d̪hɪg] weight tied to one end of a contraption, which helps in drawing water from

the well. 2 *Skr* देव a non-vegetarian, long-legged and long-beaked bird; crane or adjutant. *L Ciconia argala*. "cōcē baḍi bhāt jɪn d̪hɪga."—*caritr 405*. 'The stork hunts snakes in particular; hence the killing of storks (or cranes) is forbidden.

**चीर** [d̪hɪgar] n severed branch of a tree—particularly thorny one; severed thorny branch of a tree or a bush. 2 person clinging like thorns.

**चीकली** [d̪hɪgli], **चीकली** [d̪hɪguli] n mechanism to draw water from a pond, tank, reservoir or stream for irrigation. It consists of a long pole fixed on a horizontal wooden base (acting as fulcrum) fitted between two vertical wooden small poles. On one end of the long pole, a pail or a leather bucket is tied through a string and a brick or a stone is tied at the other end. The bucket or pail is lowered to the level of water by pulling the string with hands; when the bucket gets filled, the hold of the string is released so as to allow the filled bucket to rise due to weight at the other end of the pole. This primitive method of irrigation is used at places where the level of water is not very deep Shadoof.

**चीट** [d̪hut] n line, streak. See **चीट**.

**चीर** [d̪hɪh] *Skr* घृष्ट adj disrespectful. 2 fearless, dauntless. 3 immodest. "pavau dan d̪hɪh hor māgau."—*suhi m 5*. 4 in one context d̪hɪh, has been for d̪hɪray, viz—"tāko d̪hɪh bōdhaykz."—*caritr 62*.

**चीर** [d̪hɪhatu], **चीर** [d̪hɪhərv] *Skr* घृष्टता n stubbornness, dishonour. 2 fearlessness, dauntlessness. "d̪hɪhərvapən cit me gahiahu."—*caritr 62*. 3 shamelessness, immodesty.

**चीर** [d̪hɪha] n obduracy, obtuseness. "bɪnsio d̪hɪha ōmrɪt vuṭha."—*d̪hona m 5*. "bɪnsio man ka murakhu d̪hɪha."—*asa m 5*. 'Destroy foolishness and insensitiveness of the mind.'



2 adj immune to advice or order. 3 shameless.  
**धीठाई** [dhiṭhai] See **धीठव**. "rh haume ki dhiṭhai."—*mala m 5*.

**धीठे** [dhiṭhe] adj obdurate. See **धीठ**. "kam krodh binse mad dhiṭhe."—*toḍi m 5*.

**धीडा** [dhiḍa], **धीडा** [dhiḍha] *n* earthen ball or pellet used as missile with a pellet-bow. 2 a round stone. 3 **धीडी** person engaged in leather work; a low caste. "ham dhiḍhe dhim bahut atī bhari."—*baṣṭi m 4*.

**धीम** [dhiṃ] *n* an earthen ball, dry lump of earth. 2 stupidity.

**धील** [dhiḷ] *n* laziness. 2 delay, lateness. "dhiḷ na pari ja guru phurmae."—*gau m 5*.

**धीला** [dhiḷa] adj lazy, sluggish, lethargic. "lahe kau tū dhiḷa dhiḷa."—*asa m 5*. 2 See **धील** 2. 3 See **धीलिमा**. 4 *n* delay, lateness. "rkunimakh na kije dhiḷa."—*guj m 5*. 5 a cultivating caste in the district of Shahpur.

**धीलिमा** [dhiḷiṃ] adj free; unbonded. "rki bādhe rki dhiḷiṃ rki sukhie haripriti."—*var maru I m 4*.

**धुक्ता** [dhukṇa], **धुक्ता** [dhukṇa] *Skt* **धुक्** *vr* — go. 2 *v* get closer. 3 arrival of a marriage party at the bride's village and house with pomp and show.

**धुक्कौ** [dhukau] *n* idea of arrival. 2 arrival of members of the marriage party at the house and village of the bride's parents. "tab pahuce triḥ pur nikaḥ kerno jahā dhukau."—*NP*.

**धुक्कर** [dhukkar] *n* flimsy excuse; frivolous argument. 2 obstruction, restriction.

**धुक्ता** [dhukṭa] *Skt* **धुक्ता** *n* per a legend, she was sister of Hiranyakshipu, also named Holika. She had been blessed by Lord Shiv that she would never get burnt in fire. Dhunda sat in the fire with Prahalad in her lap. With the grace of the Almighty, Prahalad remained safe while she was reduced to ashes. The Hindus scatter the ashes of Dhunda during Holi (Holika) days

**धुक्ता** [dhukṭa], **धुक्तराज** [dhukṭaraj] *Skt n* Ganesh — lord of the people; gajanan — a species of elephants. It is mentioned in Kashi Khand that all aspects of knowledge were explored by Ganesh, hence this name.

**धुक्ता** [dhukṭar] territory around Jaipur.

**धुक्ता** [dhukṭaṇa] gang, group, band, party.

**धुक्ता** [dhurna] *v* melt, drip, flow. 2 wander, stroll. 3 roll, slip. 4 relent, be fond of.

**धुक्ता** [dhurana], **धुक्ता** [dhuravan] *v* roll down. 2 flow downward. 3 shake, oscillate. "sun sis dhuravahi."—*krisan*.

**धुक्ता** [dhuri] by melting, by liquefying. "tru dhuri milio julaho."—*dhana kabir*. 2 by rolling. 3 by relenting, by growing fond of. See **धुक्ता**.

**धुक्ता** [dhulekṇa] *v* skid downward, roll. 2 shake, move, oscillate. "dhulke caver."—*ram beni*.

**धुक्ता** [dhulna] *v* stumble, slip. 2 wave, flutter. "caveru sirī dhule."—*saveye m 5 ke*. 3 liquefy, melt. 4 grow fond of, be happy, feel pleasure.

**धुक्ता** [dhulaṇa], **धुक्ता** [dhulana], **धुक्ता** [dhulavan] *v* make something roll down. 2 move to and fro; wave. 3 make one bow. "pain sis dhulaarhi."—*krisan*. 4 get transported, get carried.

**धुक्ता** [dhulī] *adv* on being melted, on melting, on getting liquefied. "hari tuṭhe dhulī dhulī milia."—*gau m 4*. "oh sūderī hari dhulī milī."—*dev m 4*.

**धुक्ता** [dhuvāta] *adv* used to carry. "revidas dhuvāta dhor nit."—*asa dhāna*.

**धुक्ता** [dhuser] subcaste of traders; subsection of Vaishyas. 2 some dhusers regard themselves as descendants of Brahmins.

**धुक्ता** [dhuḥ] *n* basis, support. 2 back, haunch. 3 See **धुक्ता**.

**धुक्ता** [dhuha], **धुक्ता** [dhuhi] *n* back, haunch, posterior. 2 arse. 3 buttock, bum.

ਢੁਕਨਾ [ḍhukna] See ਢੁਕਨਾ.

ਢੁੱਡ [ḍhūd] See ਢੁੱਡ 2 *Dg* *n* hillock, hilltop. 3 a sand dune like hillock.

ਢੁੱਡਨਾ [ḍhūḍna] See ਢੁੱਡਨਾ.

ਢੁੱਡੀਆ [ḍhūḍia] *adj* searching, exploring, curious. 2 *n* Jain monk, who keeps his mouth covered with a strip of cloth. *ḍhūd* is a word for mountain top in Dingal dialect of Rajputana (Rajasthan). Jain monks used to go to the *ḍhūd* for meditation after renouncing their towns. Hence they are known by this name. This is for *śvetāśī* sect of Jains. See ਜੀਨੀ.

ਢੁੱਢ [ḍhūḍh] *Skr* दुष्ट *vr* search, explore. 2 *n* search, exploration. "ḍhūḍh vājai thia thita."—*var ram* 2 *m* 5. 'Search has ended, the mind is at peace now.'

ਢੁੱਢਾ [ḍhūḍha], ਢੁੱਢਣ [ḍhūḍhaṇu], ਢੁੱਢਨਾ [ḍhūḍhna] *v* search, find, explore. "ḍhūḍhna ra man mahi."—*bavan*. "ab ḍhūḍhna ketahu na jai."—*sor m* 5. "ḍhūḍhna suhag ku."—*s ferid*.

ਢੁੱਢਾਈ [ḍhūḍhai] *n* process of searching, exploration, act of tracking.

ਢੁੱਢਿਮ [ḍhūḍhimu] See ਢੁੱਢਿਮ.

ਢੁੱਢੀਆ [ḍhūḍhia] See ਢੁੱਡੀਆ.

ਢੁੱਲ [ḍhul] *n* base, support. 2 swinging, fluttering. "caurḍhul jact he pavanu."—*mala namdev*.

ਢੁੱਲਾ [ḍhula] *n* scaffold for an arch; base for an arch.

ਢੇਰ [ḍheu] *n* current; wave. 2 river's flood. 3 a tree and its fruit; a tree that casts a dense shadow. It is mostly found in tropical regions. Its fruit is used for making pickles. *L. Artocarpus Integrifolia*. 4 a spindle which is used for preparing twisted string by rotating it. 5 *adj* stupid.

ਢੇਸੀ [ḍhesi] a Jatt caste, residing particularly in Amritsar district. 2 a Brahman, who achieved supremacy by becoming a devotee of Guru

Arjan Dev.

ਢੇਕਲੀ [ḍhekli] See ਢੇਕਲੀ.

ਢੇਡ [ḍhed] See ਢੇਡ.

ਢੇਡੀ [ḍhedi] a black-eyed hunting bird, slightly shorter than a falcon. It is an alien bird that migrates to Punjab during the winter. Nobody keeps it for hunting. It lives on eating lizards, bats and rats.

ਢੇਢ [ḍhedh] *n* crow. 2 shoemaker; member of a caste engaged in leather work; carrion eating lowcaste person. "e pāḍia mo kau ḍhedh kahet."—*mala namdev*. 3 *adj* stupid.

ਢੇਢੁਆ [ḍhebua] See ਢੇਢੁਆ and ਢੇਢੁਆ.

ਢੇਮ [ḍhem] See ਢੇਮ. "mat kou mare it ḍhem."—*basāt kabir*.

ਢੇਰ [ḍher] *n* heap, pile. 2 mound, dune. "khali rahe ḍher jiu pani."—*GV 10* 3 *adj* very much.

ਢੇਰਨਾ [ḍherna] See ਢੇਰ 1.

ਢੇਰਾ [ḍhera] *n* a kind of spindle used for making cotton strings; *ḍherna*. 2 a big fat louse.

ਢੇਰੀ [ḍheri] *n* small heap, small dump. "dujebhav ki mari vidari ḍheri"—*var biha m* 4 2 *adj* arrogant. "ḍheri jama, jami mare."—*bavan*.

ਢੇਰੀ ਢਾਹੁਣੀ [ḍheri ḍhahuni] *v* undo a resolution, give up determination. 2 lose courage. 3 lose self-confidence. "ḍheri ḍhahahu sadh sāḍi."—*bavan*.

ਢੇਲੀ [ḍhelri] *Dg* *n* earth, land. 2 pebble, nugget. See ਢੇਲਾ.

ਢੇਲੀਪਤਿ [ḍhelripati] *Dg* *n* king, lord of the earth. 2 landlord.

ਢੇਲਾ [ḍhela] *n* lump of earth, small stone.

ਢੇਲਾ ਕਰਨਾ [ḍhela karna] *v* dry with a small lump of earth urine droplets, still stuck to the penis after urination. This tradition is prevalent amongst the Muslims. See ਢੇਲੀਪਤਿ.

ਢੇਲਾਚੋਥਿ [ḍhelacothri] See ਪੱਥਰਚੋਥਿ.

ਢੇਣਾ [ḍheṇa] See ਢੇਣਾ.

ਢੇਯਾ [ḍheya] See ਢੇਯਾ.

ਢੇਲਾ [ḍhela] *adj* sluggish, lazy 2 withered.

3 loosely hanging.

ਢੋ [dho] support, refuge. 2 v imperative of ਢੋਣਾ e.g. 'būha dho dīo, iṭṭā dho lāo.'

ਢੋਅ [dhoə] n refuge. "dārī dhoə nā lāhīnī." —var asa. 2 approach, access. 3 attack. "tābe dhoə kr ke su nīke sīdhayō." —VN.

ਢੋਅ [dhoə] (See ਢੋਅ vr) n approach, arrival of the marriage party at the bride's house. "mīlī īkār hoe sāhājī dhoə." —bīla chāt m 5. 2 meeting, union. "khaṭu darsan karīgāe gosāṭī dhoə." —tukha chāt m 4. 3 support, foundation. "sāce dā sāca dhoə." —sor m 5. 4 attack, assault. "pāje badhe māha bālī kārī sāca dhoə." —var bāsāt. 5 presents (gold etc) sent by the bridegroom to the bride before the wedding. 6 offer, material, offered as gift.

ਢੋਇ [dhoi] See ਢੋਅ. 2 by transporting, carrying.

ਢੋਇਆ [dhoia] See ਢੋਣਾ.

ਢੋਈ [dhoi] n refuge, shelter, asylum. "jakau muskal āṭī bāṇe, dhoi kor nā derī." —sri a m 5. 2 admission, entry. "hārīdārgah dhoi nā lāhānī." —bīla chāt m 4. 3 attack, assault. "kārō kayō nā dhoi?" —GPS. 4 See ਢੋਣਾ.

ਢੋਹਣਾ [dhoṇa] See ਢੋਣਾ.

ਢੋਕਾ [dhoka] n a leather cover put on a hawk's eyes. "dhoke chuṭe te māhā chudhvan kīdhō cākva uṭh baj-hī maryo." —krīṣṇ. See ਬਸ among pictures of hunting birds (b).

ਢੋਟਾ [dhoṭa], ਢੋਟੀ [dhoṭī] V n child, boy, girl.

ਢੋਣਾ [dhoṇa], ਢੋਨਾ [dhona] (See ਢੋਅ vr) v take a heavy thing from one place to another by lifting or by carrying in a carriage; to transport. 2 produce in front of. "otha pēkārī oh dhoṇa." —var gau / m 4. 3 shut, close. See ਢੋ 2.

ਢੋਰ [dhor] Skt ਧੁਰ n a domestic animal (or livestock) worthy to be yoked to a cart or a plough. "ānīk resā khāe jese dhor." —gau m 5. See ਧੁਰਢੋਰ.

ਢੋਰਨਾ [dhoṛnā], ਢੋਰਨਾ [dhorna] v cause to slip, make to flow, cause to drip. "drīg dhoṛat herat

nād dukhī." —GPS. 2 hoist, wave. "cārā sis pe dhoṛat." —GPS.

ਢੋਰਾ [dhora] See ਢੋਚ. 2 a kind of an insect or a worm that infests grams. This insect damages grams kept in a store house. If some ash is sprayed on the heap of the grains and then stored in an airtight room, the insect gets killed. ਢੋਲ [dhol] Skt n a hollow cylindrical wooden drum-like instrument made by covering both its open ends tightly with a leather skin. This mridang-like musical instrument is played by hanging it around one's neck and beating its both ends with drumsticks. P ਢੋਲੀ [dholī], ਢੋਲੀ [dholki] n small drum. ਢੋਲੀ [dholci] n drum beater, drummer. ਢੋਲਨ [dholan], ਢੋਲਾ [dholā] adj beloved "bhakhē, dholan kāhā re?" —ramav. "sadrāg dholā." —suh m / 2 n husband, bridegroom. ਢੋਲਾਰਨ [dholaran], ਢੋਲਾਰਨ [dholavan] See ਢੁਰਾਰਨ, ਢੁਲਾਰਨ and ਢੋਲਨ. "nam tera tuhi cāvar dholare." —dhana ravidās. "deu suhni sadhu ke bijanu dholavāu." —bīla m 5.

ਢੋਲੀ [dholī] the loved one (did). "durmāṭī perhārī chādī dholī." —oṣkar. 'the husband has renounced the ill-tempered wife.'

ਢੋਲੀ [dholī] drummer, drum beater. 2 feminine of ਢੋਲਾ.

ਢੋਲੀਐ [dholīe] of the loved one, for the loved one. "hau phirāu divanī aṭal baval tīsu karāṭī hārī dholīe." —dev m 4. "tīsu dholā hārī lai hau phirāu divanī." 2 to wave, to flutter. e.g. "cāvar dholīe."

ਢੋਲੋ [dholo] Dg husband, lord.

ਢੋਲੋ [dholo] Dg husband, lord.

ਢੋਲੋ [dholo] Dg husband, lord.

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ਢੋਲੋ [dholo] Dg husband, lord.

ਢੋਲੋ [dholo] Dg husband, lord.

of four and a half See ਢੁੱਡਾ.

ੳਕਾ [d̪hāka] See ਢੋਕਾ. "lage d̪hol d̪hāke."—cāḍi 2. 2 kettledrum (big drum), drum, small drum (tabor). 3 thumping sound, sound of drumbeating.

ੳਕਾਕ [d̪hākar] *n* sound produced by the beating of a drum or a tabor; thumping sound.

ੳਕਾ [d̪hāg] *n* custom, manner. 2 measure, effort, attempt. 3 structure, composition. 4 conduct.

ੳਕੀ [d̪hāgi] one who knows the method. See ੳਕੀ

ੳਗੁ [d̪hāgu] See ਢੋਗ.

ੳਡ [d̪hāḍ] a village in police station Lahorimal, tehsil Tarn Taran, district Amritsar. It is five miles to the south of Khasa railway station. To the west of this village, there exists a gurdwara in memory of Guru Hargobind. The Guru came to this village to preach. Initially he stayed in Ghasel, then came to this village. A simple gurdwara has been built with residential houses nearby. Guru Granth Sahib is installed for recitation. Its annual revenue of rupees ten comes from the land donated by the villagers to the gurdwara. Sardar Wariam Singh Rasaldar

has donated land measuring five and half kanals to the gurdwara. All the villagers observe the Sikh faith. There is an unbricked tank near the gurdwara. The Guru is believed to have washed his feet in this pond. The residents of the area are now planning to line it with baked bricks. An annual congregation is held on the moonless night of Bhadon.

ੳਢੋਲ [d̪hāḍorən] *v* proclaim by the beat of a drum. 2 See ਢੋਲਨ.

ੳਢੋਰਾ [d̪hāḍora] See ਢਿਢੋਰਾ

ੳਢੋਲਨ [d̪hāḍholən] *v* search, explore. 2 feel with a touch, grope. "pakaṛi d̪hāḍhole bāh."—*var mālā m 1*. 3 decide. "d̪hāḍholat d̪hudhāt hau phiri."—oḱkar. 4 S ਧੱਪੋਲਫੁ push back and forth.

ੳਢੋਲਿਮੁ [d̪hāḍholimū] *v* decide; conclude. 2 investigate. "d̪hāḍholimū d̪hūḍhimū d̪iṭhu me."—*var majh m 1*. 'I have concluded by investigating and searching.' 3 search. 4 feel by touch, to grope.

ੳਢੋਲੀ [d̪hāḍholi] *adv* searching, deciding. "khoṛi hīrdē dekhi d̪hāḍholi."—*gāu m 5*. 2 *adj* researcher, explorer.



ਨ [naṇa] twentieth character of Punjabi script.

It has retroflex nasal sound. 2 *Śikṣā* *n* knowledge.

3 conclusion; search. 4 ornament. 5 water.

6 Shiv. 7 donation, charity. 8 deceitful person.

ਨਹ [nəh], ਨਹਿ [nəhi] *part* no, not. "na hau na tū nah chuṭahi."—*bavan*.

ਨਗਨ [nəgan] a *matrik* foot, comprising two *matras*. Its forms are — 5, 11.

ਨਮੋਕਾਰ [namokar] *Pkt* salutation; greeting.

ਨਾ [na] *part* no, not. See ਨਹ.

ਨਾਨਾ [naṇa] the character ਨ. "naṇa rəṇ te sijhi."—*bavan*. 2 pronunciation of ਨ.

ਨਾਪ [nap] *n* measure, measurement, computation.

ਨਾਮ [nam] See ਨਾਮ. "nam vīhūṇe admi."—*oṣkar*.

ਨਿਅਾਰਾ [nīara] *adj* distinct, unique, different; uncommon. 2 pointed, sharp, having a tip, pointed. See ਬਾਣਨਿਅਾਰੇ.

ਨੰਬ [nāṅk] *n* sound produced by musical instruments made of metal. 2 restriction, ban.

"nāṅk dāi tēb nīkhuṭyo pani."—*GPS*.



ਤ [tatta] twenty-first character of Punjabi script representing voiceless unaspirated dental plosive. 2 part decidedly, certainly. 3 only, merely, just. "bañi te gavahu guru keri."—*anādu*. 4 so, therefore. "moti te mādar usarahi."—*sri m 1*. 5 then, in that case. "sātriguru hoī dāralu te sardha puri."—*var majh m 1* "te dhario mēstakī hath."—*savēye m 2 ke*. 6 and, as well as. 7 *Sk n* falsehood, untruth. 8 jewel. 9 nectar. 10 boat. 11 thief. 12 barbarian. 13 tail. 14 pregnancy. 15 lap. 16 short for tagan. See ਤਣ. 17 *P =* pron to you, your.

ਤਉ [tau] *pron* your, thine. "tau kirpa te marēgi paie."—*gau m 5*. "pav suhave ja tau dhirī julde."—*var ram 2 m 5*. 2 to thee, to you. "jo tau bhavē soi thisi."—*sopurakhū*. 3 thou, you (singular). "jo tau kinē apnē."—*sri chāt m 5*. 4 that. "jāke prem padarathū paie tau carni citu laie."—*trīāg m 1*. 5 thou. "suniat prabhū tau sagal udharē."—*brīa m 5*. 6 adv therefore, so. "tum tau rakhanhar dāial."—*dhana m 5*. 7 then. "jog jugatī tau paie."—*suhī m 1*. 8 even then, still. "tau na pujāhi harīkiratī nama."—*gāḍ namdev*.

ਤਉਸਰ [tausar] See ਤੁਸਰ.

ਤਉਕ [tauk] *ا طوق n* an ornament worn around the neck; necklace. During the Mughal period, the emperor used to present it to the rich people. 2 halter; rope tied around an animal's neck. 3 heavy ring or chain put around the neck of a criminal. "tere gālē tauk pagī berī."—*sor kabir*. 'The chain around the neck, tauk,

depicts ignorance while the shackle, berī, on feet represents a ritual.

ਤਉਕਣ [taukan], ਤਉਕਨਾ [taukna] *ν* ਝੋਲ = water + ਕਣ = particle, drop water particles, sprinkle water. "balto jāto taukra gur cādenū sītārō."—*gau a m 5*.

ਤਉਨ [taun] *pron* the very same, the same, that one. "bhai bat taunē."—*gyan*. 2 his, her. "bhayō taun ke bās me ram rājā."—*gyan*. 3 he, she. "taun tēse nīhare."—*ramav*.

ਤਉਪਰਿ [taupari] *part* then, at that time. "ghūghatū terō tauparī sacē."—*asa kabir*. 2 on that, on this.

ਤਉਲਉ [taulau], ਤਉਲਗ [taulag] *adv* till then, till that time, till that moment. "taulau mahāī nā labhē jan."—*gau kabir, var 7*.

ਤਉ [tau] *part* even then, still. "sātrū anek cālavāt ghav, tau tēn ek nā laganpavē."—*akal*. 2 *pron* your, thine. "nuh mahīja tau nālī."—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਤਉਆ [taua] *n* father's elder brother. "tauan marahu sath cecē."—*krisen*.

ਤਉਫੰਗ [tauphāg] musket. See ਤੁਫੰਗ. "tauphāg nam pachan."—*sanama*. 2 *adj* of the gun.

ਤਉਲਗੁ [taulagu] See ਤਉਲਗ. "jaulagu pran taulagu sāgē."—*gāḍ kabir*.

ਤਉਜਬ [taajjub] *ا عجب* The root of this word is *ਅਜਬ* which means to twist, or help; suggesting, therefore, the sense of favouring people of one's own religion and interpreting each and every matter in their favour; fanaticism.

ਤਉਜਬ [taajjub] *ا عجب n* surprise, sense of wonder. The root of this term is *ਅਜਬ* meaning

strange.

ਤਸਮੁਲ [tasmul] *A* تامل *n* anxiety, concern. 2 reluctance. 3 forbearance. Its root is ਅਮਲ meaning hope.

ਤਸਲੁਕ [tsaluk] *A* تعلق *n* relationship, dependence on one's area. The root of this word is ਅਲਕ which means to depend, hang, etc.

ਤਸਕੁਬ [tsakub] *A* تاقب *n* sense of chasing; harassing.

ਤਈ [tai] *adj* hot, heated. "ghari bhade jini ari saji, caran vahe tai kia."—*asa pati m l*. 'He burnt pots in the kiln.' 2 *A* تعيين *n* assigned, fixed, settled. "ajrailu pharesta hosi ari tai."—*var ram l m l*. 3 *n* heat, blaze.

ਤਈ [tai] *part to*, up to. See ਤਈ.

ਤਈਓਨ [taiyon] *A* تعين *adj* fixed.

ਤਈਸਵੇਂ [taisvō] *adj* twenty-third. "guru taisavō rih kin."—*dett*.

ਤਈਨਾਤ [tainat] *A* تعينات *plural of* ਤਈਓਨ. See ਤਈਓਨ.

ਤਈਲਾਗ [tailāg] See ਤਿਲਾਗ.

ਤਸ [tas] *Skt* तद् *adj* similar, like that, same as, similar to. "yatha mukar nirmal ari hove. jas mukh kar, tas tis mahi jove."—*GPS*. 2 his (sixth declension), her. "jedev aro tas saphūt."—*guj jdev*. See ਸਫੁਟ. 3 *n* short for ਤਸਕਰ (thief). "bhavan bhayan ādhkar tras tas ko."—*BGK*. 4 See ਤਸੈ. 5 *Dg* thirst, thirstiness.

ਤਸਕਰ [tsakar], ਤਸਕਰੂ [tsakaru] *Skt* तस्कर *n* thief. "te tsakar jo nam na levahi."—*prabha m l*. 2 cheat, swindler. "tsakaru coru na lage takau."—*maru solhe m l*. akin to cheat, lecher etc.

ਤਸਕਰੂ ਚੋਰੂ [tsakaru coru] See ਤਸਕਰ.

ਤਸਕੀਨ [tsakin] *A* تسكين *n* satisfaction, patience. 2 solace. The root of this word is sakan.

ਤਸਕੀਸ [tsaxis] *A* تقيس *n* determination. 2 conclusion. 3 diagnosis. Its root is saxas meaning a person.

ਤਸਟਾ [tasta] *P* تاست or تاست *n* a copper utensil

shaped like a bowl. Hindu priests/worshippers bathe the idol in it. 2 *Skt* तस्त *adj* peeler.

ਤਸਤ [tasat] *n* a utensil like a platter with deep bottom; platter. See ਤਸਟਾ 1.

ਤਸਤਰੀ [tastari] *P* طستري *n* saucer, plate, salver. See ਤਸਟਾ 1.

ਤਸਦੀਆ [tsadia] *A* تسدي *n* act of causing headache. Its root is ਸਦਯ (headache). The Punjabi word tasiha is derived from it.

ਤਸਦੀਕ [tsedik] *A* تسديق *n* authentication of truth, confirmation with evidence. 2 evidence; its root is ਸਿਦਕ (truth).

ਤਸਦੁਕ [taseduk] *A* تسدق *n* act of sacrificing, sacrifice, dedication.

ਤਸਦੁਦ [tasedud] *A* تسدور *n* atrocity. Its root is ਸਦ meaning "to be harsh".

ਤਸਨੀਫ [tasnuf] *A* تصنيف *n* versification, poetic composition. Its root is ਸਨਫ meaning "method".

ਤਸਫੀਆ [tsafia] *A* تصفية *n* sense of cleaning. 2 deciding, settling the dispute. The root of this word is ਸਫ਼ meaning "cleansing".

ਤਸਫੀ [tassafi] *A* تسفي *n* consolation. 2 comfort, joy.

ਤਸਬੀ [tsbi] *A* تسبي Its root is ਸਬਰ or ਸੁਬਹਾਨ, meaning the process of remembering or meditating upon the creator. 2 rosary of 100 beads besides the top bead; a rosary comprising 101 beads to meditate upon the personal name of God viz "Allah" and his hundred praiseworthy names.<sup>1</sup> The hundred names<sup>2</sup> apart from 'Allah' are as under:

1 aziz – esteemed, 2 azim – grand, 3 adal – justice, 4 afuvv – pardoner, 5 ali – great, 6 alim – all-knowing, 7 avval – primary, 8 axir – ultimate, 9 shahid – witness, 10 shakur – patron,

<sup>1</sup>So many have written one hundred names for 'Allah' and mentioned the rosary of 100 beads including the top bead.

<sup>2</sup>The names given in the Islamic books are written here in the alphabetical order





him. "tasma' nemo namah."—*saloh*.

तस्मा [tasma] *P* *تاسما* *n* a leather cord, lace, zipper.

तस्मात् [tasmat] *SKt* तस्मात् for that, for him.

तसर [taser] See टसर.

तसरिह [təsrh] *A* *تسريح* *n* elaboration, explanation in details, elucidation. Its root is सरह.

तसरिह [təsrh] *A* *تسريح* *n* elderliness, importance, greatness. Its root is सरह which means elderliness.

तसल [tasla] *n* a shallow basin, a large platter; a large bowl, a large round plate with vertically raised edge. See तसल.

तसलीम [taslis] *A* *تسليم* *n* Trinity; God, Ruhulqudas and son of God. See त्रिपुटी 4. 2 Brahm (the Creating God), Vishnu (the Nourishing God) and Shiv (the Protecting God).

तसलीम [taslim] *A* *تسليم* *n* salutation; a form of greeting for or among people. 2 acceptance, assurance, advocacy. Its root is सलम means to accept (offerings).

तसलीम [taslimat] plural of तसलीम. "taslimat karo tis chin me."—*GPS*.

तसल्ल [tasalla], तसली [tasalli] *A* *تسلي* *n* consolation, solace. 2 contentment; peace of mind. The root of this word is सल्ल meaning to be happy. "nahi tasalla kiste hoi."—*GPS*.

तसवीआ [tasvia] *A* *تسوية* *n* act of equalising. 2 act of correcting, or setting right. 3 act of straightening, or making straight.

तसवीस [tasvis] *A* *تسويس* *n* anxiety, perplexity, worry. The root of this word is सविस which means nervousness. "na tasvis khiraj na mal."—*gauravidas*.

तसवीर [tasvir] *A* *تصوير* *n* picture, figure, diagram. 2 shape, form. The root of this term is तुर [sur] meaning appearance.

तसवीरकार [tasvirgar] *n* sculptor, one who makes pictures, artist, painter.

तसवुर [tassavur] *A* *تساور* *n* sense of imagining;

imagination. Its root is तुर [sur] meaning appearance.

तस [tas] See तस.

तसिली सवारि दी [tasibli savarī di] a village under police station Lakru, tehsil Rajpura of Patiala state. There exists a gurdwara in memory of Guru Gobind Singh to the south of this village. The Guru arrived here from Lakhnau on a hunting expedition and stayed here. Only a structure stands which is not even properly looked after by any devotee. The village is eight miles to the east of Ambala City railway station and one mile from the Grand Trunk Road.

तसीहा [tasiha] *A* तसीहा *n* atrocity, torture, suffering. See तसीहा.

तसल [tasal] See तसली.

तसु [tasu] *n* twenty-fourth part of a yard. 2 sense of being small; minute, or little. "je badi kar ta tasu na chije."—*dhana m 1*.

तसुआ [tasua] *adv* a little, a bit. 2 upto a small distance. "sēgī na cale tere tasua."—*gau m 5*.

तस [tase] *SKt* तस *n* thirst; craving. "bhukh na tase."—*BG*. 'There is no craving.'

तसनुज [tasnuj] *A* *تسنيج* *n* pulling of muscles. Its root is सनज meaning contraction or shrinking of nerves and skin. See तसली.

तस [tasy] *sixth declension* his, her, of that. "nzhphalē tasy janemasy."—*sahas m 4*. 'Futile is his birth.'

तह [tah] *adv* there, at that place. "tah janam na mara avaj jāna."—*suhi chēt m 5*. 2 *P* *ت* *n* bottom, underside. 3 layer; extent of thickness of one material over the other.

तहसील [tehsil] *A* *تسلي* *n* act of acquiring/procuring. 2 collection, recovery. 3 money, recovered money. 4 collection centre. Its root is तसल meaning to acquire or procure. 5 a unit of a district, headed by a tehsildar.

तहसीलदार [tehsildar] *P* *تسليدار* *n* an official who

realises revenue; revenue officer; one who realises revenue of land and is the chief of a tehsil.

**उपसर्ग** [taḥkik] *A* **حَقِيق** *n* truth, reality. 2 search for truth. Its root is **हक** i.e. truth. 3 adv certainly, surely. "taḥkik dīl dand."—*trīg m* 1. 4 really.

**उपसर्ग** [taḥkikat], **उपसर्ग** [taḥkikat] plural of उपसर्ग. "ke taḥkikat ya sṛ kije."—*caritr* 181. See उपसर्ग.

**उपसर्ग** [taḥxana] *P* **خانه** *n* bunker, basement.

**उपसर्ग** [taḥjib] *A* **حجب** *n* civilisation, gentle behaviour. Its root is **हज** i.e. cleanliness.

**उपसर्ग** [taḥat] *A* **تحت** *adv* under, dominated by, headed by. 2 *adj* subordinate, subservient.

**उपसर्ग** [taḥtik] transform of उपसर्ग. See उपसर्ग.

**उपसर्ग** [taḥattuk] *A* **تک** *move* fast. 2 peel off. 3 *A* **تک** *get* exposed. 4 be degraded, bear insult.

**उपसर्ग** [taḥmat], **उपसर्ग** [taḥmad] *P* **تخت** *n* sheet used as garment for lower part of the body; cloth covering the body down the waist.

**उपसर्ग** [taḥammul] *A* **حمل** *n* act of lifting load, bearing the burden of any work. 2 sense of bearing misbehaviour; patience, tolerance.

**उपसर्ग** [taḥrik] *A* **تحريك** *n* act of a moving, raising an issue. Its root is **हक** which means movement.

**उपसर्ग** [taḥrīr] *A* **تحریر** *n* writing, written article. Its root is **हक** which means to estimate.

**उपसर्ग** [taḥalka] *A* **تهدئة** *n* destruction, devastation. 2 turmoil, disturbance, disorder. Its root is **हक** which means 'to get destroyed'.

**उपसर्ग** [taḥlīl] *A* **تحليل** *n* "being solved", becoming intimate. 2 untying the knot.

**उपसर्ग** [taḥva] See उपसर्ग.

**उपसर्ग** [taḥvil] *A* **تحویل** *n* act of entrusting, sense of handing over. Its root is **हक** which means custody.

**उपसर्ग** [taḥvildar] *n* custodian, treasurer. See उपसर्ग.

**उपसर्ग** [taḥa], **उपसर्ग** [taḥā] *adv* there, at that place. "taḥa bekūth jah kirtanu tera."—*suhi m* 5.

**उपसर्ग** [taḥarāt] *A* **طهارت** *n* sacredness. 2 *adj* holy. Its root is **हक** which means holiness.

**उपसर्ग** [taḥr] See उपसर्ग. 2 See उपसर्ग.

**उपसर्ग** [taḥī] *adv* there, at that place.

**उपसर्ग** [taḥī], **उपसर्ग** [taḥīja], **उपसर्ग** [taḥīji] *pron* your, yours. "rāgavīa pīrī! taḥīja nau."—*var maru* 2 *m* 5. "je bhulī je cūk saī! bhi taḥīji kaḥīa."—*suhi e m* 5. 'even then I am termed yours.'

**उपसर्ग** [taḥīna] *v* be startled, be afraid. 2 to shudder with sudden fear. "lobh moh aḥśkarhū taḥīna."—*BG*.

**उपसर्ग** [taḥītor] *n* paratha. It is prepared by rolling and flattening kneaded flour soaked with butter on a circular plate and then fried on a griddle. Many layers are formed due to the application of butter, hence this name. Making of this kind of paratha is very common in Abichal Nagar.

**उपसर्ग** [taḥīd] See उपसर्ग.

**उपसर्ग** [taḥīmat] See उपसर्ग.

**उपसर्ग** [taḥīru] *n* a cover cloth under the saddle on the horseback. This protects the saddle from the sweat given out by the skin of the horse; saddle blanket, saddle cloth.

**उपसर्ग** [taḥīva] *adv* there, at that place. See उपसर्ग.

**उपसर्ग** [taḥī] *n* piled up object, heap of piled objects. 2 *adv* at that place, at the same place. "taḥī nīrājānuraḥīa samai."—*gau e m* 1. 3 that is why, due to that. "cetāḥī ek, taḥī sukh hoī."—*ośkar*. 4 *pron* to him/her. "phīrī olaḥīa mīle taḥī."—*ram e m* 1.

**उपसर्ग** [taḥī] *adv* at that place, at the same place; there and then.

**उपसर्ग** [taḥīmal] See उपसर्ग.

**उपसर्ग** [tak] See उपसर्ग. 2 See उपसर्ग. 3 *part* to, up to, till. 4 *Sk* *adj* evil, vile. 5 patient, forbearing.

**उत्पत्ति** [takṣm] *A* تقسيم *n* division, partition. Its root is kṣam which means type/kind. 2 act of separating.

**उत्पत्ति** [takṣir] *A* تقصير *n* crime, offence. 2 omission, mistake. Its root is kṣar which means 'to happen'. "me bahut kinī takṣir."—*NP*.

**उत्पत्ति** [takṣa] *v* look intently. "takṣa narī paraia."—*var gau / m 5*. 2 guess, estimate. 3 consider, determine. "me teki tau sarnar jū."—*suh m 5 gunvāti*.

**उत्पत्ति** [takdir] *A* تقدیر *n* fate, destiny, luck. Its root is kedar which means to estimate.

**उत्पत्ति** [takbir] *A* تكبير *n* sense of elderliness, sense of making one feel proud, act of rising higher, excelsior. 2 chanting of "allahu akbar", recitation of "hukam sāt he."—"ram nam sāt he" prayer for the dead body; cremation of the dead body. "cū savad takbir."—*frīṣṣ m 1*. 3 chanting of excelsior/shouting loudly allahu akbar while attacking the enemy with sword in a battle. "bahi bhagoti gur ke kar ki. kar takbir turat do dhar ki."—*GPS*. 4 killing, slaughtering. "gau garib kau laga takbir karen."—*mago*.

**उत्पत्ति** [takkar], **उत्पत्ति** [takabbri] *A* تكبر *n* pride, vanity. Its root is kṛbar which means praise. "takabbar kita ablis' ne gal lanat jama."—*ṣṣnama*.

**उत्पत्ति** [takma] See उत्पत्ति. "ko takma kar he nirjas."—*GPS*. 2 *T* ف a hole for fixing a button.

**उत्पत्ति** [takmil] *A* تکمیل *n* sense of completion, perfection.

**उत्पत्ति** [takrai] See उत्पत्ति. "cahū dīar vikhe mahā takrai."—*GPS*.

**उत्पत्ति** [takrar] *A* تکرار *n* act of controverting; altercation. 2 reasoning, frivolous argument. Its root is kar which means "to attack again". 3 Some Hindi and Punjabi poets have also used takrar for rkar. "jo takrar tohr sēg kīno."

<sup>1</sup>ablis; the devil

—*GPS*.

**उत्पत्ति** [takri] *n* balance for weighing. "kar takri pakrat rahyo kesi ne kamar kripān."—*caritr 245*. 2 *adj* strong, firm, powerful.

**उत्पत्ति** [takrir] *A* تکریر *n* description, speech, discourse. Its root is karar which means "to be established".

**उत्पत्ति** [takkarar] *A* تکرار *n* act of being established. Its root is karar, which means 'position'.

**उत्पत्ति** [takla] *Sk* तलु *n* spindle; needle of a spinning wheel, with which yarn is spun and the spun yarn is rolled on it to form a skein (cop).

**उत्पत्ति** [taklid] *A* تقلید *n* act of following someone. Its root is kalad (tie a rope around one's neck).

**उत्पत्ति** [taklif] *A* تکلیف *n* trouble, discomfort. 2 disaster, difficulty. Its root is kulfat which means sorrow/displeasure.

**उत्पत्ति** [takkalof] *A* تکلیف *n* civility, civilized behaviour 2 going out of the way to show off hospitality. Its root is kalaf which means to get deeply involved in some work.

**उत्पत्ति** [takviyat] *A* تکیف *n* act of strengthening, strength, might. Its root is kuvvat.

**उत्पत्ति** [takra] *adj* strong, powerful, firm, sturdy.

**उत्पत्ति** [takrai] *n* strength, power, might, firmness. 2 alacrity, attentiveness.

**उत्पत्ति** [takri] *n* balance for weighing. "bin takri tole sāsara."—*majh a m 3*. 'The Creator, being all pervasive, does not need a weighing balance.' For this reference; see कुरान की सुन्दर ओसीआ, भाग 47. 2 *adj* mighty, sturdy.

**उत्पत्ति** [takauna] *v* estimate, assess. 2 make or cause one to see. 3 see, fix one's gaze (upon).

**उत्पत्ति** [takaja] *A* تاجیه *n* inspiration, motivation. 2 importuning/claiming certain thing. Its root is kaza which means 'order'.

**उत्पत्ति** [takavi] *A* تکیف *n* government loan or advance given to the cultivator. Its root is kuvvat.

**ਤਕਸ਼ਿਲਾ** [takṣar] a subcaste of the lowcaste Sarin Khatri. "dugardas bhalo takṣara"—BG. **ਤਕੀਆ** [takia] *A* ۲۴ *n* refuge, support. "tū meri oṭ tū he mera takia."—*gaur* m 5. "bā dhan takia tera."—*sor* m 5. 2 pillow, cushion. 3 hermitage, dwelling place. "guru ke takie namṛ adhare."—*majh* a m 3.

**ਤੱਕ** [takṣ] *n* estimate, guess, assessment. 2 a large hand-held balance of two pans. 3 vision, sight.

**ਤੱਕੁਲਾ** [takṣula] See ਤਕਲਾ.

**ਤਕੁ** [takṣ] *Skt* *n* sour lassi—milk; liquid of watery curd left after churning curd diluting it with water and skimming butter from it. This name is assigned to it because of its sour taste. It is beneficial for stomach, strengthens semen, cures sprue and diarrhoea and increases the life span of a person.

**ਤਕੁਸਾਰ** [takṣar] *n* butter.

**ਤਕੁਟ** [takṣat] *n* churning spindle; churn.

**ਤਕ** [takṣ] See ਤਕਸ਼ਿਲਾ. 2 *Skt* तक्ष *vr* cut, peel. Punjabi tacchna is derived from it.

**ਤਕਸ਼ਿਲਾ** [takṣila] *Skt* तक्षशिला (Taxila) *n* a town founded by "Taksh" son of Bharat and grandson of Dashrath. It was the capital of Gandhar state. The remains of this town can be seen near the Railway station<sup>1</sup> Taxila of North Western Railway in Rawalpindi district. Travelogues written by foreign visitors go to prove that this town was an educational centre of Buddhism. Ayurvedic doctor Jeevak of Raja Bimbsar became popular after studying Ayurved for nine years in Taxila. At the time of the conquest of Taxila by Alexander, it was ruled by Ambhi. The ruins of the town speak of its grandeur during the ancient times. Now-a-days this site is popularly known as Dherishahaan - the mound of the kings.

<sup>1</sup>Earlier this station was named Kala Sarai.

Fiehan, the Chinese traveller writes that Mahatma Buddha had donated his head to some one at this place; hence its name Takshshira, which people changed into Takshshila.

Sir John Marshall carried research and excavation in this area and discovered new facts. A museum has been set up there, where many objects found from the area are kept preserved.

**ਤਕਕ** [takṣak] *Skt* *n* a snake, son of Kadru, who bit king Prikshat and whose life was saved by sage Asteek in the grand serpent sacrificial offering made by Janmejaya. 2 Vishavkarma, god of the artisans. 3 carpenter. See ਤਕ *vr*. 4 a Khatri subcaste, known as Naag dynasty, which was inimical to Janamejaya. The Takshak dynasty ruled over India for a quite long time after the fall of Sunak dynasty. The last Takshak ruler was Mahanand

**ਤਖਕ** [takṣak] See ਤਕਕ.

**ਤਖਤ** [takṣat] *PA* تخت *n* a wooden platform to sit on. 2 royal seat, royal throne. "takṣat bahe takhte ki lark."—*maru solhe* m 1. 3 seat of the Gurus, the Guru's seat; especially the four seats: Akal Bunga, Harimandir Sahib of Patna, Keshgarh and Hazoor Sahib (Abichalnagar). **ਤਖਤਸਾਹਿਬ** [takṣatsahib] the seat of the Guru. 2 See ਤਖਤ 3. 3 There are gurdwaras in Kiratpur and Damdama, bearing this name in particular.

**ਤਖਤ ਹਜ਼ਾਰਾ** [takṣat hazara] territory around Suleman Takht (Kaisargarh) in North West Frontier Province (NWFP). See ਤਖਤ ਹਜ਼ਾਰਾ 2 a small town on the bank of Jhana (Chandarbhaga) river, which was the birth place of Ranjha, the lover of Heer.

**ਤਖਤਗਾਹ** [takṣatgah] place for the royal seat. See ਰਾਜਸਥਲੀ.

**ਤਖਤ ਤਾਉਸ** [takṣat taus], ਤਖਤਤਾਉਸੀ [takṣat-tausi]

a throne shaped like a peacock, which emperor Shah Jahan got made with jewels embedded in it. It cost rupees seven crore and ten lakh. This throne was plundered from Delhi by Nadir Shah in 1739 AD. It was broken into pieces after the death of Nadir Shah. A throne of the same type was got made by emperor Fateh-Alishah of Iran in the nineteenth century, which was inferior to the original in quality. See **साम्राज्य**.

**उत्तराखण्ड** [taxamašin] *P* **تخت‌ماشین** *adj* enthroned. 2 emperor, ruler.

**उत्तराखण्ड** [taxatpoš] floor or roof covered with wooden plank. 2 a large seat covered with wooden planks or boards. 3 a covering (cloth) to spread upon the royal seat/throne.

**उत्तराखण्ड** [takhətmall] a chief of Khadur village, who became the follower of Guru Angad Dev. 2 a priest of Guru Hargobind, who used to preach and collect tithes and offerings from the followers in Kabul. 3 a preacher-cum-collector of Nakka, predating the preaching of baptism by Guru Gobind Singh.

**उत्तराखण्ड** [taxətrəvā] *P* **تخت‌تراب** *n* a movable throne, a mobile throne; a palanquin-shaped throne of an emperor, which is used for his sojourn. 2 a large sitting platform looking like a chariot on wheels, which is used for bridegrooms from rich families as carriage accompanying the marriage party to the house of the bride's parents with great fanfare. It is generally drawn by elephants.

**उत्तरा** [takhta] *P* **تخت** *n* sawn wooden plank or board; leaf of a door. 2 a sheet of paper. 3 ladder, made of wooden planks for carrying the dead body. 4 square garden.

**उत्तरा** [təkhəti] on the throne. "təkhəti raja so bahe jə takhte laik hoi."—*var maru* / m 3. 2 in the royal assembly. "vəpəhə gəvəe apəna təkhəti nə bəsehi ser."—*oṣkar*.

**उत्तरा** [takhti] small wooden plank/board.

2 writing tablet; wooden tablet for writing.

**उत्तरा** [takhtu] a follower of Guru Arjan Dev. Earlier he had shown many feats of bravery by joining the army of Guru Hargobind.

**उत्तरापुरा** [takhtupura] See **नानकपुर** 7.

**उत्तरा** [taxtə] on the throne. 2 of the throne. See **उत्तरा**.

**उत्तरा** [taxfi] *A* **تخف** *n* shortage, deficiency. 2 act of making lighter. Its root is xif which means "light".

**उत्तरा** [taxmīna] *A* **تخمین** *n* guess, estimate. Its root is xəman meaning 'guess'.

**उत्तरा** [taxdia], **उत्तरा** [taxliyah] *A* **تخلیه** *n* solitary place, isolated place. Its root is xala which means vacuum.

**उत्तरा** [təkkəhallus] *A* **تخلص** *n* pen name of a poet or writer; pseudonym; nom de plume. Its root is xalas which means 'to like'.

**उत्तरा** [təkhən], **उत्तरा** [təkhən] *n* hewer, whittler, scraper, jointer, carpenter. 2 See **उत्तरा**.

**उत्तरा** [təkhir] See **उत्तरा**.

**उत्तरा** [tag] *n* thread, cord, string. 2 sacred thread. See **उत्तरा**. 3 *Skt* **तज्ञा** *adj* metaphysicist, possessor of spiritual knowledge. "jɪu tag age əg ərgai."—*NP*. 'as an ignorant person falls silent before a metaphysicist.'

**उत्तरा** [tagən] a prosodic foot having this syllabic arrangement: SSI.

**उत्तरा** [tagə] See **उत्तरा**.

**उत्तरा** [tagə] See **उत्तरा** and **उत्तरा**.

**उत्तरा** [tagar] *Skt* *n* a tree, found on the banks of rivers flowing through Afganistan, Kashmir, Bhutan and Konkon. It has fragrant wood from which oil is extracted. Its sawdust is used in making incense and its leaves, root, wood, oil etc are used for preparing many medicines. Its after-effect is warm and moist. It cures flatulent and rheumatic diseases. Latin name of this tree is: Valeriana Wallichii

ਤਰੀਕਾ [tacallub] *A* تعلیّب *n* sense of becoming dominant; being overpowering. 2 mis-appropriating, embezzling goods under one's charge.

ਤਗਰਾ [tagra] See ਤਗਰਾ.

ਤਗਦਾ [tagada] *n* ornament; item of jewellery. 2 In Punjabi this word is also used for takaza. See ਤਗਦਾ.

ਤਗਰ [tagar] *T* تغار *n* earthen platter. 2 mortar. 3 basin around a tree to collect water; raised boundary.

ਤਗਰੀ [tagari] See ਤਗਰੀ 3. 2 platter.

ਤਗਿ [tagi] See ਤਗ 2. 2 in the thread, in the cord. "nanak tagu na tujai je tagi hove joru." -var asa.

ਤਗੀ [tagie] get elevated, increase; multiply. See ਤਗਰਾ. "kurahu kare vinas dharne tagie" -var guj 2 m 5.

ਤਗੀਦ [tagid] See ਤਗੀਦ.

ਤਗੀਰ [tagir] *A* تغير *n* act of changing, conversion. 2 act of confiscating someone's status or estate. "marhate dakhni kie tagir." -PPP.

ਤਗੀਰੀ [tagiri] *n* state of transformation/conversion; transformation. See ਤਗੀਰ. "param dharan aru miri piri. dhare ap, de apar tagiri." -GPS. See ਤਿਤਾਲੀ.

ਤਗੁ [tagu] *n* thread, cord, string. 2 sacred thread worn by the Hindus. "tagu kapahahu kahie barmhanu vate ar." -var asa. 3 See ਤਗ 3.

ਤਗੇ [tage] gets elevated, achieves enhancement, endures, stands by. See ਤਗਰਾ. "papi mul na tage." -var maru 2 m 5.

ਤਗਰ [tagy] metaphysicist, possessor of spiritual knowledge. See ਤਗ 3. 2 possessor of divine knowledge. ਤਗ-ਗਰ.

ਤਗਨ [tacan], ਤਗਨਾ [tacana] *v* get heated in fire; be heated. 2 glare in anger. "cāḍ prācāḍ taci akhiā." -cāḍi 1.

ਤਗਕ [tachak] See ਤਗਕ.

ਤਗਣ [tachan], ਤਗਨਾ [tachna] *Sk* ਤਗਣ *v* scrape a wooden piece; shape wood, whittle wood. 2 make an idol by engraving wood or stone. See ਤਗ *vr*. 3 See ਤੱਗਣ.

ਤਗਾਹਿਤਾ [tachahna] *v* get something scraped, get cut. "ap tachavahi dukh sahahi." -var ram 1 m 1. See ਤਗਣ.

ਤਗਮੁੱਚ [tachamucch] a scraped piece; cuttings. "tachamucch tarvaran kark." -NP.

ਤਗਿਨ [tachin] ਤਗ-ਗਣ. instantly, at once, promptly. See ਤੱਗਣ.

ਤੱਗਕ [tacchak] See ਤਗਕ.

ਤੱਗਜਾ [tacchja] daughter of Takshak. 2 snake, serpent. "tacchja lajhi." -caritr 152.

ਤੱਗਣ [tacchan] See ਤਗਣ 2 *Sk* तक्षण *adv* at once; instantly, promptly.

ਤੱਗਨਾ [tacchna] scrape, pare, trim, carve. See ਤਗਨ.

ਤੱਗਨ [tacchan] at once, instantly. See ਤੱਗਣ 2. "tacchan lacchan dekz prācchan." -cāḍi 1.

ਤੱਗਮੁੱਚ [tachmucch] See ਤਗਮੁੱਚ. "gire su tacchmucchiā." -VN.

ਤਜ [taj] *n* tree of the cinnamon (cassia bark) species, which is found mostly in Malabar and East Bengal. Its leaves are named as bay leaves. Its perfume is of a superior quality and its bark and leaves are used in many medicines. Its botanic name is Laurus Cassia. Its aftereffect is dry-hot. It cures rheumatic and inflammatory diseases. It suppresses bad cold. The paste prepared by grinding it in vinegar is useful in relieving pain and in controlling inflammation. 2 See ਤਜਨਾ. 3 See ਤਜਿ. 4 See ਤਜਨ.

ਤਜਈਆ [tajaiya] *adj* renouncer, who gives up. 2 absconder, deserter. "tajaiya jyō nasat hē." -krtsan.

ਤਜਹੀਜ [tajhiz] *A* تجهيز *n* preparation, act of preparing. 2 act of preparing the coffin etc.

ਤਜਕਾਰ [tajkara] *A* تذكر *act* of mentioning. 2 a

book, which carries reference to some one.  
उसना [təjna], उसना [təjna] (*Skt* त्यज् *vr* give up, renounce). *Skt* उज्जत *n* sense of renunciation; renunciation. "Jisu simrat dukh biseraht piare! so kiū tājajai?"—*asa chōt m 5*. "gurgian egian tājai."—*sri m 3*. "tājoman te abhimanu."—*maru m 5*. "Jih bikhia sagli taji."—*s m 9*.

उसब [təjab] See उअँसुब.

उसबसुब [təjabjub] *A* بجز *n* sense of wavering; hesitation; having no conviction on an issue.

उसबा [təjarba] *A* ربا *n* knowledge achieved from experience. Its root jarab means examination/experience.

उसबेकर [təjrbekar] *adj* adept, experienced.

उसवीस [təjviz] *A* جز *n* decision, determination. 2 arrangement, management. 3 proposal, suggestion. Its root is jz meaning to pass.

उसईस [təjaɪn] causing one to renounce; to force or make some one give up. "guru pure mili pap tajaɪn."—*suhi m 5*.

उसत [təjat] renounces; gives up. "na tajat kabilas ko."—*savaye m 4 ke*. 'does not renounce Kailash'

उसतर [təjarət] See तिसतर.

उसरा [təjara] *P* رار *n* traveller. 2 new horse, not broken in yet. 3 See इसरा.

उसरी [təjari] worthy of renunciation, suitable for giving up. 2 having renounced, having given up. "kam krodh lobh moh tajari."—*suhi m 5*.

उसवुस [təjavuz] *A* جز *n* act of increase; abundance.

उसि [təji] *Skt* त्यज् *vr* renounce, give up, argue. 2 *adv* having renounced or given up. "taji apu miṭe sātapu."—*asa chōt m 5*.

उसिने [təjɪe] by renouncing, by giving up. "təjɪe āni na mile gupal."—*gōd kabir*. 'by giving up taking food.'

उसिनेले [təjɪale] let us renounce; renounce, give

up. 2 renounced. "təjɪale sarab jājal."—*gau m 5*.

उसीनु [təjɪnu] उसन See उसना. "sagal taju gagan dāuravau."—*gau kabir*. 'After giving up everything, make us run in the universe (brain's domain).'

उसीम [təjim] See उसीम. "kar ərdas təjim bakhani."—*NP*.

उसीर [təjɪr] *A* جز *n* punishment, reprimand, warning. Its root is əzər.

उसीले [təjɪle] renounced, gave up. "təjɪle banaras matī bhāi thori."—*gau kabir*.

उसीवड [təjivəṇ] *adj* renounceable, worth renouncing. "ramaia jāpahu prāṇi, an tājivəṇ bāṇi."—*sri kabir*.

उसीर [təjɪt] act of renunciation. "təjɪt lobhā."—*sahas m 5*.

उसीब [təjjab] See उअँसुब.

उट [təṭ] *Skt* तट् *vr* be high. 2 *n* a river's bank. 3 shore, beach. "təṭ tirath sabh dharti bhramio."—*sor ə m 5*. 4 Shiv, the great god. 5 *adv* near, close by, at hand. 6 This term has also been used for jhat (instantly). "təṭde bār payo."—*krisan*.

उटस्थ [təṭəsth] *Skt* *adj* living near the shore; coastal; littoral. 2 proximate situated, proximal. 3 neutral, impartial. 4 *n* facet, which is different from appearance. See उटस्थ लकठ. 5 Shiv.

उटस्थ लकठ (təṭəsth lakṣaṇ), उटस्थ लँछन (təṭəsth lacchən) *n* facet of an object, which is different from its appearance, e.g. - ignoring the facets of a person having short stature, black colour, small nose etc, we say that the person with a light-yellow turban is sitting on the roof.

उदयधर [təṭəhkhəṭəh] residing on the bank of place of pilgrimage and indulging in vices. See 'Some scholars read it thus: "ənat jvaṇ bāṇi" 'whose utterance bestows upon us infinite life.'

ਖਟਕਲਮ. "təṭah khaṭah barət puja gavan bhavan  
jatr karan sagal phal puni."—*bher m 5 pəṭal*.

ਤਟਕ [təṭək] lightning. See ਤਟਿਤ. 2 In  
Sastarnammala the word təṭək has also been  
used for təṭini i.e. stream. See ਅੰਗ 160.

ਤਟਨੀ [təṭni] See ਤਟਿਨੀ.

ਤਟਾ [təṭa] *Skt* ਤਟਾਗ *n* pond, tank, pool. "je oh  
kup təṭa devave."—*gūṭ rəvzdas*. 'get wells and  
ponds dug and give them in charity.'

ਤਟਾਕ [təṭək], ਤਟਾਗ [təṭag] pond, tank. See ਤਟਾ  
and ਤਟਾਗ.

ਤਟਿਨੀ [təṭini] *Skt n* that which has banks i.e.  
river, stream.

ਤਟੀ [təṭi] *n* river, stream. 2 bank, coast, shore.  
3 vale.

ਤਟੈਕ [təṭək] See ਤਟੈਕ.

ਤੋਟੇ [təṭte] reprimanded, warned. "jadav səbh  
təṭte."—*BG*.

ਤਡ [təṭ] See ਤਡ 4. 2 *Skt* ਤਡ *vr* rebuke, beat,  
punish.

ਤਡਾ [təṭṭa] *v* tighten, stretch. 2 spread,  
extend. "həthu təṭṭəhi gharī ghārī mōgar."—  
*var gau I m 4*.

ਤਡਾਇਆ [təṭṭaia] spread out, stretched. "aceta  
həth təṭṭaia."—*vars sri m 4*. 'Those who do not  
remember God, have spread out their hands  
for alms.'

ਤਡਿਤ [təṭit] See ਤਡਿਤ.

ਤਡਾ [təṭṭa] See ਤਡਨਾ.

ਤਡਾ [təṭa] *Skt* ਪੁਤਾਨ and *P* ५ *n* trunk of a tree.  
2 root of a tree spread under the earth. 3 *Skt*  
तनय son. "hənyo əsur ravan təṭa."—*ramav*.  
4 *Skt* डण्ड *adj* thundering, roaring. "dura əxo  
jəmahī təṭa."—*sri trilocan*. See डण्ड.

ਤਡਾਉ [təṭau], ਤਡਾਵ [təṭav] *n* tension; stress.  
2 expansion, extension. 3 tug of a tent. See  
ਤਡਾਵ.

ਤਟੀ [təṭi] *n* cord of a long and loose shirt etc,  
that keeps the dress tight. 2 ceremonial string  
tied in front of a bride's house on the occasion

of her marriage. See ਤਟੀ ਫੁਹਟੀ.

ਤਟੀਆ [təṭia] *n* stringed loincloth. 2 blouse.  
3 bra.

ਤਟੀ ਫੁਹਟੀ [təṭi chuhṭi] *v* a ceremony among  
the Hindus, performed on the occasion of a  
marriage. While riding a mare, the bridegroom  
touches the ceremonial string tied in front of  
the bride's house.

ਤਟੀ ਫੁਟਣੀ [təṭi ṭuṭṇi], ਤਟੀ ਟੋੜਨੀ [təṭi toṛni] *v*  
stretching of the body with joy or anger so  
that the strings of clothes are snapped. "məhā  
krodh uṭhyo təṭi toṛ təṭi."—*gyan*.

ਤਟ [təṭ] *Skt* तत् *n* God, the Creator. 2 *pron* he,  
she, it. "təṭ asṛayə nanək."—*sahas m 5*. 3 *Skt*  
तत *n* expansion, spread. 4 stringed musical  
instrument. "təṭ vīṇadīkā vadyā."—*amarkoṣ*.  
See ਪੰਚ ਸਬਦ. 5 air, wind. 6 father. 7 son. 8 also  
used for ਤਪੁ (hot). "barī bhayō təṭ."—*krisan*.  
9 təṭ is also used for təṭv, which means  
metaphysics. "təṭ səmdərsī sātəhu koi koṭi  
mōdhahi."—*sri m 5*. The metaphysicist or  
perfectionist is hardly one among crores. See  
ਤਤੁ. 10 element, quintessence "pāc təṭ ko təṭ  
rəcio."—*s m 9*. 11 *adv* where, there. "jətr jəu  
təṭ biṭhalu bhela."—*asa namdev*. "jəṭkəṭ pekhaṭ  
təṭ təṭ tumhi."—*gau m 5*. 12 short for təṭkal; at  
once, immediately, instantly. "hoi gəia təṭ  
char."—*dhana m 5*.

ਤਟ ਸਾਰਖਾ [təṭ sarkha] *adj* musical instrument  
like trumpet or harmonium etc. "jəṭe ghəri  
isəru bəvīa jəgətguru, təṭ sarkha gīan  
bhakhīla."—*mala namdev*. 'Shiv, Himself, does  
not utter any word, but speaks through the  
sound coming from the musical instrument.'  
ਤਟਾਹ [təṭah] *adv* likewise. "təṭah kuṭəb moh  
mīṭhya."—*sahas m 5*. 2 there, there and then.  
"jəṭah kəṭah təṭah."—*sahas m 5*.

ਤਤਕਾਰ [təṭkara] *n* list of contents in a book;  
contents, index.

ਤਤਕਾਰ [təṭkar] *onom* cracking sound, clapping



sound. "karē hathēn ko tatkar."—*caritr* 5. 2 See ਰਰਬਾਨ.

ਰਰਕਾਲ [tatkal], ਰਰਕਿਣ [tatkhin], ਰਰਖਿਨ [tatkhin] *Skt* तत्काल-तक्षण *adv* at that very time, instantly, at once, immediately. "sar sātran ke par atr lagē tatkar."—*kṛsān*. "jo jo kare thakur pahī sevaku tatkal horave."—*asa m* 5. "sāt udharav tatkhin talr."—*gōd m* 5. See ਰਰਲਿ.

ਰਰਕਿ [tatakkh] short for tatkṣaṇ at; that very time, immediately. "tatakkh pakkhre ture."—*ramav*.

ਰਰਕਜ [tatagy] *Skt* तत्त्वज्ञ *adj* possessor of spiritual knowledge. 2 *n* knower of the universe. 3 ਰਰਕ-ਜ਼ one who knows the ultimate reality.

ਰਰਕਨ [tatchan], ਰਰਕਿਨ [tatchin] See ਰਰਖਿਨ.

ਰਰਜੋਗ [tājog] *n* (state) or Yog of equipoise; state of being engrossed with the Creator through meditation per the Guru's precepts. "eso jan bixlo hē sevak jo tājog kau betē."—*kan m* 5. See ਸਰਜੋਗ. 2 essence of yog. (gist - main principle).

ਰਰਕੁੱਠ [tat-tull] *Skt* तत्तुल्य *adj* similar to that, same as that.

ਰਰਕਈ [tatathai] melody, rhythmic tune during a dance. "nāce jāg rāgē tatathai tat-thyā."—*ramav*.

ਰਰਦਰਸੀ [tadarsi] *Skt* तत्त्वदर्शिन् ਰਰਦਰਸ਼ੀ visualizer of reality. See ਰਰ 9.

ਰਰਦਰ [tatpar] *Skt* तत्पर *adj* ready, alert. 2 intelligent. 3 engrossed, involved. 4 *n* twinkling of an eye.

ਰਰਦਰਾਵਹੁ [tatparavahu] get alert, be ready. "aḡaṇ chodahu guṇ karahu, ese tatpravahu."—*asa a m* 1.

ਰਰਬਿਰਾ [tatbita], ਰਰਬਿੰਦ [tatbid] *Skt* तत्त्ववेत्ता *adj* knower of spiritual reality; one who has attained self-realisation. "sahib bhana tatbita, apār kitak sikh bhir."—*GPS*. "mokh tatbid mahi jan nirdhar hē."—*NP*.

ਰਰਬੀਰ [tatbir] See ਰਰਬੀਰ. "banjare tatbir bicari."—*GPS*.

ਰਰਬੋਡਾ [tatbeta] See ਰਰਬਿਰਾ.

ਰਰਬੋਧ [tatbodh] See ਰਰਬੋਧ.

ਰਰਮੀਰ [tāmār] See ਰਰਮਾਨ.

ਰਰਰਸ [tatras] See ਰਰਰਸ.

ਰਰਰਿੰਦ [tatvid] metaphysicist, possessor of spiritual knowledge. See ਰਰਰਿੰਦ. "gyani dhyān jo tatvid."—*GPS*.

ਰਰਾ [tata] *Skt* तप्त *adj* hot, warm. 2 bitter pungent. "ikī tate ikī bolani mīthe."—*man m* 5 *śūlī*. 3 *n* character ਰ. "tata tastu priti kari."—*bavan*. 4 pronunciation of the character ਰ.

ਰਰਾਰਾ [tatarca] *P* تارچہ *n* a type of arrow. "tū khatāg tatarco."—*sanama*. "kahir tatarce."—*ramav*. 2 javelin, spear. 3 a resident of Tatar "ture tatarce."—*ramav*. 'horses of Tatar.'

ਰਰਾਰੀ [tatari] of Tartar country; Tartar, belonging to. "nāce tatari"—*paras*. 'The Tartar horses danced.'

ਰਰਿ [tatr] *Skt* त्र *n* spread, expansion. 2 class, line, row. 3 *adj* that much, as much.

ਰਰਿਕਿਆ [tatikhia], ਰਰਿਕਿਆ [tatichia] See ਰਰਿਕਿਆ.

ਰਰਿਆ [tatima] *A* تارخه appendix.

ਰਰੀ [tati] *adj* hot, warm. "tati vau nā lagai."—*majh a m* 5.

ਰਰੀਬਾਉ [tatibau], ਰਰੀਬਲ [tatibal] See ਰਰੀਬਾਉ.

ਰਰੀਰੀ [tatiri] *n* continuous trickling of water. 2 *adv* at the same place, that very instant. "jahā pathavau jū tatiri."—*suhī m* 5.

ਰਰੀਰਾਉ [tatirau] *n* hot air, scorching wind. 2 harm, calamity. "nāh lagē tati vau jū."—*suhī m* 5 *gūṇvālī*. "citr ave osu parbrahamū lagē nā tati vau."—*sri a m* 5.

ਰਰੂ [tatu] *Skt* तत्त्व *n* essential elements of the universe, such as earth etc; quintessence. "pāc tatū mīlī kara kīnī."—*gōd kabir*. 2 the transcendental One, the Creator. "gur mukhī

tatu vicaru."—*sri am 1.3* essence, quintessence.  
 "tatu gian tisu mani pragtara."—*sukhmanu*.  
 4 butter, fresh butter. "jal mathe tatu lof adh  
 agrana."—*maru am 1*. "sahajr bilovahu jese  
 tatu na jai."—*asa kabir*. 5 reality, actuality.  
 6 adv at once, instantly. "jo piru kahe so dhan  
 tatu mane."—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਤਰੁਗਿਆਨ [tatugran] *n* knowledge of reality,  
 true knowledge. 2 self-realisation; spiritual  
 knowledge.

ਤਰੁਬੇਗਲ [tatubegal] of the possessor of spiritual  
 knowledge; of the possessor of self-realisation.  
 "tatubegal sarani pariye."—*kalr am 4. 2* See  
 ਬੇਗਲ.

ਤਰੁਯੈ [tatuyā] ਤਤ + ਯੈ Oh, you! 2 ਤਰੁ + ਯੈ this,  
 in the essential form. "subhā tatuyā acut  
 gungyā."—*sahas m 5*.

ਤਰੁਰਸੁ [taturasu] core of knowledge; essence  
 of; self-realisation. "prāṇve nama taturasu  
 ōmrutu piye."—*ram namdev*.

ਤਰੈ [tare] of the quintessence. "tare sar na jani  
 guru bajhahu."—*anādu*. 2 preaching through  
 character ਰ. "tare tamasi jaloahu mure!"—*asa  
 papi m 3. 3* to the quintessence. "kru tare  
 avigate pave?"—*ardhgosaṭr*.

ਤਰੈ ਤਰੁ [tato tatu] essence of reality, supreme  
 essence. "tato tatu mile manu mane."  
 —*ardhgosaṭr*. 2 essential reality; quintessential  
 reality.

ਤਰ [tatt] See ਤਰੁ. 2 adj wind-like, clever like  
 the air. "caryo tatt taji."—*para*.

ਤਰਸਮਾਧਿ [tatsamādhi] *n* meditation; communion  
 with the Creator through the Guru's precepts;  
 deep meditation.

ਤੱਤ ਖਾਲਸਾ [tatt khalsa] in Sammat 1771, Banda  
 Bahadur, intoxicated with power, aspired to  
 be worshipped. He established a temporal  
 seat as spiritual authority in the precincts of  
 Harimandir Sahib. Instead of "vāhiguru ji ki  
 fātehi" he began to be hailed with

"saccesahib' ki phate". The Khalsa got rid of  
 his supremacy and the Sikhs were divided into  
 two groups. Those who staunchly adhered to  
 the teachings of Guru Gobind Singh were hailed  
 as Tat Khalsa and those who followed Banda  
 Bahadur, came to be known as Bandai Khalsa.  
 Now the followers of Bandai Khalsa are very  
 few in number, but they do not have faith in any  
 religious scripture other than Guru Granth Sahib and  
 perform all rituals as per the Guru's precepts.

ਤੱਤ ਦੀ ਰਹਿਤ [tattā di rahit], ਤੱਤ ਦੇ ਗੁਣ [tattā de  
 guṇ] "ap tej bāz prithvi akasa. esi rahit rahau  
 harī pasa."—*gāu kabir*. The role of water is to  
 purify and keep every thing calm; that of fire  
 is to remain content and happy by eating  
 whatsoever is available, be it simple, meagre,  
 wet or dry, provide light to all around; the  
 attribute of air is to impart identical touch to  
 each and every one and give life to all; the  
 role of the earth is to have forbearance and to  
 provide habitation to all, while to keep balance  
 is the role of the sky.

Sanskrit scholars regard the properties of  
 the bodily elements thus:

earth's properties: bones, flesh, nail, skin,  
 small body-hair.

properties of water: semen, blood, urinal  
 excrement.

properties of fire: sleep, hunger, thirst,  
 sweat, stupor.

properties of wind: to acquire (retain),  
 thrust (push), throw, collect, spread.

properties of sky: sex, anger, shyness,  
 attachment, greed.

ਤਰੁ [tatr] *Str* adv *n* there, at that place. "jatr  
 tatr disa visa hui phelio anurag."—*japu*.  
 'pervades every where like love.'

ਤਰੁ ਗਤਿ [tatr gati] approach. 2 the same tradition,  
 'By sacche sahib, Baba Banda Bahadur meant Guru  
 Gobind Singh Sahib.

the same ritual. "tatr gate sāsarah nanak sogharakhḥ biapate."—*sahas m 5*. "tadgateh aśsarah." 'with the same momentum.'

ਤਰ੍ਹਾਕਰ [tatragat] ਤਰ੍ਹਾਕਰ there (he) came; (he) came to that place. "mīṭṭi tatragat bharam mohḥ."—*sahas m 5*.

ਤਰ੍ਹ [tatv] See ਤਰ੍ਹ.

ਤਰ੍ਹਗੁਣ [tatvguṇ] See ਤੱਤਾਂ ਦੇ ਗੁਣ.

ਤਰ੍ਹਗੁਣ [tatvgy] *Skt* तत्त्वज्ञ adj having knowledge of the essential nature; possessor of real knowledge; having knowledge of reality. 2 metaphysicist; possessor of spiritual knowledge.

ਤਰ੍ਹਗੁਣਨ [tatvgyan] See ਤਰ੍ਹਗਿਆਨ.

ਤਰ੍ਹਬੋਧ [tatvbodh] *n* self-realisation; highest spiritual knowledge. 2 true knowledge, real knowledge.

ਤਰ੍ਹਬਾਸੀ [tatvbhaṣī] adj speaking the truth; speaker of the essential truth.

ਤਰ੍ਹਮਸਿ [tatvmāsī] See ਮਹਾਵਾਕ.

ਤਰ੍ਹਮਲ [tatvmay] adj essential; not different from reality.

ਤਰ੍ਹਰਸ [tatvras] See ਤਰ੍ਹਰਸ.

ਤਰ੍ਹਵਾਦੀ [tatv-vadi] speaker of reality. See ਤਰ੍ਹਬਾਸੀ.

ਤਰ੍ਹਵੇਤਾ [tatv-vetta] See ਤਰ੍ਹਗੁਣ.

ਤਥ [tath] See ਤਥ. 2 part as that, like that. "thālā tath nirā."—*verah*. 3 adv there, at that place. "tath laṅṅ prem nanak."—*gatha*.

ਤਥਾ [tatha] *Skt* part and, as well as. "var majh ki tath sēlok mahlā 1". 2 thus, like this. 3 *n* reality. 4 faith. "gur ke sabadī tatha citu lae."—*maru m 1*. 5 limit, boundary.

ਤਥਾਸੁ [tathasu], ਤਥਾਸੁ [tathast] part ਤਥਾਸੁ; let this happen; may this occur. "kahi ke tathastu bhe ātr-dhan."—*datt*.

ਤਥਾਥ [tathac] part still; even then, even so.

ਤਥਾਪਿ [tathapi] *Skt* part even then, even so.

ਤਥਿ [tathi] adv there, at that place, there and then. "mā julāū tathī."—*var maru 2 m 5*

ਤਥੁ [tathu] *Skt* तथ fact, truth, reality. "sevak das kahro ih tathu."—*sevaye m 4 ke*. 2 gist, essence, butter. "pāḍit, dāhi biloi bhai, vīcāhu nīkle tathu."—*sor m 1*.

ਤਥੇਈ [tathēi] See ਤੱਥੇਈ.

ਤਥੇਵ [tathēv] part similarly; like that, in the same way.

ਤੱਥ [tatth] See ਤਥ. "kar tatth suṇayo."—*ramav*.

ਤੱਥਾ [tattha] *n* devoid of essence, crushed sugarcane.

ਤੱਥਿਥੀ [tatthryā], ਤੱਥੇਈ [tathēi] See ਤੱਥੇਈ. "tūṭ tal tatthryā."—*ramav*.

ਤਥਿ [tathy] See ਤਥ.

ਤਥਿਗੁਣਨ [tathy-gyan], ਤਥਿਬੋਧ [tathy-bodh] real knowledge, essential knowledge, spiritual knowledge. See ਤਥ.

ਤਦ [tad] adv then, at that time, at that moment. "nanak sātīguru tad hi pae."—*var bīha m 3*. 2 *Skt* तद् adj he. 3 aforesaid. 4 worth considering. 5 grasped. 6 *n* the ultimate Reality.

ਤਦਹੁ [tadahu] adv then. "tadahu hor nā koi."—*var guj 1 m 3*.

ਤਦਕਾ [tadka] since then. See ਤਦ. "rījak dia sabh-hu kau tadka."—*sevaye m 4 ke*, 'since the time they were begotten.'

ਤਦਗੁਣ [tadguṇ] *Skt* तद्गुण (divine quality) This figure of speech is used when one acquires the quality of the company one keeps, after giving up one's own merit.

Example:

māha bīkhadi dusāṭ apvadi te pūit sāgarē.  
adhām cōḍali bhāi brahamṇi sudi te srestāre.  
—*asa m 5*.

tum cāden ham īrād bapure sāgi tumare basa,  
nīcrukh te uc bhāe hā gādhi sugādhi nīvasa.  
—*asa ravīdas*.

nīrmaibhāe ujāl jōgavat bahurī nā hovatkaro.  
—*sar m 5*.

sursarīsālī kīrtī barunī re,  
sāijān karat nāhī panī

surā apavitr nātu evar jā re,  
sursari milat nahī hoī anā.  
—mala ravidas.  
cādanvas bāṇaspatī sabh cādan hove,  
asādhātu rkdhatu karsāg parās dhove,  
nadia nale vahre mīl gāg gāgove,  
patitudharaṇ sadhusāg papāmal dhove.  
—BG.

સરનીર [tadnār] *Skt* adv *n* after that, afterwards, then.

સરપિ [tadapī] *Skt* part even then, yet, still. "tadapī dhīra na ae."—hajare 10.

સરબિર [tadbir] *A* طرحه *n* plan, scheme, design. 2 attempt, remedy.

સરબીસ [tadrij] *A* درجہ working in order of precedence.

સરુપ [tadrup] *Skt* સરુપ *adj* similar to that, resembling that. See રૂપ.

સરવત [tadvat] *Skt* તદ્વત *adj* like that, similar to that. 2 exactly as it was before.

સર [tada], સરહી [tadau], સરહી [tadar] *adv* then, at that moment, at that instant. See તર. 2 See તિહારી.

સરકાર [tadakar] *Skt* *adj* of the same size, similar to that. 2 replica of the same shape.

સરપિ [tadapī], સરપી [tadapī] See સરપિ.

સરકાર [tadarak], સરકાર [tadarok] *A* تحقيق *n* investigation of an accident. 2 arrangement to avoid accident. 3 punishment, penalty. "je ne tadarak dīhū tīr tī."—NP.

સર [tadī] *adv* then, at that time. "na tadī gorakh, na machīdo."—maru solhe m 1.

સરિન [tadin] સર-સિન that day, on the same day. "bīraṇ nam tīh tadin kahayas."—rudr. See સિરન.

સરી [tadi] See સર. 2 See સરી.

સરુપ [tadua] *n* a creature that catches other animals with its sucker-bearing arms, octopus. See સરુપ. "jālī kūcar tadua bādhīro."—naṭ m 4. 'In the water, the elephant was caught by

an octopus.'  
સરી [tade], સરી [tado] *adv* at the same time, at that moment. "dubidha tade binasi."—maru m 3. See સર.

સરસર [tadār] See સરસર.

સરી [taddi] *A* سري *n* oppression, cruelty. 2 *A* سري *act* of quarreling. 3 crossing one's limit. 4 rebuke, reprimand.

સરપિ [tadypī] part then, that moment. See સરપિ.

સરનીર [tadnār] See સરનીર.

સરિન [taddhi] *Skt* तद्धित *n* (in grammar) a kind of suffix. It is of five types:

(a)patronymic indicating the relation of progeny, devotee etc. as- Dashrath from Dashrathi, Shaivite pertaining to Shiv, Ramanandi relating to Ramanand etc.

(b)subjective or nominative indicating the profession or object of a subject as - gadddivan from gaddi; lakarhara from lakri; vanjara from vana etc.

(c)abstract indicating the ideas or qualities, for example - murakhpuna from murakh, dhithai from dhith; ucai from ucce; kethorta from kethor etc.

(d)diminutive indicating deficiency or lack of something, for example khatreja from khatri, musla from muslim; derogatory of Khatri and Muslim respectively.

(e)qualitative indicating qualities/characteristics of something e.g. mala from mal; thāda from thād; guṇvan from guṇ; sukhdaik from sukh etc.

સર [tan] *Skt* तन् *vr* expand, spread, stretch. 2 *n* progeny, offspring. 3 wealth. 4 *P* تن *n* body, torso. "tan suca so akhie jis mahī sacanau."—al m 1. 5 *Skt* तन son, progeny. "kūmi jāl mahī tan tisu bahārī."—asa dhāna. 6 *Pkt* company, companionship. "ghar kī nārī urāhī tan lagi."—suhi ravidas. "daya chima tan

priti."—*hājare* 10. 7 from. "kripa drisāṭi tēn jahī nrharho."—*copal*.

ਤਨਵੀਰ [tānūr], ਤਨਵੀਰਾ [tānūrā], ਤਨਵੀਰਾ [tānūrā]  
*Skt* ਤਨਵੀਰ *n* ear-rings; ornament for the ears of women. "upma tahī tēnūr ki surāj si he suddh."—*kṛtsn*. "kōn tanūrē kamṇi."—*BG*.

ਤਨਵੀਆ [tānāia] *Skt* ਤਨਵ son. "kahū ke tēnāia he nā."—*gyan*. 2 *adj* stretching. 3 See ਤਨੀਆ.

ਤਨਵੀਆ [tānāia] *A* *ḥ* cancelling/refuting, refutation, cancellation.

ਤਨਵੁਖ [tānūkh] *n* a very fine muslin-like cloth specially prepared for the rich people. 2 a poet, resident of Lahore, who was a disciple of Guru Gobind Singh. He translated Panchtantar into Hindi - viz:

"tānūkh khātri basē lahor,  
 karānurekh ayo thābhār,...  
 sāmēt sātrah sē iktāis,  
 orāṅgzebi sēn sāttais,  
 hīctit lai katha anusari,  
 barnat hi aīr lēgi piari,...  
 pācīātr ik grāth he tāte kahi sudhar...

kahit kahit gun haryo brahma,  
 ik tīl tāko māram nā paya,  
 sekh sahas phanī nam ucari,  
 ganat ganat tīh āt nā aya,  
 idadik sur nār munī jete,  
 heret heret sēbē hiraya,  
 so guru gobind ātarjami,  
 pragaṭ dāras sāgati dikhaya,...  
 kalijug mahī bhayo guru gobind,  
 jā sām dūsar or nā koi,  
 riddhi riddhi dou dāṭhādhē,  
 nī basur tīh agya joi,  
 mukati bād ayā tīh mahī,  
 tākal ko karē su hoi,  
 tānūkh hor dāras dekhat hī,  
 dehu dāras dukh rahē nā koi."

<sup>1</sup>The jahūsi sēn 27, means 27<sup>th</sup> year since the coronation of Aurangzeb.

See ਪੰਚਤੰਤ੍ਰ.

ਤਨਹ [tānha] *P* *af* *adj* alone, lonely.

ਤਨਕ [tānak] See ਤਨਿਕ.

ਤਨਕੀਹ [tānkih] *A* *ḥ* *n* search, exploration. Its root is *n*ਕਧ meaning to extract from the innermost.

ਤਨਕਾਹ [tānkhah] *P* *af* *n* salary; monthly or annual fixed pay. 2 *xa* religious punishment, penalty as per religious code.

ਤਨਕਾਹਦਾਰ [tānkhahdar] a salaried servant; an official employed on salary. 2 *xa* deserving religious punishment. "pratkal satsāg nā jāva. tānkhahdar vāh bādē kahavē."—*tānāma*.

ਤਨਕਾਹਨਾਮਾ [tānkhahnama] a scripture written by a devoted Sikh based on a dialogue between Guru Gobind Singh and Bhai Nand Lal. It depicts in detail those acts, the performance of which subjects a person to religious punishment.

ਤਨਕਾਹੀਆ [tānkhahia] *adj* punishable on account of opposing the Sikh congregation; deserving religious punishment.

ਤਨਖਾਹ [tānkhah] See ਤਨਖਾਹ 1.

ਤਨਾਜ [tānaz] *A* *af* sarcasm, taunt.

ਤਨਜੀਮ [tānjīm] *A* *af* *n* sense of organising, managing. 2 act of stringing (pearls etc). 3 framing by-laws of an organisation.

ਤਨਾਜ਼ੁਲ [tānazzul] *A* *af* suggestive of fall or decline.

ਤਨਤ੍ਰਾ [tāntrā] *Skt* ਤਨਤ੍ਰਾ *n* protector of the body; armour, coat of mail. "pāhīre tāntrā phirē tāhī bir."—*cāḍī* 1.

ਤਨਦਿਹੀ [tāndihī] *P* *af* *n* applying the body; labour, hard work. 2 effort, attempt.

ਤਨਦੁਰੁਸਤ [tāndurust] *P* *af* *adj* having a sound body; free from disease; healthy.

ਤਨਦੇਹ [tāndeh] See ਤਨਦਿਹੀ. 2 See ਤਨਦੇਹ.

ਤਨਨਾ [tān-nā] (*Skt* *tan* *vr* expand, extend). *v* tighten, stretch. "cālē tānke tāniā"—*kṛtsn*. 'marched after tightening the strings of their

dresses.' 2 expanding the warp, stretching. "tān-na bun-na sabbh tājro he kabir."—*gūj kabir*. "ham ghari sut tanahi nit tana."—*asa kabir*.

**ਤਨਮਹਿ** [tānmahī] *Skt* तन्मय *adj* absorbed, engrossed. "tin bhi tannmahī manu nahi pekha."—*gāu a kabir*. 'never saw the mind merged fully with the soul.' 2 within the body.

**ਤਨਮਯ** [tanmay] See **ਤਨਮਹਿ** 1.

**ਤਨਮਾਤ੍ਰ** [tānmatr] *Skt* तन्मात्र *n* (according to Sankhy) pure form of five elements viz vocable word, touch, appearance, pleasure, fragrance.

Per the evolutionary concept, grandeur evolves from nature, arrogance from grandeur that further generates sixteen elements, ie, five sense organs; five organs of action; five pure forms of the bodily-elements and one-mind. "prakṛiti mul māhtatv upava āhēkar tannmatr banava."—*NP*.

**ਤਨਮਾਤ੍ਰਾ** [tānmatra] See **ਤਨਮਾਤ੍ਰ**.

**ਤਨਮੈ** [tānme] *adj* identical, engrossed, absorbed. See **ਤਨਮਹਿ** 1.

**ਤਨਯ** [tanay] *Skt* *n* son, who enables his dynasty to flourish further; male child. See **ਤਨ** 1.

**ਤਨਯਾ** [tanya] *Skt* *n* daughter, who makes her dynasty flourish further; female child. See **ਤਨੀਯਾ**.

**ਤਨਯਿਧੁ** [tānripu] *n* enemy of the body; cheat. —*sanama*. 2 ailment. 3 evil, immoral.

**ਤਨਰੁਹ** [tānrūh] *Skt* तनुरुह *n* tiny hair grown from the pores of the body. "tānrūh khare tarover jal."—*GPS*. 'Like a large number of trees in the jungle, grew the bodily hair.'

**ਤਨਾ** [tana] stretched, spread, expanded. See **ਤਨਨਾ**. "sagel pasara tum tana."—*maru solhe m J*. 2 *n* expansion, spread. "sagel samagri jaka tana."—*sukhmānī*. 3 *P* tree trunk. 4 root of a tree spread under the earth. 5 also used for

"'is tēn mahī manu ko gurmukhī dekhe"—*majh m J*.

tanay, meaning son. 6 etymological tana means dhan ie wealth. "saraṇisāhai sātāh tana."—*maru solhe m J*. wealth of saints.

**ਤਨਾਵੀ** [tanav] *n* tension. 2 pull.

**ਤਨਾਈ** [tanai] got stretched, got extended. "puria ek tanai."—*gāu kabir*. See **ਗਾਨ ਨਵ**.

**ਤਨਾਸੁਖ** [tanasuk] *A* تناسخ *n* in the sense of exchange; transmigration of the soul from one body to another. See **ਅਵਤਾਰਮਨ**.

**ਤਨਾਜਾ** [tanaja] *A* تناجا *n* sense of quarrelling, dispute, controversy.

**ਤਨਾਨੀ** [tanānā] to the bodies. "prachede tanānā."—*gyan*.

**ਤਨਾਬ** [tanab] *A* تانب *n* cord, lace, brace. 2 stretching strings fixed to a musical instrument like the drum 3 60 yards long iron chain for measuring a field.

**ਤਨਾਲ** [tanāl] *A* تانال *n* act of catching, act of gripping. 2 sleeve of gold or silver at the sheath of a sword having hasp and staple for fastening the sword to the waist. The end-point of the sheath touching the sword's tip is called mānāl. In Sindhi it is called tāhnāl. "jis ke lage mānāl tanālā"—*GPS*. 3 *A* نعل sole of a shoe 4 horse-shoe, iron-plates fitted to a horse's hoof.

**ਤਨਾਵ** [tanav] See **ਤਨਾਬ**. 2 tension; sense of stretching.

**ਤਨਾਵਲ** [tanavāl], **ਤਨਾਵੁਲ** [tanavul] *A* تناول *n* act of catching; act of gripping. 2 act of putting morsel in one's mouth, act of eating.

**ਤਨਿ** [tanī] due to the body. "mānī tanī jāpie bhagvan."—*kalī m J*. 2 within the body. "jitū tanī namū na upjē se tēn hohī khvar."—*prabha m I*. 3 to the body. "nam bina tanī kichū na sukhavē."—*prabha m I*. 4 on the body. "jitū tanī paiahi nanka, se tanū hovahī char."—*var asa*. 5 of the body. "jog jūgati tanī bhed"—*jāpu*. meaning knowledge of khaṭcākṛ etc.

ਭਨਿਕ [tanik] *adja* bit, a little, much less.

ਭਨਿਕਾਦਿ [tanichadi] ਤਨ - ਇੱਕਾ - ਆਦਿ act of fulfilling desire to nourish the body. "anik dokha tanichadi pure."—*dhana m 5*.

ਭਨਿਕਾ [taniza] See ਭਨਾਕਾ.

ਭਨੀ [tani] stretched, tightened. 2 strong, intense.

"tori na tuṭe chori na chuṭe esi madho khīc tani."—*bzla m 5*. 'such is the intense desire.'

3 *n* strings/laces of a dress, stretching cord.

"kabe tani ko bādhān karē."—*GPS*. 4 See ਭਨੀ.

ਭਨੀਆ [tania], ਭਨੀਯਾ [taniya] daughter, female child. See ਭਨਾਕਾ. "janmī taniya sumatī prabina."—*NP*. 2 See ਭਨੀਆ.

ਭਨੁ [tanu] *Sk* *n* body. "tanu dhanu apen thapiō."—*dhana m 5*. 2 skin. 3 *adj* thin, diluted. 4 less. 5 soft. 6 beautiful. 7 *S* *n* stomach, abdomen. 8 also used for tanay i.e. son. "guru ramdas tanu sarabme saheji cādoā tanu."—*saveye m 5 ke*.

ਭਨੁਕ [tanuk] *adja* little, a bit.

ਭਨੁਜ [tanuj] tanu + ja *n* son born of the body.

ਭਨੁਜਾ [tanuja] *n* daughter born of the body.

ਭਨੁਕੁ [tanutr], ਭਨੁਕੁਟਾ [tanutraṇ] armour, coat of mail. See ਭਨੁਕੁਟਾ.

ਭਨੁਕੁਟਨੀ [tanutraṇnī] *n* army with armours. —*sanama*.

ਭਨੁਕੁਟਨੀ ਰਿਪੁ [tanutraṇnī ripu] *n* enemy of the army. i.e. rifle.—*sanama*.

ਭਨੁਦੇਹ [tanudeh] parts of skin [tanu] and body (deh) like abdomen etc. "bhanē hethu peru tanudeh."—*japu*. for elucidation of this term. See ਭਨੁ 2 and 7.

ਭਨੁ [tanu] *Sk* *n* body, physique. 2 son. 3 cow. 4 water.

ਭਨੁਕਾ [tanuka] *n* a bit of straw, straw. "dāṣan tanuka pakrayo he."—*hanu*. 'made him hold grass between the teeth.'

ਭਨੁਜ [tanuj] son, male child See ਭਨੁਜ. "sri harirai tanuj."—*GPS*.

ਭਨੁਜਨੀ [tanujanī], ਭਨੁਜਾ [tanuja] daughter. See—

ਭਨੁਜਾ.

ਭਨੁਰ [tanur] *A* *n* oven, hearth. "tan na tapai tanur jru."—*s farid*.

ਭਨੇ [tane], ਭਨੇ [tane] son. See ਭਨਾਕਾ. "hardastane guru ramdas."—*saveye m 4 ke*. "tin tane ravidas dasan dasa."—*mala ravidas*.

ਭਨੀਯਾ [taneya] *adj* who stretches. 2 *n* son, male child. "kahū ke taneya he na maya jāke bhaya kou."—*gyan*. 3 daughter, female child.

ਭਨੇ [tano] son. "prasidh tejo tano."—*saveye m 3 ke*.

ਭਨੋਕਾ [tanoka] See ਭਨੁਕੁਟਾ.

ਭਨੀ [tanvi] *Sk* woman of nimble limbs.

ਭਪ [tap] *Sk* तप् *vr* get hot, burn, meditate, repent, shine, suffer. 2 *n* fast observed for serious contemplation of self; meditation. "tap mahi tapisaru grihāt mahi bhogi."—*sukhmani*. "tirath dan daya tap sājem."—*33 saveye*. 3 fire. 4 heat. 5 summer. 6 fever. See ਭਾਪ. 7 splendour, excellence. "devan ke tap me sukh pavē."—*cādi 1*. 8 *Dg* month of Magh.

ਭਪਸ [tapas] *Sk* *n* sun. 2 moon. 3 bird. 4 *Sk* तपस् nerve-racking act like a fast etc; meditation. 5 principles, rules. 6 religion. 7 month of Magh. 8 See ਭਪਿਸ.

ਭਪਸਚਰਯਾ [tapascarya] *Sk* तपश्चर्या *n* act of meditating; meditating vigorously.

ਭਪਸਤਪੀ [tapastapi] *adj* one who does meditation vigorously; ascetic.

ਭਪਸਪਤੀ [tapaspati] *adj* lord of ascetics, revered ascetic. "agastī adī je bade tapaspati bisekhī."—*akal*. 2 *Sk* तपस्वति *n* Vishnu. 3 lord of heat; sun. See ਸਿਤਸਪਤੀ.

ਭਪਸਾ [tapas], ਭਪਸਿਆ [tapasia] having meditated. "dane nēki tapas?"—*gujjudev*. 2 *n* meditation. See ਭਪਸਾਕਾ. "anik tapasia kare shākar."—*sukhmani*.

ਭਪਸੀ [tapasi], ਭਪਸੀਆ [tapasia], ਭਪਸੀਅਰ [tapasiah] *adj* ascetic; who does meditation. "tapasi tapahi rata."—*sri a m 5*. 2 *n* ascetic. "sāniasī

tapsiah."—*savaye m 3 ke. 3 meditation, penance. "tapsi karika dehi sadhi."*—*maru m 5.*

ਤਪਸੀਵਰਿਨ [tapsid-dil] *P* تپیدل *adj* in mental turmoil, emotionally perturbed. See ਤਪਸੀਵਨ.

ਤਪਸਯਾ [tapasya] *Skt n* practice of meditation, penance. 2 month of Phagun.

ਤਪਸ੍ਵ [tapasv] *Skt* तपस्विन् *adj* practitioner of meditation. 2 *n* ascetic.

ਤਪਣਾ [tapna] *v* get hot, emit heat. 2 meditate. 3 be jealous.

ਤਪਣ [tapat] *adj* hot; heated up. "tapat karaha bujhigara, guri sital namu dio."—*maru m 5.* 2 *n* heat, combustion, burning. "tapat mahi [hādhi vartai."—*sukhmāni.*

ਤਪਤੀ [tapatni] possessor of the river Tapti — earth.—*sanama.* See ਤਪਤੀ.

ਤਪਤਾਊ [taptau] *n* feeling of heat due to meditation; hardship of meditation. "asākh puja asākh taptau."—*japu.*

ਤਪਤਾਪਨ [taptapan] *v* meditate, do penance. "taptapan puj karavego."—*kan a m 4.* "tap tapan puji karavego." See ਤਪੁਜ.

ਤਪਤਾਲੁ [tapталu] See ਤਪੁ.

ਤਪਤਿ [tapati] *Skt* तपति *n* heat, fire, burning. "tapati na ketahi bujhe."—*brha chāt m 5.*

ਤਪਤੀ [tapti] *Skt n* per Mahabharat and Bhagwat', daughter of the sun, who was born from the womb of Chhaya and was married to king Sambaran of the lunar dynasty. Then it flowed in the guise of a stream in the southern region. It has many names as Tapni, Tapti, Shyama, Kapila, Sanka, Tara and Tapi. It rises from the mountain range of Satpura (Gonana Hills) and ultimately falls into the Arabian sea after covering a distance of about 436 miles. The city of Surat is situated on its banks. "tapti nadi tir tih behe. surajsuta tahf jg kaha."—*caritr III.* See ਜਨਮ 336.

<sup>1</sup>See ਤਪਤਤ ਸਭੰਧ 5, a 19

ਤਪਦਿਕ [tapdikk] See ਦਿੱਕ

ਤਪਨ [tapan] *Skt n* heat, hotness, blaze. 2 sun. 3 summer. 4 sunlight. 5 a plant called Calotropis procera. 6 a tree and its fruit *L* Semecarpus Anacardium.

ਤਪਨਤਪੁ [tapantapu] *adj* supreme meditation; principal meditation "tapantapu gurgian."—*asa ravides.*

ਤਪਨਾ [tapna] *v* get heated, become hot, be hot. 2 practise meditation. 3 be jealous or envious. 4 *n* heat, hotness. "gurusasi dekhe lahijai sabhi tapna."—*g5d m 4.*

ਤਪਨੀ [tapni] See ਤਪਤੀ.

ਤਪਨੀਯ [tapniy] *Skt n* gold, aurum. "rāg tapniy samana."—*GPS.* 2 datura, thorn-apple. 3 *adj* fit for heating.

ਤਪਨੁ [tapnu] sense of performing meditation. See ਵਰਤੁ. 2 See ਤਪਨ.

ਤਪਰ [tapar] *adv* only then, that is why. "cāraṇ tapar sakyath."—*savaye m 3 ke.*

ਤਪਲਾ [tapla] *n* earthen pot with a wide opening in which food is cooked. 2 See ਤਕਲਾ.

ਤਪੜ [tapar] *n* palliasse made from straw, matting of straw. 2 thick woven sheet of jute, sack. "taparjhar vichar."—*BG.* 3 land covered with layers of straw, land lying fallow over a long period. 4 shoe made from woven straw-strings, slipper.

ਤਪਤੀ [tapri] small mat, matting of a small size. See ਤਪਤ.

ਤਪਾ [tapa] *n* ascetic, hermit. "tapa na hove sdrahu lobhi."—*var gau I m 4.* See ਤੁਰ. 2 a village in Barnala division of Patiala state, which is now a railway station on Bhatinda-Rajpura line. Guru Tegbahadur visited this village while he was preaching in the Malwa region. Maharaja Karam Singh got constructed a pucca gurdwara and donated some land to this holy place. The priest is a Sikh.



ਤਪਾਉ [tapau] *n* heat, blaze, act of getting heated.

ਤਪਾਉਸ [tapaus] See ਤਪਾਵਸ. 2 See ਤਪਿਸ਼.

ਤਪਾਉਣਾ [tapauṇa] *v* heat. "tən nā tapāi tənur jīu."—*s farid*.

ਤਪਾਕ [tapak] *P* تپاك *n* zeal, fervour. 2 elation; impulse. 3 delight; exultation.

ਤਪਾਨ [tapana] See ਤਪਾਉਣਾ.

ਤਪਾਵਸ [tapavas], ਤਪਾਵਸੁ [tapavasū] *n* justice, fairness, justness. In ancient times there used to be an ordeal i.e. a test to find guilt or innocence. The accused persons were required to put hands in boiling oil, to lift red-hot iron balls with hands or enter flames of fire. Those who could endure such a test were declared innocent while those who were unable to tolerate this torture were held guilty. This term is derived from this practice. See ਦਿਵਤ 9.2 *A* قيس investigation, inquiry, inquest, judgement. "gala uparī tapavasū na hoī."—*var gāu I m 4*. "kamī uparī hoī tapavasū."—*varsar m I*.

ਤਪਿ [tapī] after heating up; after getting hot. "tapī tapī khapē bahutū bekar."—*dhana m I*. 2 from meditation.

ਤਪਿਆਣਾ [tapiana], ਤਪਿਆਨਾ [tapiana] ਤਪ-ਅਯਨ, place for practising meditation. 2 a holy place on the bank of a pucca tank near Khadur, where Guru Angad Dev used to practise meditation. See ਖੜੁਰ.

ਤਪਿਸ਼ [tapis] *P* تپش *n* heat, hotness, blaze, radiation.

ਤਪੀ [tapi], ਤਪੀਆ [tapia] *n* ascetic, practitioner of meditation. "tāpia hovē tapu karē."—*suhi m I*. 2 in Dingal dialect, it means the sun.

ਤਪੀਸ [tapis], ਤਪੀਸਰ [tapisar] lord of the ascetics, the principal ascetic. "tapisar jogia tirāthū gavanu karē."—*sri 3 m 5*.

ਤਪੀਦਨ [tapidan] *P* تپيدن *v* get hot.

ਤਪੁ [tapu] See ਤਪ. "tirāthu tapu dāta dātu danu."—*jpu*. 2 *Skt* adj heated, hot. 3 *n* fire. 4 sun. 5 enemy, foe.

ਤਪੇਸ [tapēs] lord of ascetics; principal ascetic  
ਤਪੇਦਾਰ [tapedar] *S* chief of a taluka (cluster of villages), chief of a pargana; one who has control over a tappa (taluka).

ਤਪੋਧਨ [tapodhan] *Skt* *n* one who regards meditation as his only wealth; ascetic. "des phirro kar bhes tapodhan."—*akal*.

ਤਪੋਨਿਧਿ [taṇonidhi] *Skt* *n* ascetic. See ਤਪੋਧਨ.

ਤਪੋਥਨ [tapoban], ਤਪੋਥਨ [tapovan] *Skt* *n* a jungle for a meditator to reside. 2 a jungle, in which meditation can be practised with proper rites. 3 a particular forest in Vrindavan, near Cheerghat.

ਤੱਪਾ [tappa] *n* region, territory. See ਤਪੇਦਾਰ.

ਤੱਪੇਦਾਰ [tappedar] chief of a pargana; chief of an area. See ਤਪੇਦਾਰ. "saddē un tāhī tappedar."—*PPP*.

ਤਪੁ [tap] See ਤਪਤ

ਤਪੁਮੁਦ੍ਰਾ [tapmudra] mark on the body made with a heated seal. as in Dwarika, the Vaishnavs have scar marks of conch shells. 2 In earlier times slaves were also marked.

ਤਫ [taf] *P* تاف *n* heat, hotness. 2 light, illumination. 3 malodour. 4 See ਤੁਫ਼.

ਤਫਸੀਦਨ [tafsidan] *P* تفسيد get heated, be hot.

ਤਫਸੀਰ [tafsir] *A* تفسير *n* explanation, commentary, exegesis. 2 the exegesis of Koran in particular Its root is fasar, meaning explication.

ਤਫਸੀਲ [tafsil] *A* تفصيل *n* act of distinguishing; act of analysis, act of explaining distinctly. Its root is fasal i.e. to separate.

ਤਫਤੀਲ [taftis] *A* تفتيش *n* investigation, search.

ਤਫਰਕਾ [taferka] *A* تفرق *n* sense of being distinct; discord, disagreement.

ਤਫਰੀਹ [tafrih] *A* تفرح *n* amusement, merriment, happiness, joy.

ਤਫਰੀਕ [tafrik] *A* تفرق *n* act of separating; act of showing difference.

ਤਫਵੀਜ [tafvi] *A* تفويض *n* act of entrusting; custody. Its root is faj, which means handing

over.

ਤਰਕੀਬ [taphaut], ਤਰਕੀਬਤ [tafavat] *A* تفریق *n* distinction, difference. "pāre taphaut mit he nahī."—*GPS*. 2 part of a song or a hymn between burdens or refrains; separation. Its root is *fat*, which means to pass away.

ਤਰੀਕ [taphik] See ਤਰੀਕ਼.

ਤਰੀਕ [taphāg] See ਤਰੀਕ਼.

ਤਰ [tab] *adv* then, at that time. "tab aroḡ jāb tum sāḡi basto."—*sar m 5*.

ਤਰਾਸ਼ [taba] *A* طبع *n* disposition, temperament, nature.

ਤਰਸੁਮ [tabassum] *A* تسميم *n* smile, quiet laughter without producing any sound. *Skr* स्मयन. See **II**.

ਤਰਾਹ [tabah] See ਤਰਾਸ਼. 2 *adj* then, at that time. 3 *adv* there and then.

ਤਰਕ [tabak] See ਤਰੀਕ਼. 2 *A* بلخ *n* people, country, region. "tabak cōdahī jānī."—*sāloh*.

ਤਰਕਾ [tabka] See ਤਰਕ 2.

ਤਰਦੀਲੀ [tabdili] *A* تبديل *n* act of changing, conversion, transformation, transfer.

ਤਰਾਰ [tabar] *P* تبر *n* battleaxe; a broad sharp edged axe with a long helve. "tupak tabar aru tir."—*sānām*. See ਸਸਤ੍ਰ.

ਤਰਾਰੁਕ [tabarruk] *A* تبرک *n* act of getting bounty. 2 an object that bestows bounty. 3 consecrated food offered to a deity. 4 consecrated food bestowed by a saint.

ਤਰਬਲ [tabal] *A* تبل *n* large drum, wardrum. "tribbat jāi tabal ko dīno."—*carrtr 217*.

ਤਰਬਲਗ [tablag], ਤਰਬਲਗੁ [tablagu] *adv* till then, by that time. "tab lag garabhjoni mahī phirta."—*sukhmani*. "tablagu dharamraī der sājī."—*sukhmani*.

ਤਰਬਲੀ [tabalci], ਤਰਬਲਬਾਜ਼ [tabalbaz] *n* a bowl shaped like a kettledrum. 2 *P* تبل باز *one* appointed to beat a large kettledrum; one who beats a wardrum. "tabalbaz bicar sabad sunāza."—*var majh m 1*. In this context,

tabalbaz means "the true Lord". 3 wardrum mounted on horseback. "tabalbaz ghūghrar"—*paras*. 'war drum bearing tinkling bells it.'

ਤਰਬਲ [tabla] *A* طبل *n* a pair of one-sided drums comprising one bass and the other with tenor sound, used to create rhythm in Indian music and dance; the one on the right is marked while that on the left is plain on which flour is applied.

ਤਰਾ [taba] See ਤਰਾਸ਼. 2 See ਤਰਾ.

ਤਰਾਸ਼ੀਰ [tabasir] *A* ترشیر *Skr* तरशीर *n* bamboo sugar—a siliceous concretion formed on some kinds of bamboo trees. Its latent effect is cold-dry. Many physicians use it in medicines. It strengthens the heart and the mind, cures liver ailments. It stops loose motions combined with blood and vomit caused due to syphilis. It cures heat-burns and ulcers in the mouth etc. It quenches thirst.

ਤਰਾਹ [tabah] *P* تار *adj* destroyed, ruined, devastated.

ਤਰਾਹੀ [tabahī] *P* تار *n* devastation.

ਤਰਾਕ [tabak] *A* طاق *n* big platter.

ਤਰਾਪ [tabap] ਤਰ - ਆਪ yourself. "sagāl purakh ko bhekh tabap banāio."—*carrtr 129*.

ਤਰਾਰ [tabar] *P* تار *n* dynasty, lineage. 2 See ਤਰਾਰ.

ਤਰਾਲੀ [tabali] *adj* beater of a kettledrum (war drum). "cōḡā pan tabali."—*cāḡī 3*. 2 at the beat of kettledrum.

ਤਰੀਅਤ [tabiat] *A* طبیعت *n* mood, mind. 2 disposition, nature, habit.

ਤਰੀਬ [tabib] *A* طبيب *n* a doctor who cures ailments.

ਤਰੀਬੀ [tabibi] *P* ਤਰੀਬਤ cure, treatment "sāḡiguru pura karē tabibi."—*BG*.

ਤਰੀਬਤ [tabiyat] See ਤਰੀਬੀ.

ਤਰੇ [tabe] See ਤਰਾਸ਼. "tūḡ tabe."—*akāl*. 2 *adv* then; there and then.

ਤਰੇਲਾ [tabela] *A* تريلة *long* rope to tie horses with. 2 horse-stable, mews. See ਅਸਬਲ.

ਤਬੇ [tabe] See ਤਬੇ.

ਤਬੋਲ [tabol] *Skt* ताम्बूल betel; betel leaves. "bhau sigar tabol ras bhojan bhau karex."—*var suhi m 3*.

ਤਬਹਕਾ [tabhakṇa] *v* be startled, shudder with sudden fear.

ਤਬੀ [tabhi] *adv* only then. 2 for this reason, that is why.

ਤਮ [tam] (*Skt* तम *vr* feel suffocated, feel tired, get nervous). *n* evil propensity. "raj tam sat kal teri chāra."—*maru solhe m 1*. 2 darkness, gloom. "tam agrian mohat ghup."—*bile am 1*. 3 sin. "agrian binason tam heran."—*majh dinren*. 4 ire. 5 ignorance. 6 hell. 7 blackness, darkness. "tam sāsaru cāran lagi tērie."—*mūdavan m 5*. 8 *su* used to form superlative degrees of adjectives: sublime, extreme. e.g. "priyatam", 'sublime beloved'. Compare it with Arabic word *atamm*.

ਤਮਾਰੀ [tamari] enemy of darkness — sun. 2 light.

ਤਮਾਧ [tam-ādhi] *adj* darkest, having maximum darkness. "tamādhi kup te udhare namu."—*gaur chāt m 5*. 'on the darkest well.'

ਤਮਸ [tamas] *Skt* तमस *n* evil propensity. 2 darkness, blindness.

ਤਮਸਾ [tamsa] *Skt n* a river, which originates in Garhwal region and merges with river Jamna near the border of Sarmaur. 2 a tributary of river Sarayu in Avadh region, flowing through Azamgarh, which merges with Ganges near Bhulia. 3 a river flowing in the territory of Riva state (CP). It finds mention, in chapter 114 of Matasyapurāṇ. Some British authors mention Tamsa river as Tonse. 4 Some chauvanistic geographers intent on proving the origin of everything in Sanskrit books infer that Tamsa is the name of the famous river "Thames" in England.

ਤਮਸੀਲ [tamsil] *A* تامل practice of giving

examples; illustration, precedent.

ਤਮਸੁਕ [tamassuk] *A* تمسك act of taking support; seeking support. 2 agreement.

ਤਮਹਰ [tamhar] *n* destroyer of darkness — sun. 2 moon. 3 lamp.

ਤਮਹੀਦ [tamhid] *A* تهميد act of spreading. 2 initiating of a topic. 3 preface, introduction, preamble, foreword.

ਤਮਕ [tamak] *n* evil propensity. 2 anger 3 short for tamaknat. See ਤਮਕਨਤ. 4 *Skt* a kind of asthmatic disease, which causes a patient to feel very thirsty and perspire all the more.

ਤਮਕਨਤ [tamaknat] *A* تكمات *n* greatness, dignity. 2 arrogance, pride. Its root is muknat, which meaning "might".

ਤਮਕੀਨ [tamkin] *A* تكمين *n* dignity. 2 respectability, honour.

ਤਮਕਾ [tamga] *T* تمغا *n* a token representing particular status/honour; medal.

ਤਮਚਰ [tamcar] *Skt* तमचर *adj* that which moves in the dark. 2 *n* burglar. 3 owl. 4 demon. 5 per Shastammala, moon that moves during the night. See a 980.

ਤਮਚਾਰੀ [tamcari] See ਤਮਚਰ. 2 See ਤਮਚੁਤ.

ਤਮਚੁਰ [tamcur] See ਤਮਚੁਤ.

ਤਮਚਰ [tamtar] See ਤਮਚਰ.

ਤਮਤੇਜ [tamtej] *n* that which appears bright in the dark: star, planet. "bhanu ude lakh sabh hi tamtej padhare."—*ramav*. 2 glowworm, lightning bug, glowfly.

ਤਮਨਾ [tamanna] See ਤਮਨਾ.

ਤਮਰਾਰਸੁਰ [tamrarasur] ਤਮਰਾਰ - ਅਸੁਰ blind demon. "hanhō tamrarasur."—*rudr*. See ਅੰਧਰ.

ਤਮਰਾਲੀ [tamvali] *Dg n* dark night. See ਤਮੀ.

ਤਮਾ [tama], ਤਮਾਉ [tamaui], ਤਮਾਇ [tamar], ਤਮਾਈ [tamai] *A* تملع *n* greed, desire, avarice. "vada data tilu na tamai."—*jeppu*. "tis no tilu na tamai."—*ram a m 3*. 2 *Skt* तम night. 3 *Skt* तम desire; interest. 4 See ਤਮਾਇ.

ਤਮਾਸ਼ਬੀਨ [tamasbin] *P* تماشبين *n* spectator. 2 one

who visits a harlot.

**तमसा** [tamasa] *A* तम n act of moving; act of involvement. 2 show for entertainment; amusing scene. "kautek koḍ tamasa."—varjet. 3 While explicating "cācalcit na jaṛ tamasa", Bhai Santokh Singh interpreted tamasa as a house of harlots.

**तमाकु** [tamaku], **तमाखु** [tamakhu] *P* तमा *A* तमा Pg tobacco *Sk* तमाखु and तमा.¹ L. Nicotiana tabacum.

It is a native herb of America and there its name is tobacco. Travellers from Europe took it to other countries along with its original name. It became popular in Europe in 1560 AD and the Portuguese traders brought its seed to India in 1605 AD and made it popular throughout the country.

The Muslims regard the use of tobacco as a sin, so smoking is prohibited in the mosques. The Wahabi Muslims, in particular, refrain from smoking.

In Sikhism, there is a complete ban on the use of tobacco and it is termed, as jagatjuṭh — refuse of the world, bikhya — illusory and gāda dhum — filthy smoke. "jagatjuṭh te rahīye dur."—GPS. "bikhya kirīya bhaddēn tyago."—GV 10. "gādadhum bās te tyagahu. aṛi galanī is te dhar bhagahu."—GPS. "kutṭha hukka caras tamaku... in ki or nē kab-hu dekhe."—praṇottaṛ bhai nāḍlal.

**तमाका** [tamaka] *T* तमा *P* तमा n buffet, slap, smack, spank. "lepni sīgh ke ik hatahu tamaka."—GPS. 2 swoop or quick assault. "asvaran dāl hve samudai, ek tamaka raṅ ko marahu."—GPS. 3 *T* तमा pistol. "kaḍhī kamār te hanyo tamaka."

¹Some scholar are of the view that tobacco plant is not of Indian origin, hence it does not carry any name in Sanskrit; but it is not true. Everyday we find that many new words are coined and enter into the dictionaries of each language.

—GPS.

**तमाम** [tamam], **तमामी** [tamami] *A* तम and तम *adj* complete, whole, entire. 2 finished, ended.

**तमामुल्लुजु है** [tamamulruju he] —japu. one who attracts others towards himself; one who turns others towards himself.

**तमारी** [tamari] *Sk* तम *n* तम — अरि, foe of darkness — sun. 2 light. 3 lamp.

**तमल** [tamal] *Sk* तम *n* blue-coloured flag; night; an evergreen tree about 20-25 feet high, often to be seen near the hills of comparatively low height and also on the bank of Jamuna river. Its fruit is sour in taste, which ripens during the rainy season. It has many medicinal properties, according to Ayurved. Its botanical name is xanthocymus pictorius. 2 bay leaf; leaf of cassia or cinnamon. 3 Several authors regard tamal as tamaku, but there is no reference to it in the ancient scriptures.

**तमलपत्र** [tamalpatri] *n* leaf of tamal tree i.e. of Xanthocymus pictorius. 2 tobacco. See तमल 3. 3 leaf of cassia or cinnamon, bay leaf.

**तमि** [tami] in the dark. 2 due to darkness. 3 *Sk* तम *n* night, nightfall. 4 attachment, ignorance. 5 turmeric, curcuma longa.

**तमिस** [tamis] See तमीर.

**तमिख** [tamix] *Sk* darkness. 2 ire. 3 according to Bhagwat, hell, which is pitch dark.

**तमिपति** [tamipati] *Sk* lord of night — moon. "tural te tamipati ko tarat."—GPS. See तमीपति.

**तमी** [tami] *Sk* तम *n* turmeric, curcuma longa. 2 night, nightfall.

**तमीर** [tami] *Sk* तम *n* lord of night — moon.

**तमीर** [tami] *Sk* तम *n* wanderer in the night — thief. 2 owl. 3 demon.

**तमील** [tamiz] *A* तमी *n* power of discrimination; reason, judgement. 2 knowledge of the mysterious. "tamijul tamame."—japu. 3 civilisation.

कर्मपत्र [tamapatr] *Skt* *n* lord of the night – moon. “ghrīyo tamapatr tam karmāno.” –*NP*.

कर्म [tamur] See कर्म. 2 See कर्म.

कर्म [tamura] See कर्म.

कर्म [tamesar] *Skt* ताम्रसर *n* copper calcinated by Ayurvedic methods; calcinated copper, copper ash, copper oxide. 2 extract of copper.

कर्म [tame] See कर्म and कर्म. “tyag tame sabh dhamen ki.” –*krisan*.

कर्म [tamogun] *Skt* *n* third of the illusory world leading to darkness. 2 ignorance. 3 ire.

कर्म [tamoghn] *Skt* *n* कर्म + हृ eradicator of darkness – sun. 2 moon. 3 fire. 4 lamp. 5 knowledge. 6 the true Master.

कर्म [tamomari] *Skt* *n* that which shines like a jewel in darkness; glowworm; lightning bug. 2 glittering jewel.

कर्म [tamor], कर्म [tamol] *Skt* ताम्रल *n* betel leaf; leaf of betel plant (Piper betel). “kajal har tamol ras.” –*bar maru* 2 *m* 5. 2 gift and cash given by relatives on the occasion of marriage ceremony are also called by this. This word suggests that this meagre gift is given for buying betels.

कर्म [tamak] See कर्म.

कर्म [tamaca] pistol. See कर्म.

कर्म [tamāna] *A* ८ *n* wish, desire, longing. Its root is mana, which means to guess.

कर्म [tay] *A* ८ *adj* completed, finished. 2 certain, decided, settled. 3 *Skt* तय *vr* defend, advance.

कर्म [tayammam] *A* ८ *n* act of being pure; cleaning of organs with soil or sand, if water is not available, before performing prayers etc is allowed in the Muslim faith. 2 search, exploration, seeking.

कर्म [tayar] *P* ८ *adj* proper, appropriate, suitable for work. 2 prepared, ready for work. 3 present. 4 hefty, stout, robust.

कर्म बर कर्म [tayar bar tayar] See कर्म बर कर्म.

कर्म [tayari] *n* readiness; idea of being ready See कर्म.

कर्म [tayā] *pron* their. “tayā marbe kaj bisak hakare.” –*gurusobha*. 2 See कर्म.

कर्म [tar] *Skt* *n* toll charged for crossing a river. 2 act of swimming, or floating. 3 fire. 4 way, path. 5 speed, gait. 6 tree. tar and taru are both Sanskrit words. “tar tarī apvitr kari manir re.” –*mela ravidas*. 7 *Skt* तर् a roller

for rolling cloth on. “chochi nah tū nahi nikse, na tar rahi urjai.” –*gau kabir*. Here tar stands for a pack of breaths. 8 *H* oblong green fruit of a species of cucumber grown in summer. *L* cucumis stivus. 9 *adv* below, under. “hevar upari chahr tar.” –*s kabir*. “sital jal kije sam ora. tar upari dekar behu sora.” –*GPS*. 10 part by, with. “ja tar jecch kinar asuran ki sabh ki kriya hirani.” –*paras*. 11 *Skt* and *P* suf used with

adjectives, shows their comparative degree as in sudhtar, bihtar e.g. purer, better. It is a suffix for forming comparative degree of adjectives. “jan dekhan ke tarsuddh bane.”

–*kalki*. ‘became suddhtar means became purer (more pure).’ “dukh daladu bhān tar.”

–*var sar* *m* 5. 12 *P* ८ *adj* wet, soaked

13 fresh. 14 clean. 15 tied.

कर्म [tarai] floats, swims.

कर्म [taraiya] *adj* swimmer. 2 *n* galaxy, stars.

“kanh bhayo sas suddh mano sam rajat gvarani tir taraiya.” –*krisan*.

कर्म [tarai] *adv* below, under. “ayam bahe jamuna tarai” –*krisan*.

कर्म [taras] *n* pity, mercy. 2 *Skt* flesh. 3 *P* ८ fear, terror, fright. *Skt* तार. “na taras jval.”

–*gau ravidas*. “khasamu pachani taras kari jla mahi.” –*asa kabir*. 4 *Skt* तार desire, wish; aspiration. “sidh sadhik tarasahi.” –*dhana* *m* 3. 5 thirst, attachment, longing. 6 ocean, sea. 7 ship, fleet. 8 sun. 9 *A* ८ *n* frivolity.

10 evil.

ਤਰਸਣ [tarsaṇ] *Skt* तर्षण *n* thirst, longing. 2 desire, aspiration.

ਤਰਸਣਾ [tarsaṇa] *v* be thirsty. 2 to desire, long for. See ਤਰਸਣ. "nēn mahīje tarasde."—*var maru* 2 *m* 5.

ਤਰਸਣ [tarsaṇ] See ਤਰਸਣ. "tarsaṇ kau danu diḥ."—*kalī* 2 *m* 4. 'Give to the needy and the desirous.'

ਤਰਸਣਾ [tarsaṇa] See ਤਰਸਣਾ. "umag hū tarasna."—*kan* *m* 5.

ਤਰਸਾਉਣਾ [tarsauna] *v* frighten, cause panic. 2 make one long for; enhance the need.

ਤਰਸੀਦਨ [tarsidan] *P* ترسیدان *be* afraid, get frightened.

ਤਰਸੁ [tarsu] See ਤਰਸ.

ਤਰਸੈ [tarsō] third day, coming third day, day next to the day after tomorrow.

ਤਰਹ [tarah] *adv* below, under. 2 *A* तरह *n* kind, sort, manner. 3 plan, scheme, method. 4 problem; verse given to complete a poem. 5 base; basis; foundation.

ਤਰਕ [tarak] *Skt* तर्क *vr* talk, shine, doubt, argue. 2 *n* idea, thought. 3 reasoning, argument, logic, sarcasm. "tarak naca."—*dhana namdev*. 4 *Skt* तर्क a kind of wolf *E* Hyena. "kol sase nakule tarkē gan"—*GPS* 5 *A* ترک renunciation "duni surag sukh dou tarko. man jz moh lipay na ur ko."—*NP*. 6 detachment, indifference. "upji tarak digāber hōa."—*bxla* 2 *m* 4. 7 *H* onom snapping sound. "tarki he tani."—*krzsān*. 'the string of the dress snapped.'

ਤਰਕਸ਼ [tarkaṣ] *P* ترکش short for tirkaṣ. *n* quiver. "tarkas tir kamaṇ sāg."—*ari* *m* 1.

ਤਰਕਸ਼ਬੰਦ [tarkasbād] *n* warrior bearing a quiver.

ਤਰਕਸ਼ਾਸਤ੍ਰ [tarkaśāstra] *Skt* तर्कशास्त्र *n* logic, science of reasoning.

ਤਰਕਣ [tarkēṇ], ਤਰਕਨ [tarkēṇ] *Skt* *n* process of reasoning, discussion, controversy. 2 casuistry. "ved sāstrā kau tarkēṇ laga tātjog nā pachane."—*asa* *m* 5

ਤਰਕਨਾ [tarakna] *v* snap, break, crash. See ਤਰਕ 7. 2 fry, parch. 3 argue, utter sarcasm See ਤਰਕਣ. 4 prick, pierce, prickle. "bāṇā ari kī tarki mān me."—*krzsān*. 5 See ਟੁੱਕਣਾ.

ਤਰਕਬਿਦਯਾ [tarakvidya] knowledge of logic, science of reasoning See ਤਰਕਸ਼ਾਸਤ੍ਰ

ਤਰਕਾ [tarka] *n* dawn, morning time. 2 fry; pan-fry; process of parching something in hot ghee 3 *A* ترک left out material. 4 property/wealth of a person, left behind at the time of his/her death.

ਤਰਕਾਰੀ [tarkarī] See ਤਰਕਾਰੀ 3.

ਤਰਕਾਰੀ [tarkarī] *n* cooked vegetable. 2 vegetable, that can be cooked. 3 *Skt* तर्कारी pumpkin, cucurbit, bottlegourd.

ਤਰਕੀਬ [tarkib] *A* ترکیب *n* sense of uniting. 2 effort, scheme. 3 construct 4 concordance, union 5 method

ਤਰੱਕੀ [tarakki] *A* ترقی *n* sense of rising up; progress, promotion.

ਤਰਖ [tarakh] See ਤਰਕ 4.

ਤਰਖਾ [tarkha] *n* wave, surge. "mān sāt sādā rīn te tarkha"—*NP*. 2 longing, thirst. 3 desire, aspiration.

ਤਰਖਾਨ [tarkhan] *n* log scraper; carpenter. 2 *P* تارخان a designated royal officer, who is respected and is exempted from appearance in court for any crime committed by him. 3 holder of a medieval title signifying command over 5000 soldiers.

ਤਰਗਸ [targas] See ਤਰਕਸ.

ਤਰਗੇ [targe] See ਤਰੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਤਰਾਜ [taraj] *Skt* तर्ज *vr* blame, frighten, reprimand, ridicule. 2 *A* تراز *n* shape, form. 3 form, manner. 4 custom, tradition. 5 construct, structure. 6 gun's wooden stock, obtained from a tree. See ਤਰਜ ਬਾਸਨੀ.

ਤਰਜਨ [tarjan] *Skt* तर्जन *n* act of reprimand, threat. 2 anger, ire. See ਤਰਜ.

ਤਰਜਨੀ [tarjanī] *Skt* तर्जनी *n* that finger which is

raised while reprimanding; finger closer to the thumb; forefinger.

ਤਰਜ ਬਾਸਨੀ [tarāj basnī] *n* gun mounted on a wooden stock obtained from a tree. "mor sipar bhiḍ sēkr nā tarāj basnī."—*GV 10*. 'the gun (bullet) cannot pierce the shield held by me.'

ਤਰਜੀ [tarjī] threat, warning. See ਤਰਜਨ. "harī kī chetīā tarjī hē."—*cāḍī 1*.

ਤਰਜੀਹ [tarjih] *A* تَرْجِيْهُ *n* sense of dominating. 2 importance.

ਤਰਜੁਮਾ [tarjuma] *A* تَرْجُومَة *n* translation.

ਤਰਾਹ [tarāḥ] *Skt n* act of crossing a river; swimming. "ohī jā apī dūbe, tum kaha tarāḥar."—*var brha m 1*. 2 plank floating on the water; boat. 3 salvation, emancipation. "praṇī tarāḥ ka ī hē suāv."—*sukhmānī*. 4 paradise, heaven.

ਤਰਾਨਤਾਰਾ [tarāṇtarāṇ] *adj* who liberates like a ship. "tarāṇtarāṇ prabhū tero nau."—*ram m 5*. 2 See ਤਰਨਤਾਰਨ.

ਤਰਾ [tarā] *v* swim. 2 cross by swimming. 3 acquire salvation. See ਤਰਣ.

ਤਰਾਹਿ [tarāḥī] *Skt n* sun. 2 ray. 3 copper. 4 a wild plant of the sandy region — *calotropis procera*. 5 *adj* going hurriedly.

ਤਰਾਹੀ [tarāḥī] *Skt n* boat, canoe, dinghy. 2 See ਤਰਾਹੀ.

ਤਰਾਹੂ [tarāḥū] See ਤਰਾਹ and ਤਰਾਹ. "tarāḥū duhela bhēra khin māhī."—*asa chet m 5*. 2 youthfulness, youth. 3 See ਤਰਾਹ.

ਤਰਾਹੀ [tartarī] or ਤਰਾਹੀ [tarutari] *Skt* तर्तरीक *n* boat, canoe. "harī kīratī tarutari."—*gūj m 4*. 2 *adj* crossing over. "tarutari mānī namu su citi."—*gau m 1*.

ਤਰਤੀਬ [tartīb] *A* تَرْتِيب *n* placement of objects at their respected places; arrangement in a given order; system, order. Its root is rutba, which means status.

ਤਰਵੱਲ [tarvalla] *n* fearful shivering; disturbance;

disorder.

ਤਰਦੀਦ [tardid] *A* تَرْدِید *n* act of refuting, denial.

ਤਰੱਦੁਦ [taraddud] *A* تَرَدُّد *n* arrival and departure.

2 anxiety, worry. 3 effort, remedy.

ਤਰਨ [tarān] See ਤਰਣ. 2 See ਤਰੁਣ.

ਤਰਨਤਾਰਨ [tarāṇtarān] See ਤਰਣਤਾਰਣ. 2 a holy place fourteen miles north of Amritsar railway station in the same district. There is a railway station in Tarn Taran also. Guru Arjan Dev purchased land belonging to villages Khara and Palasur for rupees one lakh and fifty seven thousand and got a tank dug on Vaisakh 17, Sammat 1647.<sup>1</sup> The town was founded in Sammat 1653 and brick kilns were set up to supply bricks for strengthening the tank and building the temple. Amiruddin, son of Nuruddin, forcibly took away the bricks and used them for the construction of an inn and his own houses.<sup>2</sup> In Sammat 1823, Sardar Jassa Singh Ramgarhia demolished these buildings and got built two sides of the tank. The other two sides were got built by Maharaja Ranjit Singh through Mota Ram. Kanwar Nau Nihal Singh paved concrete on the flooring in the circumambulation and also got built the minaret (tower). An elegant gurdwara stands on the bank of this holy tank.

There is a home for lepers established by Guru Arjan Dev. This is why Tarn Taran is also named as "dukhnīvarān", eradicator of sufferings.<sup>3</sup> A fief (estate) worth Rs. 4664 per annum has been allotted to this holy place

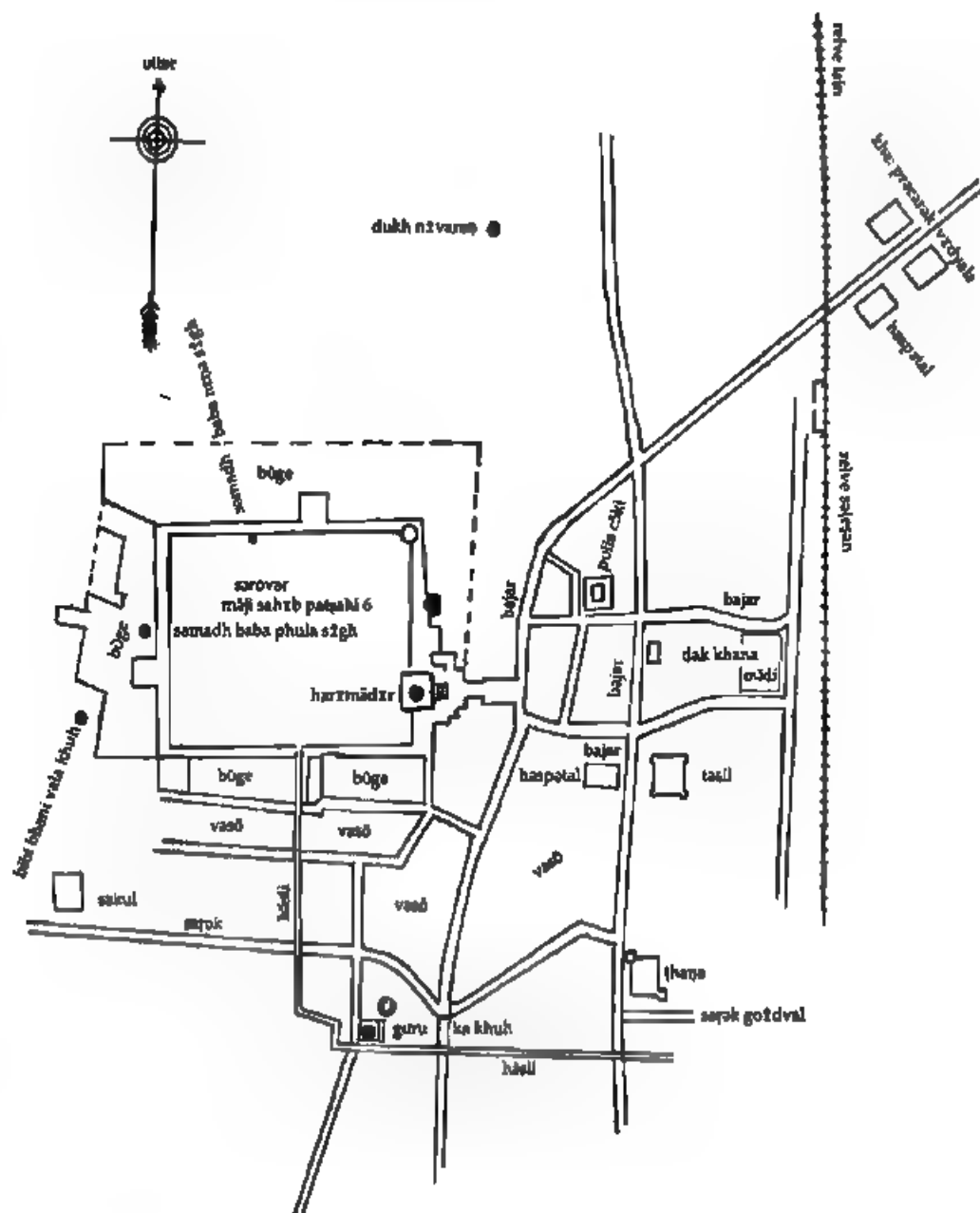
<sup>1</sup>The tank is 999 feet long and 990 feet wide.

<sup>2</sup>Noorandi village, which was founded by Amiruddin's father, is situated at a distance of three miles from Tarn Taran.

<sup>3</sup>It is highly regrettable that the Sikhs could not manage this institution established for the welfare of the lepers so it went under the control of Christian preachers who are maintaining it excellently.

nəksə tərən tarən

naṣan gurdvara-----◆



### MAP OF TANNIARAN





**DARVAR SAHIB – TARNTARAN**

since the period of the Sikh rule. Two shops are also the property of the gurdwara. An annual income of approximately rupees 40,000 comes from the offerings to this shrine.

There is Manji Sahib within the circumambulation. Guru Arjan Dev used to supervise the construction of the holy tank and Guru Hargobind would address the religious congregation here. The well got dug and constructed by Guru Arjan Dev named "guru ka khuh" is situated about one furlong south of the town. Here also stands Manji Sahib to commemorate the arrival of the Master. The well named "bibi bharu vala khuh", got dug in memory of the Guru's respected mother, is another sacred place here.

A religious congregation held on every new moon day, but one held on Bhadon's dark half is of special importance and is celebrated with great fervour.

ਤਰਨਵੰਤ ਅਰਿ (tarandāt arī) *n* killer of youthfulness – old age; its enemy – nectar (amrit). –*sanama*.

ਤਰਨਰਾਜ ਚੌਦ (tarānraj chōd) is also called *samanka*. It is characterised by four feet, each foot having ra, ja, ga, śiṣ, śi, ś. or alternately seven characters in guru laghu order.

Example:

chad subhr saṁ ko,

lag hē akaj ko. –*kalki*.

ਤਰਨਾ (terna) See ਤਰਣਾ. "na terna tulha ham budesi." –*asa paṭi m 1*.

ਤਰਨਾਪੋ (tarnapo) *n* youthfulness, *Skt* तारणाय young age, youth. "tarnapo bikhian siu khorio." –*ram m 9*.

ਤਰਨੀ (taranī), ਤਰਨੀ (taranī) *n* boat, canoe, dinghy "tarnī bighna salitapati ki." –*NP*. 2 See ਤਰੁਣੀ and ਤਰੁਨੀ. 3 *Skt* sun.

ਤਰਪਣ (tarpan), ਤਰਪਣੁ (tarpanu), ਤਰਪਨ (tarpan)

*Skt* तर्पण *n* act of satiating. In the Hindu religion, an act of offering water with hand or spoon along with the chanting holy hymns in order to propitiate deities and forefathers. "ādhia tarpanu karahi gatri." –*sor m 3*.

ਤਰਪਾ (tarpa) *Skt* तर्पा *n* shame, shyness. "tarpa karkar uce nā guru dhig ban." –*NP*. 2 prostitute. 3 *adj* ashamed, abashed.

ਤਰਫ (taraf) *A* طرف *n* direction. 2 side, edge. 3 *adj* partiality. "taraph jine sathbhai de." –*var suhi m 2*.

ਤਰਫਦਾਰ (tarafdar) *A* طرفدار *adj* partisan; supporter.

ਤਰਫਨਾ (taraphna) *v* writhe, wriggle in pain.

ਤਰਫਰਾਤ (tarphrat) *adv* writhing. "tarphrat prithvi paryo." –*ramav*. 2 writhes.

ਤਰਫਾ (tarpha) *adv* from, from the side of "mukh ujāl gurmukhi tarpha." –*prabha m 4*. 2 fluttered.

ਤਰਬ (tarab) *n* strings in a sitar etc, below the main playing strings, which help in the generation of their respective notes. 2 act of swimming, floating. "bhaujāl tarbie." –*asa m 5*.

ਤਰਬੂਜ (tarbuz), ਤਰਬੂਜਰ (tarbuzah), ਤਰਬੂਜ (tarbuz) *Skt* तरबुज *P* ترنجور or ترنجور *n* watermelon. *L* Citrullus Vulgaris. The aftereffect of watermelon is cold and wet. It cures ailments of the liver. It is also useful for curing diseases caused by syphilis. Watermelons grown in arid lands (irrigated only by rain water) are superior in taste and quality.

ਤਰਬੋ (tarbo) *n* act of swimming, swimming.

ਤਰਬਰ (tarbhar) *onom* sound of words in quick succession. "tarbhar par sar." –*ramav*. 'Arrows came in quick succession.'

ਤਰਮਿਲ (tarnim) *A* ترميم *n* act of repairing, repair, reparation.

ਤਰਰਾ (tar-ra) See ਤਰਾਰਾ and ਤਰਰਾ.

ਤਰਲ (taral) *Skt* adj playful, volatile. 2 unstable. 3 fluid like water; liquid. 4 shining. 5 *n* necklace, that heaves on the breast. 6 diamond.

7 horse. 8 iron. 9 honey bee.

**ਭਰਲ ਜੁਆਣੀ** [taral juāṇi] *adj* blooming youth.

See ਭਰਲ. "kuhkanī kokila taral juāṇi."—*vaḍ chāt m l*.

**ਭਰਲਾ** [tarla] *n* liveliness, restlessness. 2 dilution, fluidity; sense of thawing.

**ਭਰਲਨਯਨ** [taralnayan] a prosodic meter having four feet, each foot marked by four syllables i.e. ||, ||, ||, ||.

Example:

dhar man dharam kirat kar,  
kabahu na gemanahu parghar,  
nījam lakh jag sabhi nar,  
gurnat nīymān anūsar.

**ਭਰਲਾ** [tarla] *n* cringing entreaty; supplication; act of imploring. 2 *Skt* concentrated extract obtained by boiling barley; sap (thickened water) after barley is boiled in it. 3 wine. 4 acerbic liquid. 5 honeybee. 6 fluid-like; that has fluidity. See ਭਰਲ. "tarla juāṇi apī bhāṇi."—*vaḍ m l*.

**ਭਰਵ** [tarav] *n* sole; bottom of a foot. "tarav cēran par bīsphoṭ sēghan."—*GPS*.

**ਭਰਵਰ** [tarvar] *Skt* ਭਰਵਰ *n* a large and elegant tree. 2 tree. "tarvar phule bēn hārē."—*bāsāt e m l*. "tarvaru kara pākhi mānu."—*oṣkar*. 3 *adj* beautiful tree.

**ਭਰਵਰ ਬਿਰਖ ਬਿਰੰਗ ਬੁਢਿਅੰਗਮ ਘਰ ਪਿਰੁ ਧਨ ਸੋਹਾਈ** [tarvar birakh birāṅg bhuṛāṅgam gharī pīru dhan sohāṅg]—*ser m l*. 'Trees, animals, birds, snakes feel happy when it rains; the wife regards herself lucky when her husband is at home. i.e. all who are malevolent, thick-witted, unwise, renunciants, egoists gain bliss by acting upon the Guru's precepts.'

**ਭਰਵਰਿ** [tarvari] on the tree. "tarvari pāchl pāc."—*oṣkar*. See ਪੰਜ ਪੰਥੀ. 2 to the tree.

**ਭਰਵਰੀਆ** [tarvarīa] *adj* armed with a sword;

'This name is due to the quality of iron being sensitive to the presence of magnet.

carrying a sword. "haṭṭhe tarvarīe hākarā."—*oṣkar*.

**ਭਰਵਰੁ** [tarvaru] See ਭਰਵਰ.

**ਭਰਵਾ** [tarva] See ਭਰਵ.

**ਭਰਵਾ ਭਰ** [tarva tar] *adv* under the foot, below the shosole. "bāhi rī bhāt rāhi tarva tar."—*cāḍl l*. 'So flourished the sword that it stopped only below the foot i.e. it sawed the whole body.' 2 *adj* thoroughly soaked, inundated.

**ਭਰਵਾਯਾ** [tarvaya], **ਭਰਵਾਯੋ** [tarvayo] *adj* upside down, inverted, overturned, topsyturvy. "lāṭke nā sīr tarvayo hve garābh bic."—*GPS*.

**ਭਰਵਾਰ** [tarvar], **ਭਰਵਾਰਿ** [tarvari] *Skt* ਭਰਵਾਰਿ *n* that which prevents the advance of the enemies; sword, sabre, scimitar.

"asī kripān khāḍo khāṛag sēph teg tarvar."—*oṣkar*.

līlām ७ harīdar bādri hālabbī pāṭa,  
maṇsāhi khāḍa dhop una teg tārno,  
mīsiri nīvazxanī guptī jūnābbixanī,  
xīlmanī xurāsānī katti teca kārno,  
sēph gujrātī āgrezi ७ dudāmi rusī  
makki hī dudhārī tyōhi dāt nam dhārno,  
gurda phīrozxanī māgrābī ७ sīrohi  
"bhanu" kavī eti tarvari jāti bārno.

**ਭਰਾ** [tara] See ਭਰਵ. 2 *P* ੧੭ to thee. "bhujhī nanak bādīkhalas tara."—*maru solhe m l*. 3 past tense of tarāṇ, swam.

**ਭਰਾਉ** [tarau] *n* act of swimming, act of floating. 2 decline, descent. 3 ਭਰਾਉਂ ਰੋਊਂ I swim.

**ਭਰਾਉਣ** [taraut] *n* wetness, moisture, humidity, dampness, being moist. 2 greasiness, oiliness.

**ਭਰਾਉਣੀ** [tarauṇī] or **ਭਰਾਉਣੀ** [tarvūṇī] an ancient town under police station Batana, in tehsil and district Karnal. The boundary wall of the town shows that it was a royal place in the ancient times. Within the boundary wall, there is a gurdwara in memory of Guru Tegbahadur to the north-east of the habitation. It stands only

as a structure. Land measuring about ten vighar has been allotted to the gurdwara. It is less than a mile away from Trauri railway station in the north-west direction. Raj Lachmi of Prithvi Raj Chauhan disappeared at this place. See ਸਰਾਹੀਦੀਨ.

**ਤਰਾਹਿਟ** [taraiṇu] *adj* helping one to swim, helping one to cross (a river). 2 *n* liberation, salvation. "harinam taraiṇu."—bher m 4.

**ਤਰਾਹੀ** [tarai] *n* area around the foothills, which always remains wet. 2 a hill's downward slope.

**ਤਰਾਸ** [teras] See ਤਰਸ. 2 *Skr* तरस् *n* ship, raft. "satsāgati mil taras."—kan m 4. 3 *P* تراش scrap, act of scrapping. 4 structure, plan.

**ਤਰਾਸਿ** [terasī] with the help of a ship; by a boat. "xu bhauplu tare terasī."—sri m 1. See ਤਰਸ 2.

**ਤਰਾਸ਼ੀਦਨ** [terasīden] *P* تراشیدن cut, scrap, trim.

**ਤਰਾਹਿ** [tarahi] swims, floats. 2 helps in swimming, helps one to swim/float, liberates. 3 swim, help to swim. "ap tarahi sāgi tarahi."—var kan m 4. 4 See ਤਰਾਹਿ.

**ਤਰਾਕ** [tarak] See ਤਰਾਕ. "laj ki bel tarak tuji."—krīsn. 2 See ਤਰਾਕ.

**ਤਰਾਕਾ** [taraka] See ਤਰਾਕਾ.

**ਤਰਾਕੀ** [taraki] *n* expertise in swimming. 2 *adj* swimmer, expert in swimming. "har japi taraki."—dhana m 4.

**ਤਰਾਜੀ** [taraji], **ਤਰਾਜੁ** [taraju] *P* ترازو *n* balance with two pans. "ape kāda ap taraji."—sor m 4. "sacu taraji tolu."—sri a m 1.

**ਤਰਾਜਾ** [tarajha] *adj* desirous of liberating.

**ਤਰਾਜੀ** [taraji] See ਤਰਾਜੀ. "nirmal sital suddh taraji."—BG. 'absolutely pure, fully pure.'

**ਤਰਾਤ** [tarat] enables to swim, helps to cross over. 2 *Skr* तृत *adj* protected, safeguarded.

**ਤਰਾਤਰ** [taratar] *onom* in quick succession. "goli tir taratar bārkhat."—GPS. 2 thoroughly soaked, wet.

**ਤਰਾਤਰੀ** [taratari] *xa adj* excessive. e.g. "taratari

gappa." 2 *n* a dish cooked with lavish amount of ghee, food enriched with fat.

**ਤਰਾਤਿ** [tarāti] *Skr* तृत *adj* protector, guard. "guru nanak sāmāsi jini nīda ustāi tēi tarāti."—maia m 4. 'Guru Nanak, the omniscient, who was beyond condemnation and praise.' 2 *तरट* - अतिसर arduous to cross by swimming.

**ਤਰਾਧੋ** [taradho] liberates; salvages. "ap tarē kul sagal taradho."—kan m 4 *partal*.

**ਤਰਾਨਥ** [taranath] swims; swim; get liberated. "sabh eke nam taranath."—maru m 5.

**ਤਰਾਨਾ** [tarana] *n* a song characterised by musical sounds; the words tā, rā and nā; symphony. "trād dari dari tomdani talāl tom dirna."—sāloh.

**ਤਰਾਬਾ** [taraba] *n* sense of getting liberated, liberation, emancipation "sadhūsāgati mil hoi taraba."—BG. 2 liberation from the ocean of existence, liberation from mundane life.

**ਤਰਾਰਾ** [tarara] *n* steady current of water, steady fall of water. 2 uninterrupted pleasure of intoxication. 3 *P* تارار thief. 4 pickpocket; cheat.

**ਤਰਾਵਤ** [taravat] *A* ترافوت *n* freshness. 2 moisture, dampness. 3 greasiness.

**ਤਰਾਵਤੀ** [taravri] See ਤਰਾਵਤੀ.

**ਤਰਿ** [tari] by swimming, by floating. 2 *Skr* न boat, ship. See ਤਰਾ. 3 one side of a sheet of cloth used as headcover; one end of it.

**ਤਰਿਣੀ** [tarini] *Skr* न boat, canoe.

**ਤਰਿਯਾ** [tariya] *adj* swimmer. "tariya hute nā mārē budkar."—cāritr 242.

**ਤਰੀ** [tari] swam across (the ocean of life). See ਤਰਾ. "har har karēt putna tari."—g3d namdev. 2 *Skr* न boat, ship. "cādh kar tari bhāe pun pari."—GPS. See ਤਰਾ. "tari tari sāg or, tari tari tar tar utar. nār vār sūr sīr mār, vār vār vār vār vār"—GPS. 'the boat of the sons of rich persons crossed the river quickly led by the Guru's boat. Getting down from the boat, the

supreme of all the human beings and the glorious head of all the deities, the Guru, started 'playing with his companions in water by pushing it apart with his arms and then splashing it.' 3 mace. 4 basket for stacking clothes. 5 P ੯੭ dampness. 6 the land where rain water remains standing for long. 7 decline; downward slope. 8 saffron, (crocus stivus); filament of a flower in which pollen develops. 9 gravy, soup. 10 See ਤਰੀ.

ਤਰੀਆ [taria] *adj* swimmer. 2 *adv* under, beneath, below. "sagā bāria birakh ik taria."—*bzha m 5*. 'All the travellers i.e. living beings are under one tree (world).'

ਤਰੀਕ [tarik] See ਤਰੀਕਾ and ਤਰੀਖ.

ਤਰੀਕਤ [tarikāt], ਤਰੀਕਤਿ [tarikātī] A ੨੨੮ *n* mode of spiritual purification. See ਸੂਫੀ. "tarikātī tarak khoj [olavahu]."—*maru solhe m 5*. 2 sense — scripture of šara codes; Hadis etc. "turak tarikātī janī hīdu bed puran."—*gau bavan kabir*.

ਤਰੀਕਾ [tarika] A ੨੨੮ *n* method, way. 2 plan, scheme, effort.

ਤਰੀ ਤਾਗਰੀ [tari tagrī] fastening device (top bolt) and covering, bolt grill and its meshed covering. "tari tagrī chuṭī."—*asa kabir*. See ਤਾਗਰੀ. See ਚਟਾਚਾ and ਚਿਰਗਟਾ.

ਤਰੀਤ [tariṭ] See ਤਰੀਤ.

ਤਰੁ [taru] *Skt n* tree. 2 gum, glue. 3 *adj* emancipator. 4 See ਤਰੁ and ਤਰੁਣਾ, 5 imperative form of verb ਤਰਣਾ. "taru bhaujalo."—*gau m 4*.

ਤਰੁਆਰਿ [taruarī] *n* elephant — enemy of the tree.

ਤਰੁਆਰਿ ਰਿਪੁ ਨਾਨਿ [taruarī ripu nadanī] *n* enemy of the tree — elephant, its enemy — lion, that roars like a rifle (gun).—*sanama*.

ਤਰੁਸਾਰ [tarusar] *n* gum, glue. 2 camphor.

ਤਰੁਜ [taruj] *n* fruit produced by a tree. 2 gum, glue. 3 wood, timber.—*sanama*. 4 gun's wooden butt.—*sanama*.

ਤਰੁਜਨਾਥ [tarujnath] *n* the superior-most timber — walnut.—*sanama*.

ਤਰੁਜਨਾਥ ਪ੍ਰਿਸਤਣਿ [tarujnath prīstṇi] *n* timber-wood, obtained from a tree; the superior-most of all timbers — walnut wood, of which is made the stock of a gun.—*sanama*.

ਤਰੁਣ [taruṇ] *Skt adj* young, youthful. 2 new, fresh. 3 *n* sun.<sup>1</sup> 4 castor, castor oil plant. 5 a variety of jasmine plant. 6 taruṇ has also been used for taruṇy which means youth or youthfulness. "taruṇ teju partrīa mukh johāri."—*sri beṇi*.

ਤਰੁਣ ਤਰੁਜਾ [taruṇ taruja] *Skt* ਤਰੁਣਿ ਤਰੁਜਾ *n* daughter of the sun—Yamuna; Jamna river.

ਤਰੁਣ ਦਲ [taruṇ dal] When the strength of the Khalsa increased a lot, the Sikh intelligentsia in Sammat 1791 decided to consolidate them into two groups — the group comprising Sikhs forty years old or younger was named Tarun Dal and the Sikhs over forty were grouped into Vriddh Dal. Nawab Kapur Singh, Jassa Singh, Tharaj Singh etc became chiefs of this Vriddh Dal.

Tarun Dal was further divided into five squads: a) squad of martyrs, comprising martyrs like Deep Singh, Natha Singh, Gurbax Singh etc. b) squad of Amritsar chiefs which included Prem Singh, Dharam Singh as leaders.

c) squad of Dallewalia led by Dasaundha Singh Gill, Fateh Singh of Bhagtoo Ka, Karam Singh, Gurdial Singh Dallewale.

d) squad of Baba Kahan Singh which included Miri Singh Bhalla, Hari Singh Dhillon, Bagh Singh Hallowalia.

e) squad of Mazhabi Sikhs—comprising Bir Singh, Jiwan Singh, Madan Singh, Amar Singh.

ਤਰੁਣਾਈ [taruṇai], ਤਰੁਣਾਪਨ [taruṇapən], ਤਰੁਣਾਪੇ

<sup>1</sup>Sanskrit word taruṇ stands for the sun, and the poets have derived taruṇ from it.

[taruṇapē], ਤਰੁਣਪੇ [taruṇapo], ਤਰੁਣਪੇ [taruṇapo] *n* youth, youthfulness; state of life in full bloom.  
 ਤਰੁਣਿ [taruṇi], ਤਰੁਣੀ [taruṇi] *Skt* *adj* young woman; woman of young age. 2 *n* young woman between the ages of 16 and 32 years.  
 ਤਰੁਣਾਰੀ [tarutari] See ਤਰੁਣਾਰੀ.  
 ਤਰੁਣੁਕ [tarutuk] *n* tree's bark. See ਰੁਕ.  
 ਤਰੁਣ [tarun] See ਤਰੁਣ.  
 ਤਰੁਣਪੇ [taruṇapo] See ਤਰੁਣਪੇ.  
 ਤਰੁਣਿ [taruṇi] See ਤਰੁਣੀ 2. "jīu taruṇi bharat parān."—*bīṭā* 3 m 5.  
 ਤਰੁਣੀ [taruṇi] *Skt* तरुणी: of the sun. "raḡ gayo taruṇo mag ren layo."—*krīṣṇa*. 'The sun's reign ended and the night took over.'  
 ਤਰੁਣਿਗ [taruṇig] monkey, 2 langur.  
 ਤਰੁਣਿਪੁ [taruṇipu] elephant. See ਤਰੁਣਿ.  
 ਤਰੁਣਰ [taruṇar] See ਤਰੁਣਰ.  
 ਤਰੁਣ [taruṇa] shoe's sole. See ਤਰੁਣ.  
 ਤਰੁਣੀ [taruṇi] elephant. See ਤਰੁਣਿ.  
 ਤਰੁ [taru], ਤਰੁਆ [taruā] See ਤਰੁ. "sel taruā phal phul diāu."—*saṇḍe* m 4 ke.  
 ਤਰੁਣੇ [taruṇe] *adj* swimmers. 2 *adv* under, below, beneath. 3 *n* soles of the shoes.  
 ਤਰੇ [tare] *adv* under, below, beneath. 2 tare is also used for ਤਰੇ [tare] — stars. "name ke suamī teu tare."—*gāu namdev*. 'that may also emancipate.' 3 got liberated, got emancipated. "gurke sabadī tare munī kete."—*bher* m 1.  
 ਤਰੇਰਨਾ [tarerna] *v* reprimand, warn, frown (upon). "sun sikkhān dīe nen tarere."—*GPS*.  
 ਤਰੇ [tare] *adv* below, beneath. "jau gurdev tā bekōṭh tare."—*bher namdev*. 'acquires status higher than paradise.' 2 gets liberated.  
 ਤਰੇਯਾ [tareya] *adj* swimmer. 2 *n* stars, planets. See ਤਰੁਣੀਆ.  
 ਤਰੇਰੁਹ [taroruh] *n* fruit grown on a tree. "tīsi bag hū me taroruh cābehā."—*cārit* 17.  
 ਤਰੇਰੁਹ [taroruh], ਤਰੇਰੁਹ [taroruh] See ਤਰੇਰੁਹ. "tū vedpūrekh āgām taroruh, ham pākhi tūj mahi."—*gujā* m 1.

ਤਰੇਨਾ [tarana] *n* earrings. *Skt* तारुण earrings; an ornament for women's ears.  
 ਤਰੇਕ [tarāk], ਤਰੇਕਾਰ [tarēkar] *P* ٢٢ and ٢٣ sound produced by mutual collision of weapons.  
 ਤਰੇਗ [tarēg] *Skt* तरङ्ग *n* wave. "jīu jātārēg phenu jāi hoi hē."—*saṇḍe* m 5. 2 emotion, impulse. "āgh pūj tarēg nīvaran kau."—*saṇḍe* m 4 ke. 3 chapters of a scripture, believed to be sea-like, are called tarēgs. 4 musical melody. "bhagatī hetī gursabadī tarēga."—*meru sōḥā* m 1. 5 *P* ٢٢ rattling sound produced by the mutual collision of maces and swords. 6 wound, injury. 7 prison, jail, gaol.  
 ਤਰੇਗਣਿ [tarēganī], ਤਰੇਗਣਿ [tarēganī] See ਤਰੇਗਣਿ.  
 ਤਰੇਗਾ [tarēga] See ਤਰੇਗ 4. 2 plural of ਤਰੇਕ.  
 ਤਰੇਗਲੀ [tarēgali], ਤਰੇਗਲੀ [tarēgali], ਤਰੇਗਲੀ [tarēgali] *Skt* तरङ्गणी *n* river, in which the waves rise.  
 ਤਰੇਗਲੀ ਜਾ ਚਰ ਨਾਯਕ ਸਭ [tarēgini jā cār nāyak sār] *n* rifle; grass growing by a river; deer grazing on it; its master, the lion; its enemy, the rifle.—*saṇḍe*.  
 ਤਰੇਗੀ [tarēgi] *Skt* तरङ्गिन् *adj* wave-like. "sagāl jāpāhī tarēgi."—*kālī* m 5. 2 *n* ocean.  
 ਤਰੇਗੁ [tarēgu] See ਤਰੇਗ. 2 ocean, sea. See ਤਰੇਗੀ 2. "tu mera tarēgu, ham mun tumare."—*asa* m 5.  
 ਤਰੇਤ [tarēt] *Skt* तरेत *n* ocean. 2 frog. 3 demon. 4 ship, fleet.  
 ਤਰੇਤਿ [tarēti] swims across the ocean of life; gets emancipated. "kardamā tarēti pāpīkēh."—*saṇḍe* m 5.  
 ਤਰੇਤਿ [tarēti] got emancipated, got liberated. "tarēti sāsar."—*saṇḍe* m 4 ke.  
 ਤਰੇ [tal] *Skt* तल *vr* be set up; be complete. 2 *Skt* *n* surface. 3 water table. 4 shoe's sole "mera sir tīn vīṭhū tal rōḷā."—*var gāu* 1 m 4. 5 palm. "nāv nīdhī kērtal tāke."—*saṇḍe* m 4. 6 country, place, surface. "jānu rēbha mahītal

pagdhari."-GPS. 7 forest. 8 handle, grip. 9 support, base. 10 first of the seven antipodal regions 11 adv beneath, under. See ਤਲਿ. 12 from below, from inside. "rēta sēcīnamī talhialu."-prabhe m 1. 'The mind is fully engrossed in meditation of Thy Name from inside with no trace of ostentation. 13 See ਤਿੱਲਾ 2. 14 tal also used for ਤਲ [tal]. "pākhia jini vasaē tal."-a pharid.

**ਤਲਹੀਅਲੁ** [tal-hialu] See ਤਲ 12.

**ਤਲ ਕਾ ਬ੍ਰਹਮੁ** [tal ka brahamu] n vital air, life force; vital air being the most essential part of life is also called Braham – the ultimate truth. "tal ka brahamu le gaganī cāraē."-asa kabir. 'may take the breath to the (tenth) mystical opening.' 2 uplifting the individual soul that has declined to the a state of wretchedness is like imparting a higher status to it.

**ਤਲਕੀ** [tal ki] P **ਤਲ** n bitterness, acridness. 2 jealousy, envy. 3 (in relational terms) subservience, dependence. "tis kau tal ki kise ki nahi."-var vad m 4. See ਤਲੋਲੁ.

**ਤਲਕੀਨ** [talkin] A **تلقين** n act of imparting education; teaching.

**ਤਲਖ** [talx] P **تَلَخ** adj bitter, painful. 2 ill-tempered.

**ਤਲਖੀ** [tal khi] See ਤਲਖੀ.

**ਤਲੋਲੁ** [taloluf] A **تَلَوَل** n compassion, mercy. Its root is lutaf.

**ਤਲਾ** [talna] v fry in oil or ghee.

**ਤਲਪ** [talap] Skt तलप n bed; decorated bed. "talap sugādh chīṭkari."-saloḥ. 2 mansion, loft, attic.

**ਤਲਪਾ** [talpa] Skt तलपा n silken sheet for spreading over the bed. 2 bedsheet.

**ਤਲਪੀ** [talpi] adj desirous of satisfying sexual urge. See ਗੁਰੁਤਲਪੀ.

**ਤਲਫ** [talph] See ਤਲਫਨਾ. 2 A **تلف** adj destroyed, ruined. 3 dead, deceased.

**ਤਲਫਨਾ** [talaphna] v writhe and wriggle. "pania bīnu minū talphe."-gōḍ namdev.

**ਤਲੋਫੁਜ** [taloffuj] A **تَلَوَفْج** act of uttering a word; pronunciation.

**ਤਲਬ** [talab] A **تَلَب** n search, exploration. 2 desire, urge. "jiventalab nivarī suami."-ram m 1. 3 salary, pay, service. 4 invitation. "ai talab gopalraī ki."-asa kabir. "talbā pausanī akiā."-varram 1 m 1. 5 Skt singer, musician. 6 Skt fragrance produced by rubbing a substance like sandalwood.

**ਤਲਬੀ** [talbi] P **تَلْبِي** n act of summoning. "baki vala talbiē."-suhi a m 1.

**ਤਲਬੇਲੀ** [talbelli], **ਤਲਮੱਛੀ** [talmacchu], **ਤਲਮਲਾਹਟ** [talmalahat], **ਤਲਮਲਾਟ** [talmalaṭ] n restlessness, act of squirming as a fish writhes while on the ground; writhing and wriggling.

**ਤਲਵਕਾਰ** [talavkar] See ਵੇਨ 3.

**ਤਲਵਰੀਆ** [talvaria] armed with a sword. See ਤਲਵਰੀਆ.

**ਤਲਵਾਇਆ** [talvaia], **ਤਲਵਾਹਾ** [talvaha], **ਤਲਵਾਯਾ** [talvaya] adj tilted downward, inverted, upside down. "sir talvae dīgge, jyō naṭ bajā."-GPS.

**ਤਲਵਾਰ** [talvar] See ਤਲਵਾਰ.

**ਤਲਵਾਰ** [talvar], **ਤਲਵਾਰੀ** [talvari] one of the six subcastes of the Khatri. "sēsara talvar sukhala."-BG.

**ਤਲਵੰਡੀ** [talvāḍi] There are numerous villages bearing this name, but two of them are very famous in the Sikh history:

1 Raibhoi ki Talwandi. Its earlier name was Raipur while it is popularly known as Nankana or Nankiana' being the birth-place of Guru Nanak Dev. It is situated in district Shekhupura. See ਨਾਨਕਿਆਨਾ.

2 Saboki Talwandi. It is the administrative district of Barnala in Patiala state. Guru Gobind Singh stayed here for several months. It is popularly known as Damdama Sahib (Guru Ki Kashi). See ਦਮਦਮਾ.

**ਤਲਵੰਡੀ ਸਾਬੋ ਕੀ** [talvāḍi sabo ki] See ਤਲਵੰਡੀ 2. 'It is known as Nankana as well as Nankiana.

**ਤਲੇਵੁਨ** [taləvvun] *A* تلون *n* multi-coloured. 2 playful nature. Its root is lən, which means colour.

**ਤਲਾ** [tala] *n* bottom, base. See ਤਲ.

**ਤਲਾਉ** [talau] *n* pond, pool. "age agantəlau."—*sava m* 1.

**ਤਲਾਸ਼** [talas] *T* تلسا *n* search, exploration, quest.

**ਤਲਾਸ਼ੀ** [talasi] act of searching/exploring. 2 It means searching of a house by officials, for the recovery of stolen or any other illegal material kept against the law.

**ਤਲਾਹਾ** [talaha] *ad*/relating to the bottom; of the lower part. 2 *adv* downward, towards the bottom. "urədh mul jis sakh talaha."—*gufa m* 1. See ਉਤਪ.

**ਤਲਾਕ** [talak] *A* تلاق *n* sense of separation, freedom, divorce. 2 wife's desertion by the husband as per the Islamic law. "dai talak pratham ki nari."—*GPS*. Divorce can be granted by the husband only, the wife cannot divorce her husband. There are three types of divorces prevalent among the Muslims (Islam). 1 talak rajai : In this type of divorce, the husband can bring back his wife even without remarrying her.

2 talak bayan : In this type of divorce, the husband can bring back his wife only if he remarries her by performing Nikah.

3 talak mugallajah : This type of divorce does not permit the husband to remarry his divorced wife.

**ਤਲਾਤਲ** [talətal] *Skt n* fifth of the seven netherworlds.

**ਤਲਾਨਾ** [talana] See ਤਲਾਨਾ. 2 get something fried in oil or ghee etc.

**ਤਲਾਫੀ** [talafi] *A* تلافی *n* achievement, attainment. 2 compensation, indemnity.

**ਤਲਾਵ** [talav] See ਤਲਾਉ.

**ਤਲਾਵਾ** [talava] *A* تالوا *n* a squad of the army that keeps watch all around for protecting the

city and the army. "timir vikhe dihu dur talava, gher rakho cahū ghāl."—*GPS*.

**ਤਲਿ** [tal] *adv* below, underneath "vasa ara tal."—*s farid*. 'learnt to live under the earth.' "jru magalu masatu dije tal kōde."—*kan a m* 4. 2 *Skt* तली *n* spot, location. "khelegae se pākhu jo cugde sartal."—*sri a m* 1. 'were grazing near the bank of the pond.'

**ਤਲਿਕਾ** [talika] See ਤਲਿਕਾ.

**ਤਲੀ** [tali] *n* palm. See ਤਲ 5. "sir dhari tali gali meri au."—*sava m* 1. 2 sole. See ਤਲ 4. "danu mahida talikhaku."—*var asa*. 3 See ਤਲਿ 2.

**ਤਲੀਮ** [talim] See ਤਲੀਮ.

**ਤਲੇ** [tale], **ਤਲੈ** [talē] *adv* under, below. "pavak tale jaravat he."—*bila m* 5. "sabh-hu tale, tale sabh upari."—*bila m* 5. 'We are the lowliest and those of the low caste are above us.'

**ਤਲੇਰ** [talr] See ਤਲੇਰਾਦੀ.

**ਤਲੇਬਾ** [taləba] See ਤਲੇਬਾ and ਮਖ਼ਮੂਸ਼.

**ਤਲ** [tal] *Skt* तल pit, dugout. 2 absorbed in Him.

**ਤਲਕਾ** [tallaka] *A* तलक *n* territory, pargana, district.

**ਤਵ** [tav] *Skt pron* your. "tav gun braham braham tu janahi."—*kali a m* 4. 'O! all pervading supreme Being, only Thou know Thine attributes.' See ਬ੍ਰਹਮ ਸਬਦ.

**ਤਵਕ** [tavak], **ਤਵੱਕ** [tavakk] *Skt* तवक *pron* your. "tavakk nam rattra."—*VN*.

**ਤਵੱਕਾਫ਼** [tavakka], **ਤਵੱਕਾ** [tavakka] *A* توكاف *n* sense of vaka (descent); trust. 2 expectation, hope.

**ਤਵੱਕੁਫ਼** [tavakkuf] *A* توكوف *n* sense of staying; staying, resting for a while.

**ਤਵੱਜਹ** [tavajjah], **ਤਵੱਜੁਹ** [tavajjuh], **ਤਵੱਜੇ** [tavajjo] *A* توج *n* act of vajah, which means being attentive or paying special attention. (by turning one's head in that direction).

**ਤਵਨ** [tavan] *pron* they, those. "kaurau har taven te sujha."—*gyan*. Kauravs thought of their defeat at his hand.

**ਤਵ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦ** [tav prasād] your kindness. 2 Thy



benediction be upon us! In the Sikh religion, this utterance is made while taking meals and putting on clothes. It means that we should be thankful to the Creator for every thing.

ਤਵ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਿ [tav prasadr] by your blessings, by your grace.

ਤਵੈਰੁਕ [tavarruk] See ਤਵੈਰੁਕ. "vahl tavarruk mujh kau dije."—GPS.

ਤਵੈਰੁਦ [tavallud] A ۱) birth of a valed (child), take birth. 2 born.

ਤਵਾ [tava] n circular and flat iron plate, used for baking chapatis. "det jare jese bûd tava pe."—câdi / . 2 a circular protective iron shield tied on the elephant's forehead.

ਤਵੈ [tavā] P ۱) have power; are able to do. This is used as a prefix to the verb. viz tavā karad.

ਤਵਾਇਸ [tavais] ਤਵ-ਆਇਸ your order. "as ko ju tavaisiṣ mālīṣ?"—VN. 'Who can defy your orders?'

ਤਵਾਸੀਰ [tavasir] See ਤਵਾਸੀਰ.

ਤਵਾਜਾ [tavaja], ਤਵਾਜੁਮ [tavajum] A ۱) respect, honour. 2 hospitality, reception. "kije tavaja, na kije guman."—nasihat. 3 This word has also been used for mutvājīh (موتواجیه). "nij dis šah tavaja."—GPS.

ਤਵਾਨਨ [tavanan] ਤਵ-ਆਨਨ, your visage.

ਤਵਾਨਮ ਜੀਸੁ [tavanam zist] P ۱) I can live.

ਤਵਾਨੀ [tavani] P ۱) May you do!

ਤਵਾਫ [tavaf] A ۱) circumambulation, revolution, rotation.

ਤਵਾਯਾਫ [tavayaf] A ۱) plural of tafa; bands of wanderers, vagabonds. 2 dancing women.

ਤਵਾਰ [tavar] n spin, rotatory motion, turning round and round, rotation. "khaṭ tavar dhara par jhum giri."—krran.

ਤਵਾਰੀਖ [tavarix] A ۱) plural of ਤਵਾਰੀਖ; description of daily routine; history; a chronicle

'This term is now used especially for groups of prostitutes.

having day-to-day description.

ਤਵਾਲਤ [tavalat] A ۱) sense of ਤੁਲ [tul] i.e. length; spread.

ਤਵਾਲਮ [tavalay] ਤਵ-ਅਵਾਲਮ your home. "jo kachu mal tavalay so ab."—saveye 33. 'the material, that is in your house.'

ਤਵੀ [tavi] n large iron-plate. 2 a river which flows near Jammu town. 3 railway station of Tawi river; popularly known as "Jammu Tawi". It is located 25 miles away from Sialkot and 52 miles from Wazirabad.

ਤਵੀਤ [tavit] See ਤਵੀਤ.

ਤਵੀ ਦੀ ਮਿਥਰੀ [tavi di mīṭhri] lump of sugar made by settling its thickened warm solution in a kneading dish. This lump of sugar, shaped like a roti, is used for cooling sherbet and sweetening milk etc.

ਤਵੀਲ [taviḷ] A ۱) adj long. 2 n panegyric comprising many verses. 3 See ਤਵੀਰ ਤਵੀਲ. 4 Arabic poets have defined its metre as—"faulun mafailun faulun mafailun."

ਤਵੇਕ [tavek] ਤਵ-ਟੇਕ only yours, yours only. "tavek nam raitī."—VN

ਤਵੈਗਰ [tavāgar] P ۱) adj mighty; having power; rich; wealthy.

ਤਵੈਗਰੀ [tavāgri] P ۱) n state of being powerful; richness; wealthiness.

ਤਵ [taṭ] adv at once, instantly. "trana bhukh utt hārī sāṭṭ taṭ ave."—var bila m 4. "taṭ sunā sabbatu jagat vici."—var gau / m 4. 2 M n bank, shore. 3 end, conclusion. 4 S support, shelter. 5 S bath. 6 bathing place. 7 onom word for a crackling sound; crackling sound as "dane taṭ taṭ bhujde han, bādukā taṭ taṭ cal rahīā han."

ਤਵਾਕ [tarak] See ਤਵਾਕ.

ਤਵਾਕਾ [taṭka] n early morning, dawn, daybreak.

2 crackling sound produced when something to be fried is put in hot oil or ghee. 3 act of frying.

ਤਰਤ [təɾət], ਤਰਤਾ [təɾta] See ਤਰਿਤਾ.

ਤਰਨਾ [təɾna] v get shut in; be closed. 2 get heated up. 3 be stretched, tightened.

ਤਰਫਨਾ [təɾəphna], ਤਰਫਨਾ [təɾəphna], ਤਰਫਨਾਉਣਾ [təɾəphauna] v writhe and wriggle in pain, squirm. "təɾəphɪ muə jɪu jəl bɪnu minə." -bher m 5. "jəl bəjhu məchuli təɾəphəvə." -ram m 5 ruti.

ਤਰਫਿ [təɾəphɪ] with squirming movements. See ਤਰਫਨਾ.

ਤਰਬਰ [təɾbhar] adv quickly, immediately. 2 n sound produced by the parching of grains and the firing of a shot from a gun. "təɾbhar bhai vɪsəl."-GPS.

ਤਰਕ [təɾək] See ਤਰਕਾ. 2 See ਤਰਕ.

ਤਰਕਾ [təɾak] n cracking sound; sound produced by firing from a rifle or gun etc. 2 heat of the piercing sun rays.

ਤਰਾਗ [təɾag] Skt ਤਰਾਗ n tank, pond. tərāg is the name given to that distance, which has length equal to five hundred bows, placed end to end; one bow being four hands (about two yards) long.

ਤਰਾਗਪਤਿ [təɾagpatɪ] n lord of ponds—Varun. —sənamā.

ਤਰਾਗਪਤਿ ਸਸਤ੍ਰ [təɾagpatɪ səstr] n lord of ponds—Varun and his weapon (noose).—sənamā.

ਤਰਾਗੀ [təɾagi] n a silken string, or a chain of gold, silver or any other metal worn around the waist.

ਤਰਾਲ [təɾal] Dg n lightning.

ਤਰਿ [təɾɪ] adv instantly, immediately. See ਤਰ.

2 Skt ਤਰਿ n injury, stroke. 3 adj striker, hitter.

ਤਰਿਤ [təɾɪt], ਤਰਿਤਾ [təɾɪta] Skt ਤਰਿਤ n lightning. "kərki təɾɪt nəɾən dhɪɪɪ dhərkhɪ."-NP. 'lightning flashed.'

ਤਰੀ [təɾɪ], ਤਰੀ [təɾɪ] n hindrance; obstruction.

2 threat. 3 force, power. 4 attack, swoop. "kər təɾɪ vāh səhɪɾe ayo."-PPP.

ਤਾ [ta] n short for ਤਾਪ [tap], warmth, heat.

2 Skt when suffixed to an adjective or a noun, it makes that word to express of abstractness or religiousness. eg śatruta-feeling of enmity; mītrata-feeling of friendship etc. See ਤਾਮਤਾ.

3 part then. "ta mukh hove ujla."-sri m 1.

4 pron his. "ta sɪu ɟuɟi kɪu bənz?"-s kabir.

5 he. "sɪut mɛl tɛ dɛt rɛɛ ɟug ta."-cādi 1. 6 P

ɛ part up to, till, until. "mɪɪɪ lɪɛnɪ su khadhata."-gau m 1. 'till they are fed. If not-fed, they don't care.'

ਤਾਂ [tā] part then, so, that is why. "vidiā vicari tā pəɾupkari."-asa m 1. 2 so. "tɛ tā hədrəthɪ pəɪo mən."-səveye m 2 ke 'are blessed by Guru Nanak.'

ਤਾਵੀ [tau] n heat, warmth, fire. "bəu khəla aɡənɪ təp tau."-jəpu. "bəhuɪ nə pəve tau."-sri m 1. 2 heat; act of meditating. "əsəkh təp tau."-jəpu. 3 distress, sorrow. "tau dɛ bujh duhɪ kəhɪ bhupəɪɪ."-krɪsən. 4 sheet of paper.

ਤਾਵੀਣਾ [tauna] v heat, warm.

ਤਾਵੀਤਾ [tauɾa] n earthen pot, in which something is cooked; a cooking pot for cooking on fire. 2 pitcher, earthen water pot.

ਤਾਵੀਤੀ [tauɾi] n small pitcher; tiny earthen water pot; cooking pot.

ਤਾਵੀ [tau] n father's elder brother. 2 heat, warmth. 3 fever, high body temperature. "pəla tau cəchu nə bɪɾəpɛ."-asa m 5.

ਤਾਵੀਸ [taus] A ॐ n peacock. 2 a musical instrument shaped as a peacock, which is played with a ramrod. See ਸਜ.

ਤਾਵੀਸ ਤਖਤ [taus təkhat] See ਤਖਤ ਤਾਵੀਸ and ਸਾਧਨਾ.

ਤਾਵੀਨ [taun] A ॐ a disease; popularly named as plague causing prickly pain like that produced by a spear. It is an infectious disease. When germs of this disease enter into the body, the hard swollen glands in the armpit and in the hollow between hind legs etc, form abscess

accompanied by fever and dizziness. Sometimes vital organs like lungs are only affected and no abscess is formed on the outer limbs. As soon as this disease is diagnosed, some experienced physician should at once be consulted. Those who breathe in fresh air and keep their homes free from rats, do not face the wrath of this deadly disease.

ਭਾਸ਼ਣ [taet] *A* ۞ *n* worship, prayer, devotion. 2 obedience, dependence.

ਭਾਇ [tai] See ਭਾਓ. 2 *adv* by heating.

ਭਾਇਆ [tara] *adj* heated; annoyed. "kai jug tini tan tara."—*cāḍi* 1. 2 hot. "aimari cernar bīd sital ho tara."—*brīa* *m* 5. 3 *n* father's elder brother.

ਭਾਇਤ [taiz] See ਭਾਸ਼ਣ.

ਭਾਇਫਾ [taizpha] wanderer. See ਭਾਯਫਾ.

ਭਾਈ [tai] *n* wife of father's elder brother. 2 *part* up to, till. "bharīa gal tai."—*gāu* *chāt* *m* 3. 3 for, for the sake of. "kio sigaru milēn ke tai."—*brīa* *a* *m* 4. 4 *adj* relation, subordinate, subservient. "jvānu māṇa sabhu tudhe tai."—*māḥ* *a* *m* 3. 5 provoked, excited. "dājhaḥ mānmukh tai he."—*maru* *solhe* *m* 1.

ਭਾਈ [tāi] *part* to, towards. 2 till, up to.

ਭਾਈਆ [taija] being heated. "phir nahi taija he."—*maru* *solhe* *m* 5. 2 elder aunt's daughter.

ਭਾਈਓ [taid] *A* ۞ *n* act of supporting; confirmation. 2 help, support.

ਭਾਏਓ [taer] *adj* related to father's elder brother; sons etc of father's elder brother.

ਭਾਸ [tas] *n* cloth embroidered with golden or silver thread (brocade), the warp of which is of silken thread and the weft is woven by gold or silver thread i.e. brocade. "tas badla camak mahane."—*GPS*. 2 *Sk* ਭ੍ਰਿਸ਼ *adj* dreadful, frightening. "tas neje dhuḥ ghor baje bāḥ ram line dāḥ an dhuke."—*ramav*. 3 *P* ۞ and *A* ۞ *n* platter. 4 mug. See ਭਾਏ tasse. In western Punjabi, a cup is called tas. 5 *P* ۞ companion,

associate. 6 partner. 7 master, owner "dukhhbhājan gūtas."—*bavan*. 8 See ਭਾਸ਼. 9 *S* thirst, longing. 10 a game of cards. It has 52 cards and four suits.

ਭਾਸਨ [tasen] *pron* to them, to those. "koṭhan pe nirkhē cōdh tasen."—*krisan*.

ਭਾਸ ਬਾਦਲ [tas badla] See ਭਾਸ 1 and ਬਾਦਲ.

ਭਾਸੀਓ [tasir] *A* ۞ *n* after-effect; effect.

ਭਾਸੁ [tasu] *pron* whose, his, of him. "tasu caran le ride besavau."—*savrye* *m* 1 *ke*. 2 he, that. "tasu guru, me das."—*s kabir*. 'He is the master, I am the disciple.' 3 to him, upto him. "pūn dan cāgrāia binu sace kīa tasu?"—*sri a* *m* 1. 4 *Sk* ਭ੍ਰਿਸ਼ *n* fear, scare. "jan nanak nam dhiar tu sabh kīlvikh kōṭhī tasu."—*var* *gāu* 1 *m* 4. 5 *Sk* ਭ੍ਰਿਸ਼ *part* save (please); a request; a lament under tyranny "tasu tasu dharamraḥ japat he."—*maru* *m* 3. 'Save! save! calls Daramraj.' 6 *Sk* ਭ੍ਰਿਸ਼ *n* thirst, longing. See ਭਾਸ 9. "japi haricaran miṭi khudh tasu."—*gāu* *m* 5. hunger and thirst. 7 *Sk* ਭ੍ਰਿਸ਼ *n* light, brightness. "ucāu parbat gakhro na paṭi titu tasu."—*sri a* *m* 1. 'There is neither ladder nor light.'


ਭਾਸੁ ਭਾਸੁ [tasu tasu] See ਭਾਸ 5.

ਭਾਸੁਭ [tasubb] See ਭਾਸੁਭ.

ਭਾਸੋ [tasō] *pron* from him, from that.

ਭਾਓ [tah] See ਭਾਓ. 2 See ਭਾਓ.

ਭਾਓਣਾ [tahna] *Sk* ਭ੍ਰਿਸ਼ *n* act of frightening. 2 causing one to withdraw in fright. This word has also acquired shades of tahūna, trahūna and trahī in Punjabi.

ਭਾਓਮ [tahem] *P* ۞ *part* even then, even so, 

ਭਾਓਈ [tahri] *A* ۞ *n* thoroughly cooked meat; gravy of meat. "tahri or pulav ghane."—*krisan*.

ਭਾਓਭ [tahru] See ਭਾਓਭ. "tahru dār jīn kār līn."—*GPS*.

ਭਾਓ [taha] *adv* there, at that place. "janam meren na taha."—*brīa* *chāt* *m* 5. 2 *pron* his, of



use by masons); an earthen platter or dish.

ਤਾਗਰੀ [tagrī] cord worn around the waist. See ਤਾਗਰੀ.

ਤਾਗ [taga] *n* thread, string, cord. "khitha jal korla bhai tage āc na lag."—*s kabir*. Here khitha means body's mortal frame and the thread refers to consciousness. 2 *Skt* तज्ञ *adj* master of spiritual knowledge. "jisehi dhara parbrahm so keli mahi taga."—*varan 2 m 4*. 3 scholar, savant. "sagel ghaṭa mahi taga."—*dhana m 5*. Here ਗਾਤਾ [gyata] means the omniscient Creator. 4 past tense of tugna; remained faithful till the end, endured.

ਤਾਗੀਦ [tagid] See ਤਾਗੀਦ.

ਤਾਗੂ [tagu] *n* thief who possesses thread coated with ground glass etc. This thread can be very easily used to cut shackles and locks.

ਤਾਗੇ [tage] plural of ਤਾਗ. See ਤਾਗ. 2 became omniscient. "sada harījan tage."—*asa chāt m 5*. 3 endured, remained faithful.

ਤਾਗੇ [tago] become; get all-knowing. "kal jal te tago."—*hajare 10*. 2 endure, remain faithful.

ਤਾਗ਼ [tāgh] *n* power, strength. 2 desire. 3 wait, waiting. The root of these words is Sanskrit तृष्, which means to go.

ਤਾਗੀ [taci] *pron* his, whose. "kahit namdev taci anī."—*sar*. 2 See ਤਾਗੀ.

ਤਾਗੇ [tace] *pron* whose, his. "ham vanjare hahī tace."—*gau m 4*. 2 from him, from that. "tace hāsa sagle jana."—*dhana namdev*. 3 *adv* for this, for this reason. "tace mohi japiāle ramce namā."—*dhana trilocan*.

ਤਾਗੇ [taco] of that, his. 2 to him, to that. "taco marag nahi."—*asa dhāna*.

ਤਾਗੀ [tachi] carpenter's daughter. 2 *Skt* तृणदी of Vishavarma. "ke ih kinar ki duhita kidhā nagan ki kidhā he ih tachi."—*krisan*.

ਤਾਜ [taj] *A* تاج *n* crown, ornament on the king's head. "taj kulah siri chār banavau."—*gau m 1*. 2 See ਸਾਜਗਰ.

ਤਾਜਣ [tajāṇ], ਤਾਜਨ [tajān], ਤਾਜਨਿ [tajāni] *n* feminine of ਤਾਜੀ, an Arab mare. See ਤਾਜੀ. "ik tajāni turi cāgeri."—*dhana dhāna*, 2 *P* تاج whip, lash, hunter. "tajān mar pahucyo jake."—*caritr 238*.

ਤਾਜਮਹਲ [tajmahal] See ਸਾਜਗਰ.

ਤਾਜਰ [tajar] *A* تجار *n* one who trades; trader.

ਤਾਜ਼ [taja] *P* تازه *adj* new, fresh, recent.

ਤਾਜੀ [taji] *adj* new, fresh, recent. 2 *P* لغة *n* language of Arabia. 3 an Arabian hound. 4 an Arabian horse. "taji turki suina rupa."—*gau m 1*. 5 *Skt* of Persia.

ਤਾਜੀਆ [tajia] *A* تاجية *n* mourning, condolence. 2 days of mourning. 3 model of Imam Husain's tomb taken in procession and buried on the occasion of the anniversary of his martyrdom. This tradition was initiated by Mukhtarbin Abu Abedulla. See ਇਸਲਾਮ ਦੇ ਚਿਹਰੇ ਅੰਗ (b) 9.

ਤਾਜੀਆਨਾ [tajiana] See ਤਾਜਨ 2.

ਤਾਜੀਮ [tajim] *A* تاجيم act of giving respect; honour. 2 regard.

ਤਾਜੀਮੀ ਸਰਦਾਰ [tajimi sardar] *n* honoured chief, whom the king receives in his court standing.

ਤਾਜੀਰ [tajir] See ਤਾਜੀਰ.

ਤਾਜ਼ਬ [tajubb] See ਤਾਜ਼ਬ.

ਤਾਟਕ [tatāt] reprimands, reproves. "tatāt he sabh ko."—*krisan*.

ਤਾਟਕ [tātāk] *Skt* तटक and तटक *n* earrings; an ornament worn by women in their ears. 2 a poetic metre characterised by four feet, each foot consisting of 30 matras, the first pause after the 16<sup>th</sup> and the next after the subsequent 14<sup>th</sup> matra, with a magāṇ (sss) in the end.

Example:

jīu jīu jāpe tīve sukh pave,  
sātīgurusevī smavego,  
bhagat jāna kī khīnu khīnu loca,  
namo jāpet sukh pavego...

—*kan a m 4*.

(b) second type of this metre consists of only

one guru matra at the end instead of a māgān.

Example:

štari sēbād nīrštari mūdri,  
haume māmā duri kaci,  
kamū krodhu aḥśkaru nivarē,  
gur ke sēbādī su samājh pari,  
khīṭha jhōli bharīpurī rehīa,  
nanak tarē eku hari,  
sacā sahibu sacī nai,  
perkhe gur ki bat khari.

—sīdhgosaṭr.

ਤਾੜਕਾ [taḍka] See ਤਾੜਕਾ 2 and ਤਾੜਕਾ.

ਤਾੜਵ [tāḍav] *Skī* ਤਾੜਵ *n* a mode of dance started by sage Tānḍ; a male dance symbolic of nature's wrath, dance macabre, a frolic and frisky dance, act of dancing by jumping suddenly and furiously. According to the literature on music, this dance (Tandav) is performed by males while Lasya is a female dance. "ਪ੍ਰ ਨ੍ਰਤ੍ਯੰ ਤਾੜਵ ਪ੍ਰੋਕ੍ਤ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਨ੍ਰਤ੍ਯੰ ਲਾਸ੍ਯਮੁਖ੍ਯੋ." Lord Shiv was very fond of this dance. "har nāce parle tāḍva."—*sāloh*.

ਤਾੜ [taṇ] power, strength. See ਤਾੜ 1 "taṇ hōde hor nītaṇa."—*s fārid*. 2 sense of stretching, tightening. See ਤਾੜਨਾ. 3 See ਤਾੜ. 4 See ਤਾੜ.

ਤਾੜਨਾ [tanna] *v* pull. 2 stretch, expand. See *G teino*.

ਤਾੜਾ [tana] *n* assemblage of stretched strands/fibres. 2 warp, the strands of a cloth longitudinally stretched.

ਤਾੜਾ ਥਾੜਾ [tana bāṇa], ਤਾੜਾ ਥਾੜਾ [tana vāṇa] warp and woof. *Skī* ਤਾੜਾਥਾੜਾ. "ikk sut kē tana vāṇa."—*BG*.

ਤਾੜੀ [taṇī] by stretching; sense — by extending one's hand. "onī tūpāk taṇī cēlai."—*asa a m l*. See ਤਾੜਨਾ.

ਤਾੜੀ [taṇī] *n* warp of yarn, longitudinally stretched.

ਤਾੜ [taṇu] strength. See ਤਾੜ 1. "taṇu tēnu khin bhara."—*brha chāt m 5*. 2 capable. 3 See ਤਾੜਾ.

"kure katie kura tēnē taṇu."—*var suhī m 5*.

ਤਾੜ [tat] *adv* short for ਤਾੜਕਲ; at once. "bikh khat mār jat tat."—*BGK*. 2 *adj* hot, heated. "māno tat tava pāṇ būd pari."—*ramav*. 'a drop fell on a hot plate.' 3 *n* inclination, aptitude. "mohī nahi in sū tat."—*kan m 5*. 4 *Skī* father; he, who expands his dynasty further. "tat mat nā jat jā kē."—*japū*. 5 son. "tā kahū tat anath jyō aj."—*ramav*. 6 elder brother. 7 father's elder brother; uncle. 8 Lord Brahma. 9 *adj* dear, beloved. "mīṭ ho sōu tat."—*krisan*. 'he should be our dear friend.' 10 See ਤਾੜਾੜ 11 See ਤਾੜਿ. 12 See ਤਾੜੁ 1. 13 *S* discussion. 14 slander. 15 alertness. 16 obedience.

ਤਾੜ [tāt] *n* strand of fibre; thread, cord. 2 a kind of cord made from the twisted intestines (of animal). See ਤਾੜ 3. 3 *Skī* ਤਾਨਤ *adj* tired.

ਤਾੜਓ [tatao] *adj* hot. "lelu tavanī tatao."—*asa chāt m l*. '(they) heat (things) up in hot oil.'

ਤਾੜਕਲ [tatkal] See ਤਾੜਕਲ.

ਤਾੜਥਾੜਾ [tātḥara] See ਥਾੜਥਾੜਾ.

ਤਾੜਨੀ [tatni] *n* mother. "bāṣhū tat nī tatni pās jāi tum tat."—*NP*. 'O son, go at once and live with your mother.'

ਤਾੜਪਰਾਜ [tatparaj], ਤਾੜਪਰਾਜ [tatparaj] *Skī* ਤਾਤਪਰਾਯ *n* purport, purpose, sense. 2 meaning. 3 capability of a sentence, which enables us to understand the suitable shades of the meaning of words. "vaky arāṭh kē jānān klāhī योग्या जो. tatparaj pun vak me kahē vidāṭi sor."—*bhai gulabsfgh*.

ਤਾੜ [tata] *adj* hot, warm. "tūjhe nā lage tata jhola."—*gāu m 5*. 2 *Skī* bitter, sour, acrid, pungent. "bikhuphalū mīṭha carī dīn phīrī hove tata."—*asa chāt m l*. 3 *P tē* *n* stammering, stammer, speech impediment. "lēkh lēkh nautān nāṭ lēkh lēkh sekh vīsekhān tata."—*BG*. 'Sheshnag gets tired of uttering millions of names and their adjectives, and thus stammers.' 4 burning, inflammation, jealousy,

envy. "visri tise parai tata."—*gaur m 5*.

ਤਾਤਾ [tāta] *n* line, row, queue, class.

ਤਾਤਾਰ [tatar] *P* تاتار *n* Tartar country in central Asia, spread from India and north Caspian sea of Persia to north of China. It has important cities like Samarkand, Bukhara etc. 2 a Tartar. ਤਾਤਾਰੀ [tatari] of Tartar. See ਤਾਤਾਰ. Just as the Muslims are called Turks in India likewise Turks and Mangols are called Tartars. i.e. Scythian.

ਤਾਤਿ [tati] *n* feeling of hotness, jealousy, envy. "bisarigai sabh tati parai."—*kan m 5*. "jisu idari tati parai hove tis da kade na hovi bhala."—*var gau 1 m 4*.

ਤਾਤੀ [tati] *adj* heated, hot. "kalī tati thadhā harinau."—*sukhmani*. 2 fire. "thādhi tati mriti khai."—*asa m 5*. 'The mortal frame is consumed by rivers (that is water), fire and earth.' 3 worry, anxiety. "ta ham kesi tati?"—*ram m 4* 4 jealousy, envy. 5 *Skr* तंबूरी a stringed musical instrument; veena. "tati gahu atam basikar ki."—*hajare 10*. 6 *S* *adj* talkative. 7 one who cautions.

ਤਾਤੀ [tāti] See ਤੰਤੀ. 2 *Skr* तंतुवाज person engaged or occupied in weaving fabric; weaver. "tahi tāti man mania."—*asa kabir*.

ਤਾਤੀਲ [tatil] *A* تاتیل *n* sense of being without work, means being useless; stopping work; holiday.

ਤਾਤੀ ਵਾਊ [tati vau] hot air, affliction. See ਤਤੀਬਲ. "tahi vau na lagai parbrahm sarnai."—*bra m 5*. 2 See ਅਨਲਵਾਊ 2.

ਤਾਤੁ [tatu] See ਤਾਤ. 2 *adj* dear, beloved. See ਤਾਤ 9. "jini kan kite akhi naku. jini jhva diti bok tatu."—*dhana m 1*.

ਤਾਤੁਕ [tatuk] *Skr* *adj* ghostly. "tatuk tāhi vikar na kol."—*NP*.

ਤਾਤੁਲ [tatul] short for ਤਾਤ-ਤੁਲਨ; father-like. 2 son-like. 3 ਤਾ-ਤੁਲਨ, similar to that, like that.

ਤਾਤੇ [tate], ਤਾਤੇ [tāte] *pron* from whom, from

that. "tate āgad bhairau."—*savrye m 5 ke*. 2 *adv* for whom, for that purpose. "tate me dhari oḡ gupal."—*dhana m 5*.

ਤਾਤੋ [tato] *adj* hot, burning. 2 angry

ਤਾਤ੍ਰਿਕ [tātrik], ਤਾਤ੍ਰੀ [tātri] *Skr* तान्त्रिक *adj* practitioner of magical incantation for the attainment of supernatural power. 2 possessor of knowledge of magical incantation for attaining supernatural power; charmer.

ਤਾਥ [tath], ਤਾਥੁ [tathu] See ਤਥੁ.

ਤਾਦਾਤਮ [tadatam] *Skr* तादात्म्य *n* an object remaining contained in itself. 2 mutual relationship between action and cause. 3 an inclusive expression suggestive of the object in it e.g. when we say that the village has gone to see the show, the village refers to the villagers (inhabitants of the village).

ਤਾਦਾਦ [tadad] *A* تاداد *n* sense of counting, number.

ਤਾਦ੍ਰਿਸ [tadris] *Skr* तादृश and तादृश *adj* alike, having similar look, similar.

ਤਾਨ [tan] *Skr* *n* sense of stretching, expansion, elaboration. See ਤਨੁ *vr*. 2 composition of notes, musical mode of ascending or descending from the note *ṣaraj* to *nīṣad* or vice versa. There are 49 modes of music according to Sangeet Damodar, but articles in Sangeet Sar give this number as 84. As there is an infinite number of poetic notes, so tunes can be composed in an infinite number of ways. If we take into consideration the principal mode of composing tunes, we come across only two tunes i.e. ascending tune (composition of notes) and descending tune. If we go on increasing the frequency of notes in a composition, it is called an ascending composition and if we compose the tune by lowering the frequency of notes, we call it descending tune (composition).

There are seven types of musical compositions of ascending and descending tunes viz.

arcik	-	monotonic <sup>1</sup>
gathik	-	bitonic
samik	-	tritone
svarātar	-	of four tones
orav	-	of five tones
ṣaṣav	-	of six tones
sāpuraṇ	-	of heptatonic

There are two more types of composition of notes—one pure tune using only pure notes in sequence like sa, re, ga, ma, pa, dha, ni and second mixed tune using pure notes in mixed order viz - sa, ga, re, ma, dha, pa etc.<sup>2</sup> “baja maṇu taṇu tejī tana.”—*raṇ m 5*. 3 equivalent of ਤਲ [tal] is also named as ਤਨ [tan] in Punjabi. “tan same guru aho! ucari.”—*GPS*. 4 warp of threads; stretched web for weaving yarn. See ਤਨੁ. 5 *pron* he, she, it. “madhu ketābh tan mare.”—*kṛisaṇ*. 6 ਤਨ [tan] is also used for ਕੁਣ. See ਕੁਣ. “tan ko sukh diā.”—*berah*.

ਤਾਨਪੰਥਾ [tanāṇṭhā] See ਤਨਪੰਥਾ.

ਤਾਨਸੇਨ [tansen] His name was Trilochan Mishar. This scholarly person was considered to be the lord of music of his period. He learnt music from Swami Haridas of Varindavan and earned eminence before the royal audience of Ramchandar Baghela, king of Bhaat. Learning about his proficiency in music, Emperor Akbar sent for him and kept him in his own court by bestowing upon him a huge amount of wealth and honour.<sup>3</sup> He turned a Muslim on the persuasion of Pir Gaus Mohammad of Gwalior and was renamed as Tansen. Tansen died in 1588 AD. His grave

<sup>1</sup>To move from one note to another as from sa to re and re to sa. There can be a musical tune, may be a single note, due to vibration and motion of sound waves produced by movement of notes.

<sup>2</sup>The term ਤਾਨ [tan] is identical with ‘tune’ and ‘tone’ of English.

<sup>3</sup>Tansen was one of nine gems of Akbar’s court.

in Gwalior is regarded as the centre of pilgrimage for singers. There is a Tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*) tree near his grave. The singers chew its leave believing that these leaves will render their voices melodious.

ਤਾਨ ਕਲੋਲ [tan kalol] melody of a musical composition, frisk of musical tune, ascent or descent of tune, producing musical melody from one’s voice.

ਤਾਨਤਰੰਗ [tanṭarāṅg] a surge of musical melody from musical tunes; singing of ascending/descending tunes. “ughṭat tan ṭarāṅg rāg aṭr.”—*hazara 10*. 2 son of Tansen, the singer, who was also a good singer.

ਤਾਨਤਨ [tantan] power of the powerful, strength of the strong. 2 who preaches melodious singing. “nemo tantane.”—*japu*.

ਤਾਨਾ [tan-na] See ਤਾਣਾ.

ਤਾਨਪੁਰਾ [tanpura] See ਤੰਪੁਰਾ

ਤਾਨਾ [tana] See ਤਾਣਾ. “ham gharī sut tanāhī nīṭ tana.”—*asa kabir 2 A* 1. 2 attack with a spike. 3 taunt, talk ill of. “bol kubol det hē tane.”—*NP*.

ਤਾਨਾਸ਼ਾਹ [tanāṣah] his original name was Abbul Hasan. He was enthroned in 1672 AD as the ruler of Golkanda (south) but Aurangzeb vanquished him in 1687 AD and confined him to the fort in Daultabad. Thus Golkanda was merged with the Delhi empire. Tanashah died in 1704 AD. He was the last king of the Kutabshahi dynasty. “tanāṣah ju dākkhāṇ kara.”—*GPS*.

ਤਾਨਾਬਾਨਾ [tanabana], ਤਾਨਾਵਾਨਾ [tanavana] See ਤਾਣਾਵਾਣਾ. “tana bana kachu ne sujhe.”—*brla 100*

ਤਾਨੀ [tani] See ਤਾਣੀ. 2 See ਤਾਨਾ 2.

ਤਾਨੁ [tanu] warp, woof. See ਤਾਨ and ਤਾਨਾ. “sakat sutu bahu gurjhi bhāria, kīu kārī tanu tārījē?”—*kālī a m 4*.

ਤਾਨੇਸ਼ਾਹ [tanāṣah] See ਤਾਨਾਸ਼ਾਹ.



ਤਾਨੇ [tane] *pron* he, she, it. "tab sarir ko bal kar tane."-GPS. 2 may expand, may develop. 3 stretched, brandished. "ao surtanu ju dur sar tane."-bhar kabir. 'Two arrows (ethics and meditation) were brandished.'

ਤਪ [tap] (See ਤਪੁ *vr*) *Skt n* heat, radiance, hotness. 2 *Skt* चूष *A* ॥ fever. Fever is called ਤਪ [tap] because the body gets hot under its impact. The body's blood also gets heated up due to improper diet taken by a person. The heating up of the body and the mind is a type of fever. One feels lethargic and restless as a result of it. The mouth loses taste, water oozes out of the eyes, one yawns repeatedly, heartbeat increases, the feverish person loses appetite, he feels bodyache and burning sensation etc. "tap utaria satiguri pure."-sorm 5.

Fever is of many kinds, but we have mentioned only those types which find references in the Sikh scriptures. Thus goes its description per Gurmukhi orthography:

(a) usan tap. See ਉਸਨ ਤਪ.

(b) aṭhvara tap. Weekly fever. It rises very high once a week and remains moderate during the subsequent six days. Sometimes it is otherwise also i.e. high fever for six days and moderate for one day.

The best treatment for such a fever is as follows:

Grind very finely a mixture of one tola of fully parched and burst alum, three mashas of clove, one tola of lump sugar. After grinding them together, divide the mixture into twenty-seven equal parts, each part forming one dose. Take one dose in the morning, one in the afternoon and the third one in the evening with warm milk or water.

Make decoction of equal amounts of mulaṭṭhi liquorice (glycyrrhize globra),

paṭolpatr, kaṛu, stone of mango, bark of chebulic myrobalan and give it to the patient by putting some lump sugar in it.

Take decoction of caraita (a blood purifying drug made from the plant ophelia chirretta), nīm (margosa tree *L azadirachta indica*), kaṛu, nagarmotha - a fragrant medicinal grass *L cyperus juncifolius* or rutunofus), pitipapra and grilo (a creeper medicinal plant - *menispermum glabrum*). The fever caused by measles etc is also called weekly (eight-days) fever.

Patients suffering from such a kind of fever must be treated on the advice of expert doctors, depending on the weather and their physical condition. "asaṭ divsiya aru bisaya."-carait 405.

(c) sitjvar or sitaljvar Ague fever - ٢٢٢ fever accompanied by shivering with cold. The reasons for this fever are: living in foul and dirty environment, being bitten by the mosquitoes, sleeping in damp places, uncontrolled eating, obstruction of stool in the intestines etc.

For its treatment is to eat fruits like orange, etc instead of regular meals take warm milk of cow four-five times a day. Take one tola of ammonium chloride (naṣadar), six mashas of salt, black pepper three mashas, mix them all, grind them to a fine powder and make small doses of about one masha each. To cure this fever take 3 to 4 such doses daily with warm water.

Take five tolas of green leaves of basil (ocimum sanctum), one tola of black pepper, grind the mixture to a fine powder, make small balls of about one ratti of it. Take two to four of these balls five times a day with cow milk or fresh water.

Take three doses of about one masha each

of parched alum mixed with lump sugar thrice a day; after all it is also beneficial for curing the fever.

Quinine is a tested medicine for ague fever. Take tablets of quinine or use its distillate after dissolving in sulphuric acid before the feeling of fever is there.

Chew one masha of ammonium chloride alongwith betel-leaves before the fever is felt. "sital jur ar uan tap bhan."—*caritr* 405.

(d) *sukha jvar*. Anaemia fever. *Sk* शोष ज्वर It is caused by overwork, withholding the pressure of stool or urine, not quenching the thirst, resisting the strong feeling of hunger and sleep, excessive sexual indulgence, taking of liquor, remaining worried, frightened, getting angry, not taking regular meals, consuming fatless food, decreasing oiliness in the body, going without meals and not sleeping at proper times.

The skin of the body gets dried during this fever; joints get loosened, head remains heavy, mild temperature is felt all the time. If this fever is not cured at an early stage, it may develop into tuberculosis after some time.

For its treatment make fine powder of cinnamon (one tola), cardamom (two tolas), piperlomun (four tolas) ammonium chloride (eight tolas), lump sugar (sixteen tolas), and add honey equal to twice the weight of this mixture and butter equal to three times the weight of the mixture. Take six mashas of thus prepared paste thrice a day. Light and oily food, milk of cow and goat, rice, spinach etc are beneficial diets for a patient suffering from this fever. "*sukha jvar tela cothaya*."—*caritr* 405.

(e) *cothaya tap*, *caturthak jvar*. Quartan fever. This kind of fever occurs on one day, the patient becomes normal for the next two

days and then the fever reoccurs on the fourth day. Sometimes it continues for two days and becomes normal on the fourth day. This fever occurs due to lack of self restraint on diet after the occurrence of ordinary fever. It can be an after-effect of malaria too. It can persist for a long period, but is not a dangerous ailment. If jaundice, cough accompanied by blood etc also afflict the patient suffering from this fever, it becomes a serious disease. One feels cold during the initial stages of this fever, while sweat appears when the fever subsides. For its normal treatment:

Take mixture of parched alum—six rattis, sugar—one masha thrice a day with water;

Consume five grains of quinine three times a day; chew four leaves of basil four times a day; take a mixture of three mashas of cumin seed and one tola jaggery one hour before the expected time of fever's occurrence; take nothing except milk for seven days; make decoction of the mixture consisting of two mashas each of dried ginger, nagarmotha (a fragrant medicinal grass—*Cyperus juncifolius*), *kuṭaki*, *caraxita* (a blood purifying drug made from *ophelia chirretta*), *lalcādan* (red sandalwood—*santalum album*), *aula* (embic myrobalan), *gilo* (a creeper medicinal plant named *menispermum glabrum*) and give it to the patient suffering from this fever. "*sukha jvar tela cothaya*."—*caritr* 405.

(f) *deḥmasla tap*. one and a half month's-fever. This kind of fever occurs continuously for one and a half month or reoccurs after one and a half month. This is also a very dangerous fever. Its treatment is the same as that of tertian and quartan fevers.

Sometimes mild fever due to smallpox also continues for one and a half month. See *बीजम्*

उप. "dadhmasia phun tap bhayo."-caritr 405. (g) teia tap, tritiyak jvar. tertian fever. this fever attacks one day, but the patient feels normal on the second day and it reccurs on the third day. One feels shivering when the body temperature rises due to this fever. It occurs just like malaria. According to Sushrat, the throat infection passes on to the heart within a single day and night. The next day the infection is transmitted from the heart to the stomach; it causes tertian fever on reaching there. There are three kinds of tertian fever as mentioned in Ayurved:

The fever due to excess of sycosis and syphilis starts from the waist and spreads to the whole of the body.

When excess is of psora and sycosis, it starts from the back and spreads to the whole of the body.

The fever caused by excess of psora and syphilis starts from the head and spreads to the whole body.

Its normal treatment is similar to those for quartan fever; but use of quinine for this fever is highly beneficial. Take powder of kutki, leaves of basil and magosa tree, decoction of grlo (a creeper medicinal plant: menispermum glabrum), caraita (blood purifying drug made from ophelia chiretta) and coriander seeds, two and a half leaves of puthkade (a wild shrub-achyranthus aspera). Sudarshan powder is also useful for treating this fever. If the patient suffers from constipation, light laxative should also be given. The patient should take light and easily digestible diet like milk, kidney beans, spinach, rice etc; fresh and boiled pure water should be used for drinking. The patient should be kept in fresh and clean environment.

Many people perform exorcism etc to get rid of fever, but it is a blind faith born of sheer

ignorance. "sukha jvr teia cothaya."-caritr 405.

(h) pitvar, zared buxar (jaundice). See **पित्त रोग** and **ज्वर**

(i) bisaya tap (twenty days fever). It is a consequential fever, which reccurs after twenty days just like tertian and quartan fevers.

This fever that continues for twenty days is called bisaya tap. **ज्वर** typhoid fever, आन्त ज्वर enteric fever; or milk fever due to small pox. It is caused by the accumulation of stale and stinking matter in the gut forming boils in the intestine. It is a contagious disease and the patient suffering from this fever generally complains of cough and pain in the ribs. He passes out foul odour with diarrhoea. This fever should be immediately treated by an experienced and expert physician.

Taking milk only in place of cereal food is most beneficial. Serving the patient the distillate of cowslip (primula officinatis), taking rest on bed, keeping the house and clothes etc clean, providing fresh air and clean environment, keeping fresh fragrant flowers near the patient, giving fruit-juice to patient and making the patient smell rose-extract mixed with coriander, sandal powder, camphor, vinegar are very beneficial.

The following mixture is a sure treatment of the typhoid fever-

Take one tola each of vāślocan (bamboomanna), cardamom, essence of creeper medicinal plant - menispermum glabrum, cumin seeds, nuts of lotus, lump-sugar, three masha each of pure seashell and oxide of mica, three masha of kahirva, one masha of unpierced pearl. Pulverise the whole of this mixture by adding one tola of scent of pandarius odoratissimus. Add one masha of silver foil, one and quarter tola of unground

and clean sisymbrium iro. Make sixty two small doses of the whole of this mixture. Administer four such doses to an adult patient suffering from this fever with milk or cowslip distillate after every three hours. "asaṭ divsiya aro bisaya."—*caritr* 405.

3 agony, suffering, anguish. 4 anxiety. "tap pap sātāp binase."—*brla m* 5. 5 act of self mortification; asceticism. "haridhan jap haridhan tap."—*guf m* 5. "jap tap gran sabh dhian."—*sukhmani*. 6 See ਤਿੰਨ ਤਪ.

ਤਪਸ [tapas] *Skt n* an ascetic; practitioner of meditation; practitioner of austerities. 2 crane. 3 See ਤਪਿਸ਼.

ਤਪਸਰਾਈ [tapsetai] *n* asceticism. "tapsetai ko tyag tapisvar."—*caritr* 144.

ਤਪਸੀ [tapṣi] practitioner of meditation, ascetic. 2 *Skt* woman practising meditation.

ਤਪਰ [tapəh], ਤਪਰਿ [tapəhi] *pron* from whom, by whom; from him, by him. 2 meditates, practises meditation

ਤਪਕ [tapək] *adj* which heats. 2 tormentor 3 *n* hearth, fireplace. 4 pot in which food is cooked and roasted.

ਤਪਰੀ [tapṭi] See ਤਪਤੀ.

ਤਪਤਰੀ [taptrai], ਤਪਤਰ [taptray] See ਤਿੰਨ ਤਪ. "darsan nimakh taptrai mocan."—*sat namdev*.

ਤਪਨ [tapən] *Skt adj* which heats. "ripu tapen he."—*japu*. 2 *n* sun. 3 fire. 4 See ਤਪਤਪਨ.

ਤਪਰ [tapər], ਤਪਰਿ [tapəri] above that. "jaki choti jagat kau lage taper tuhi dhare."—*maru revidas*. 2 See ਤਪਤੁ.

ਤਪਰੁ [tapəru] *adv* just then, only then. "sacu tapəru janie ja ride sēca hoī."—*var asa*.

ਤਪੀ [tapi] See ਤਪਤੀ. 2 ascetic, practitioner of meditation. 3 afflicted with fever. 4 *Skt* तपिन् irritating.

ਤਪੁ [tapu] fever. See ਤਪ. "tapu gāia."—*sor m* 5. 2 distress, jealousy.

ਤਪੀ (tāp) practises meditation, undergoes self-

mortification. 2 See ਤਪੀ.

ਤਪੀ [tāpe] *pron* with him/her. 2 above him, above whom.

ਤਾਫਤ [tafat] *P* تافت *adj* whirled, rotated. 2 illuminated, shone. See ਤਾਫਤਨ.

ਤਾਫਤਨ [taftan] *P* تافتن *v* rotate. 2 twist. 3 wrench. 4 shine. 5 get angry. 6 for the sun to rise.

ਤਾਫਤਾ [tafta] *P* تافتا *n* shining silken cloth with two-coloured warp and weft; sun and shade. English and Italian - taffeta. 2 *adj* whirled, twisted.

ਤਾਬ [tab] *P* تاب *n* heat, warmth. 2 illumination, lustre. "as ko tab sahe satguru ki."—*NP*. 3 ire, anger. 4 power, strength. 5 sunshine, radiation.

ਤਾਬਦਾਨ [tabdan] *P* تابان *n* ventilator, an opening for the sunlight to come into the house.

ਤਾਬਨਾਕ [tabnak] *P* تابناک *adj* shining, illuminated. 2 heater, heat provider.

ਤਾਬਾ [taba], ਤਾਬਾ [tāba] *Skt* ताम्र *n* metal, named tamrak, tapneṣṭ, rakatadhatu etc in Sanskrit. *E* Copper. "paras ke sāgī taba bigrio."—*bher kabir*. "kinhu banjra kasī tāba."—*keda kabir*. 2 See ਜਗਨ ਤਾਬਾ.

ਤਾਬਾ [tabā] *P* تابا *adj* shining, illuminated.

ਤਾਬਾਲੋਯਤ [tābaloyan] *Dg n* one having copper-coloured eyes, cuckoo.

ਤਾਬਿਆ [tabia] See ਤਾਬੇ.

ਤਾਬੂਤ [tabut] *A* تابوت *n* box in which the corpse is enclosed for cremation. "tabut ādar dakhāl kar bhaṭ pāṭhedine saḥ pe."—*saloh*.

ਤਾਬੂਲ [tābul] *Skt* ताम्बूल *n* betel-leaf, betel. 2 folded betel-leaf.

ਤਾਬੂਲਿਕ [tābulik], ਤਾਬੂਲੀ [tābuli] *Skt* ताम्बूलिक *n* seller of betel. 2 seller of betel-leaves.

ਤਾਬੇ [tābe] *A* تابع *adj* obedient, loyal. 2 subordinate, subservient.

ਤਾਬੇ ਬੈਠਣਾ [tābe beṭṭhā] sitting in attendance behind Guru Granth Sahib holding and waving a whisk over it.

ਤਾਂਬੁਪਰਾ [tābr-dhara] also tāmr-dhara, earth of copper. Per reference in Janamsakhi, there exists an earth made of copper, where the pythons live. Strong wind blows so as to spread dust all around. The pythons subsist on this earth by licking its dust. 2 In fact, the land having copper-like colour is named as tābr-dhara.

ਤਾਂਬੁਪਣ [tābr-paṇ] See ਤਾਂਬੁਪਣ.

ਤਾਂਬੀ [tabhi] part even then, still. "tabhi citi na rakhasi mara."—asa kabir. 'Even then the mother does not have any ill will in her mind.'

ਤਾਂਮ [tam] Skt ਤਾਂਮ n evil characteristics. "ra binasi tam binasi."—sar m 5. 2 worry, concern. 3 suffering, grief 4 dreadful. "jine kirtiyā jittiyā phaj tamā."—VN. 5 A ਤਾਂਮ n taste, flavour. 6 meal, food. 7 A ਤਾਂਮ adj complete, whole.

ਤਾਂਮਾ [tama] A ਤਾਂਮ adj greedy, avaricious, covetous.

ਤਾਂਮਸ [tamas] Skt evil act. 2 ire. 3 ignorance. 4 snake. 5 darkness.

ਤਾਂਮਸਤਾ [tamasta] n evil disposition. "tamasta mamta namta kavita kavī ke man madh guhi he."—cāḍī 1. 'There exists the spirit of virtue, evil, passion and poetic composition in the mind of the poet.'

ਤਾਂਮਸਿ [tamesi], ਤਾਂਮਸੀ [tamsi] adj having undesirable propensities. 2 having evil disposition. "ap na cinahi tamsi."—asa m 1. 3 passionate, greedy. "tamesi lega sēda phire."—var brha m 3.

ਤਾਂਮਸੁ [tamasu] See ਤਾਂਮਸ 1. "tarsi lagi na tamasu mule."—sri m 3. 2 having evil character. "rajesu sateku tamasu darpahi."—maru m 5.

ਤਾਂਮਜਨ [tamjan], ਤਾਂਮਜਮ [tamjham] n a palanquin shaped like a chair, which is carried by palanquin-bearers on their shoulders.

ਤਾਂਮਰ [tamar] Skt n water. 2 ghee. 3 See ਤਾਂਮ.

ਤਾਂਮਰਸ [tamaras] Skt n one lying on water, lotus.

"sāt tamars her vikase."—NP. 2 gold. 3 copper. 4 datura, thorn-apple. 5 crane. 6 a poetic metre, characterised by nagan, jagān, jagān, yagan: 11, 15, 19, 15.

ਤਾਂਮਰਾ [tamra] Skt adj copper-coloured, having reddish tinge.

ਤਾਂਮ [tama] See ਤਾਂਮ. 2 See ਤਾਂਮ S. 3 in the jargon of the hunters, an evening feed given to the birds of prey like the hawk, etc which generally consists of bird's raw meat. Sometimes other types of meat are also served. This feed ਤਾਂਮ [tama] is fed to birds to satiate them. 4 meat. "turkan tej tama to lag tarei tare, khalsa sarup sikh jo lag chake nahi"—GPS. 'The splendour of the Turks glitters until it is suppressed by the Khalsa.'

ਤਾਂਮਿ [tami] ਤਾਂਮਿ (then) ਤਾਂਮਿ (disease). "dukhu daru sukhu rogu bhara, ja sukhu tamī na hoi."—var asa. 'Enduring sufferings with endeavour and kindness is a cure while indolence and evil deeds are a disease. When one feels comforted with the above-mentioned remedy/treatment, ailments never knock at the door ie one remains always hale and hearty.' 2 of ਤਾਂਮਿ [tam] means meals/food. "tamī priti vasi gharī ai."—asa m 1. 3 adv then. "ādari hoī saca, tamī saca paie."—vad chār m 1. 4 Skt n control on vital air, restraint on breath.

ਤਾਂਮੀਰ [tamir] A ਤਾਂਮੀਰ n process of raising a building. 2 founding. 3 construction, building.

ਤਾਂਮੀਲ [tamil] A ਤਾਂਮੀਲ n implementation, compliance.

ਤਾਂਮੁ [tamu] Skt adj admirer.

ਤਾਂਮੇਸਰ [tamesar] See ਤਾਂਮੇਸਰ.

ਤਾਂਮੀ [tamā] ਤਾਂਮੀ to them. 2 ਤਾਂਮੀ—ਸਮ to him mine. "namakar tamā."—VN. 3 See ਤਾਂਮ.

ਤਾਂਮੁ [tamr] Skt n copper 2 red colour. 3 an adviser and commander of demon Mahikhasur, who was killed by goddess Durga. 4 copper-coloured, reddish.

ਤਮ੍ਰਚੁੜ [tamrcur] *Skt n* having a reddish crest; cock with red-coloured crown (top)

ਤਮ੍ਰਪਾਣ [tamrpaṇ] coin made of copper. "tin tamrpaṇ mol sunayo."—*NP*.

ਤਮ੍ਰਪਰਨੀ [tamrpārṇī] Lanka, the capital of Ravan. See ਲੰਕਾ. 2 a river in the valley of Tine, which rises from Agastkoot. Pearls are found in it. Kolkey on its bank was very famous harbour in days gone by.

ਤਾਯਾ [taya] See ਤਾਇਆ.

ਤਾਰ [tar] *n* toddy palm tree. "tar prēman' ucan dhuja lakh."—*kalki*. 2 *Skt* string, strand. 3 metallic wire, wire of gold, silver and iron etc. 4 silver. 5 formless yet manifest One. 6 chief of Sugriv's army. 7 star. 8 Shiv. 9 Vishnu. 10 musical composition comprising seven notes. 11 high tone. "tar ghor bajitr tēhī."—*var mēla m 1*. 12 pupil of the eye. 13 intent, gaze, stare, continuous and intent look. "māchī no tar lave."—*var ram 2 m 5*. "locan tar lagi."—*keda m 5*. 14 rapt attention; mind's concentration. "lagi tere nam tar"—*NP* 15 adj indivisible, continuous. "je lar rēha liv tar."—*jāpu*. 16 See ਤਾਰਣਾ. 17 part like, just as. "mān bhulau bharamasī bhavar tar."—*basāt m 1*. 18 rhythm, clapping both hands together. "virhāg vikarēn ko kētar."—*GPS*. 'clapping of hands to shoo away evil intending birds.' 19 *P* ਟ ਨ yarn, thread. 20 adj black, dark. 21 See ਨਾਦ. 22 See ਤਾਰ. 23 in Hindustani, telegraph is also called ਤਾਰ [tar].

ਤਾਰਕ [tarak] *Skt n* star, planet. 2 pupil of the eye. 3 a demon, who was killed by Kartikey, son of Shiv. 4 a demon, who was killed by Vishnu to help Indar. 5 per the Hindu belief a Ramtarak mantr (rā ramay namah) chanted by Shiv in the ear of a dying person in Kashi.

<sup>1</sup>Measure of one Tarh (tar) is taken as a length equal to three hundred hands. See ਤਾਰ 4.

6 ship, boat, raft. 7 boatman, sailor. "ramnamu sabb jag ka tarak."—*kan m 4*. 8 adj saviour. 9 *A* تارک renouncer. "tarak hve jīm dāret lakkha."—*krisan*. 'throws away lakhs of rupees.' 10 a poetic metre. It is an other name for Asta and Totak. Its characteristics are: four feet – each foot with four sēgans, 11S, 11S, 11S, 11S.

Example:

kalki avtar rīsavhige

bhaṭ ogh pryogh giravhige....—*kalki*.

(b) In prosody, when a guru is added at the end of four sēgans (prosodic foot of two short matras followed by one long matra) it becomes Tarak. It is named as Taraka in Dasam Granth. See ਤਾਰਕ 3.

ਤਾਰਕਮੰਤ੍ਰ [tarakmātr] *n* a mantr for liberation from worldly worries. 2 See ਤਾਰਕ 5.

ਤਾਰਕਾਰਿ [tarkarī] ਤਾਰਕ-ਅਰਿ enemies of demon Tarak—Kartikey and Vishnu. See ਤਾਰਕ 3 and 4.

ਤਾਰਕਾ [tarka] *Skt n* planet, stars. 2 pupil of the eye. 3 a poetic metre. characterised by four feet, each foot having four sēgans followed by a guru ie 11S, 11S, 11S, 11S, S.

diḍdev tēbe guru cābis kēke,

gīrimeru gae sabb hi muni leke....—*dett*.

4 *Skt* Tadka, daughter of demi-god Suketu, wife of Sund and mother of Marich. With the blessings of Brahma, she had the strength of one thousand elephants. On the persuasion of Vishvamittar, Ram killed her. "rah marat rachsi jēh tarka gan nam."—*ramav*.

ਤਾਰਕਾਸੁਰ [tarkasur] demon Tarak. See ਤਾਰਕ 3 and 4.

ਤਾਰਕਾਰਿ [tarkarī] enemy of Taraka, Sri Ram. 2 See ਤਾਰਕਿਕ and ਤਾਰਕਾਰਿ

ਤਾਰਕਿਕ [tarkik] *Skt* तार्किक *n* one who possesses knowledge of logic (science of reasoning). 2 adj logical.

ਤਾਰਕੁ [taraku] See ਤਾਰਕ 6, 7, 8 and 9.

ਤਾਰਗਿ [taragi] will save, will liberate. "nav hariseva jo cape tisu taragi ram."—*suhi chāt m 5*.

ਤਾਰਥਾ [tarca] short for ਤਾਰਥਾ. "nikhen bhikhen tarce kosen lag marē."—*GPS*. See ਤਾਰਥਾ.

ਤਾਰਣ [tarē] *Sk* *n* act of liberating. 2 salvation, emancipation. 3 raft. "na tarna tulha ham budesi, tar lehi tarē raxa!"—*ase pāṭ m 1*. 'We do not know how to swim, nor is there a raft. O! Saviour help us swim across. 4 *Sk* ਤਾਰੈ *adj* made of straws. 5 *n* fire of straw, straw on fire. 6 levy on hay/straw.

ਤਾਰਣਹਾਰ [tarāṇhar] *adj* saviour, liberator.

ਤਾਰਣਤਰਣ [tarāṇtarāṇ] *adj* saviour in the form of a raft. "parbrahmanu mero tarāṇtarāṇ."—*bīla m 5*.

ਤਾਰਣਾ [tarṇa] *v* help cross over, make one swim, cause one reach the other shore. "calu re! bekōth tujhāi le tarēu."—*gau kabir*.

ਤਾਰਤਮ [tartam], ਤਾਰਤਮ [tartām] *Sk* ਤਾਰ-ਤਮ, ਤਾਰ-ਤਮ *n* shortfall, discrepancy, profit or loss. "je upmey tartam upmā."—*NP*. 'All the instances for compansion are insufficient, because they suffer from shortcomings.'

ਤਾਰਨ [tarān] See ਤਾਰਣ. 2 clapping. "bīhāg vikarān ko kartarān."—*NP*. 'Clapping of hands is done for shooing away the birds (evils).' 3 ship. "das udharān jyō kar tarān."—*NP*. 4 to the stars. "gān dābh chape savita kar tarān."—*NP*.

ਤਾਰਨ ਤਰਨੁ [tarān tarānu] See ਤਾਰਣ ਤਰਣ. 2 See ਤਾਰਣਾ and ਤਰਣਾ. "tarān tarānu tēbe lag kahis, jōb lag tātū na jania."—*maru kabir*. 'Duality lasts under illusion.'

ਤਾਰਨਾ [tarṇa] See ਤਾਰਣਾ. 2 reprimand, warning. "ēdhik tarṇa tarān karhi."—*NP*. 'They are strictly warned.'

ਤਾਰ ਪਰਾਨਾ [tar pāṇa] See ਪਰਾਨਾ.

ਤਾਰਾ [tara] *Sk* *n* planet, star. "jīmi tara gān

me sāsī raje."—*GPS*. 2 wife of Vrihaspati (Jupiter), who was kidnapped by the moon and she gave birth to Budh (Mercury). 3 wife of Bali, daughter of Sukhen (Sushen); she got remarried to Sugriv. 4 lock. See ਤਾਰਾ. "tara ride updeṣ de kholat."—*GPS*. 5 In Sikh history name of Azam Shah, son of Aurangzeb is also referred to as Tara and Tara Azam. 6 liberator, saviour, sailor. "harī ape berī tulha tara."—*gau m 4*. 7 short for ਉਤਾਰਾ (ਉਤਾਰਿਆ). "gur mukhī bhar ātharān tara."—*BG*. 8 liberated, emancipated. "tara bhāvōdadhī tejan ko gān."—*GPS*. 9 pupil of the eye. "tara vilocan socān mocān."—*GPS*. 10 a star-shaped ornament for women. 11 younger brother of Gurdas of Bhai Bahilo, who was an expert in archery. He was always in attendance of Ram Rai. "bhai bāhilo ke gurudas. aru dūsar tara pīkh pas."—*GPS*. See ਤਾਰਾ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਦੇ.

Example:

tara bilocān socān mocān  
dekh bīsekh bīse bīṣ tara,  
tara bhāvōdadhī tejan ko gān  
karatī set karī bistara,  
tara mālechan ke mat ko udte  
dīn-nath jētha nīṣī tara,  
tara ride updeṣ de kholat  
sri harīrat kare nīstara.—*GPS*.

ਤਾਰਾਅਜਮ [tara ajam] See ਤਾਰਾ 5. "tara ajam ko ham marē."—*GPS*. See ਅਜਮਾਸ਼ਾਹ.

ਤਾਰਾਸਿੰਘ [tarasīgh] a devoted Sikh, Buttar Jatt Sikh resident of village Bain Dal (now popularly known as Van) in tehsil Kasur of district Lahore. He always took his meals after distributing food among the needy ones. Sahib Rai, the chief of Naushehra, accused him of stealing his mares and instigated Mirza Zafarbeg, ruler of Patti, against him, who, attacked Tara Singh with 500 horsemen. On the other hand, about one hundred and twenty-

five Sikhs came to the help of Tara Singh. The Mughal forces were routed in the battle. Then the subedar of Lahore sent Momin Khan with more forces and Tara Singh was killed on Vaisakh Sammat 1783 (1725 AD) after he brought down Momin Khan from the back of the elephant. A memorial built in his honour near Khadimgarh is a famous place.

2 Pandit Tara Singh, disciple of Sant Gulab Singh, resident of Girvari, district Hoshiarpur. He was kept in Patiala most respectfully by Maharaja Narendar Singh. He was a scholar of Sanskrit and had profound knowledge of Gurbani. Sent Tara Singh wrote many books – annotation of Mokhpanth (in Sammat 1922), Surtaru Encyclopaedia (in Sammat 1923), Gurumat Nirnay Sagar (in Sammat 1934), Akal Murat Pradarshan and Guru Vansh Taru Darpan (in Sammat 1935), a translation of Japu, Rahiras, Sohila and Hajare (in Sammat 1936), annotation of Bani of Bhagats (in Sammat 1939), Guru Tirath Sangraha (in Sammat 1940), annotation of Sri Raga (in Sammat 1942), Guru Girarath Encyclopaedia (in Sammat 1946).

Given below is an illustration from the poetry of Pandit Tara Singh:

svatesiddh suddh buddh nity nirvikar rup  
nirjur nirli nirdokh nirakar ha,  
ajebinasi adi bt se bihin rup  
alakh apar par nikhal pessar ha,  
ek rup ek jotī ek sukh ek ot  
ek nidhi ek dev eka ekākar ha,  
vahi nīj may me pessar jotī tin rup  
dharke kahayo girasar oṅkar ha.  
kahe updeṣ vare sabhi guru pyare bhare  
komal citā se pekhe guruvār jag me,  
rakhiē dharamhīd kaṭiē yavan kul  
japie purano jap cal jah māg me,  
bhakhyo ham cīri mīg ve to sam bajsīgh

kese ham mar lē kuharo nīj pag me?

śrī guru gobīdsīgh bādo pag lag me.

3 son of Maharaja Ranjit Singh and Maharani Mehtab Kaur. He died in September, 1859 in Dasuha (district Hoshiarpur).

4 Kang Jatt Sardar, who became chief of Dalewalia Misl after Gulab Singh. He captured many territories in Doaba and Ludhiana area. Tara Singh established Rahon as his capital. In 1807 AD, he died during the battle of Naraingarh.

ਤਾਰਾਗੜ੍ਹ [taragarh] a gurdwara in memory of Guru Gobind Singh near "Tarapur", three miles east of Anandpur proper. A fort was raised here by Guru Gobind Singh for the protection of Anandpur proper. The fort has since been reduced to a heap of rubble but some ruins of the foundation still exist. A gurdwara has been built here. There is a well (with steps leading down to the water level) near the gurdwara, which dates back to the Guru's period. Only a small area of land of approximately four ghumaons is attached with gurdwara now.

ਤਾਰਾਗ੍ਰਿਹਣਿ [taragrīhaṇi] *n* night. – *sānama*.

ਤਾਰਾਚੰਦ [taracāṇḍ] a preacher who used to collect offerings from the followers of Guru Hargobind in Afganistan. He was a good preacher of Sikhism. He stayed with Guru Ram Rai and went to Delhi alongwith him. 2 Raja Kahlur during the time of the sixth Guru. See ਤੋਰੇ.

ਤਾਰਾਜ [taraj] *P* تاراج *n* plundering and loot.

2 devastating a country. 3 See ਤਾਰਾਜ਼

ਤਾਰਾਜੀ [taraji], ਤਾਰਾਜ਼ [taraju] See ਤਾਰਾਜੀ and ਤਾਰਾਜ਼.  
"dharī tarajī ābari toli." – *var majh m* / "dharī taraju toli." – *var asa*. "menu tariji citu tula." – *suhi m* / "Determination is the balance and contemplation is the measuring weight."

ਤਾਰਾ ਗੁੰਬਤਾ [tara dubbṇa] setting of Venus. If Venus appears to rise in the same Zodiac sign



in which the sun rises, and the period of appearance of both is the same in that the Venus rises and sets along with the setting and rising of the sun, then we say that the star has set. All auspicious ceremonies are forbidden during this period.

ਤਾਰਾਨਾਥ [taranath], ਤਾਰਾਪਤਿ [tarapatī] *n* lord of stars, moon. 2 Bali. 3 Sugriv.

ਤਾਰਾਪੁਰ [tarapur] See ਤਾਰਾਪੁਰ.

ਤਾਰਾਮੀਰਾ [taramira] a foodgrain like rapeseed plant and mustard seed plant. It is a rabi crop. It is used for extracting oil and also as fodder for lactating (milk) animals. Rocket.

ਤਾਰਾਮ੍ਰਿਗ [taramrig] See ਮ੍ਰਿਗਸਿਰਾ.

ਤਾਰਾਲਯ [taralay] dwelling place for stars – night.—*sanama*.

ਤਾਰਾ ਲੰਮਾ [tara lāma] comet. 2 Jupiter, which remains for thirteen months in each zodiac. 3 Saturn, which remains for two and a half years in each zodiac. 4 enlightenment. "tara cārīa lāma."—*tukha chāt m 1*.

ਤਾਰਿ [tari] by emancipating. "tari par kine."—*saloh*. 2 *Skt* ਤਾਰੀ *n* toddy of small size. "taru tari apvīṭ kārī marīe re."—*mala ravidas*. 'an intoxicating extract is obtained from toddy seed.' See ਤਾਰੀ. 3 *Skt* ਤਾਰਿਨ੍ *adj* liberating, emancipating. "budēt pahēn tarēhī tari."—*asa m 1*. 4 See ਤਾਰੀ. 5 *v* imperative form of ਤਾਰਕਾ. "jū janāhī tū tari suami."—*kan m 5*.

ਤਾਰਿਅਨੁ [tariānu] he liberated, he emancipated. "sadhjāna ke sēgī bhāvjalū tariānu."—*var guj 2 m 5*. 2 *Skt* ਅਤਾਰਯਨ੍ were emancipated.

ਤਾਰਿਅਨੁ [tariānu] *Skt* ਅਤਾਰਯਨ੍ liberated me. "guri bohīthe tariānu."—*var jet m 5*.

ਤਾਰਿਕ [tarik] See ਤਾਰਕ 9. 2 ਤਾਰ-ਟਿਕ single thread, single wire. "cīr dāsāyo bhījyo tarik nahi."—*NP*. 'Bed was spread on water, not a single thread of it got wet.' 3 *Skt* *n* wages for carrying across the river, wages for delivering across the river.

ਤਾਰਿਕਾਮੰਡਲ [tarikamāṇḍal] cluster of stars. See ਤਾਰਕਾ 1. "tarikamāṇḍal jānak moti."—*sohila*. 'as if the cluster of stars is of pearls.'

ਤਾਰੀ [tari] *n* act of swimming. "hārī kīrēṭ taru tari."—*guj m 4*. "nanak gurmukhī tari."—*guj m 5*. 2 gaze, stare. "neru hārī hārī lagi tari."—*mala m 4*. 3 key. "bin tari taro bhīryo khule nā karē upay."—*NP*. 4 sitting posture in yog – exercises, sitting posture with legs crossed on the ground or flat surface; squat. "hor aḍhut bēṭhe lar tari."—*maru m 5*. 5 deep meditation. "chuṭī brahm tari, maharudr nācyo."—*gyan*. 6 clapping sound produced by mutual striking of both the hands. See ਕਰਤਾਰੀ. 7 wine extracted from toddy, toddy-wine. 8 stream. 9 boat, raft. 10 adj liberator, saviour. "ramnām bhāupī bīkhu tari."—*var vād m 4*. 11 *S* kindness. 12 help, assistance.

ਤਾਰੀਅਲੇ [tariāle] were liberated, were saved. "bradhī ajamēlu tariāle."—*gāu namdev*.

ਤਾਰੀਕ [tarik] *P* تاريك black. 2 in the dark.

ਤਾਰੀਕੀ [tariki] *P* تاريكي *n* black ink, blackness. 2 darkness. "tariki ren."—*saloh*. 'dark night.'

ਤਾਰੀਖ [tarix] *A* تاريخ *n* day, date. 2 the day on which some historical event had occurred. 3 This word is sometimes used for ਤਾਰੀਖ, which means history.

ਤਾਰੀਫ [tariph] *A* تريف *n* act of acquiring knowledge. 2 praise, admiration.

ਤਾਰੀਲੇ [tarile] See ਤਾਰੀਅਲੇ. "tarile ganka bīrup kubaja."—*gāu namdev*.

ਤਾਰੁਣੀ [taruṇī] youthful (feminine), having youth. See ਟਰੁਣੀ. "namo taruṇī nāmo briddh bala."—*cāḍī 2*.

ਤਾਰੂ [taru] *adj* swimmer, expert in swimming. "je hī taru paṇī."—*seva m 1*. 2 fathomless; that which can't be crossed over without swimming. "tātē taru bhāvjal hōa takā āṭu nā paia."—*asa paṭī m 1*. 3 *n* deep water, which can be crossed over only by swimming. "māchu

taru kza kare?"—*var majh m 1*. 4 a devoted follower of Guru Amardev. 5 a devoted disciple of Guru Ram Das.

**ਤਾਰੂਸਿੰਘ** [tarusīgh] a pious Sikh martyr, Taru Singh, who was resident of village Pulha, tehsil Kasur, district Lahore. He was a dedicated Sikh given to the service of the people. Mahant Niranjan lodged a false complaint with Khan Bahadur, the governor of Lahore, that Taru Singh was providing shelter and assistance to dacoits and was also involved in committing thefts and robberies.

Taru Singh was imprisoned. He did not adopt Islam, so his skull alongwith hair was scraped off with a hoc by a hangman, but Taru Singh continued reciting Japu Sahib and remained calm. He attained martyrdom on Assu 23, Sammat 1802.<sup>1</sup>

A memorial built in honour of Taru Singh's martyrdom still stands near the railway station in Lahore.

**ਤਾਰੇਸੁਰ** [taresur] *n* lord of stars, moon.—*sanama*.

**ਤਾਰੇਦਰੋ** [taredaro] *adj* liberator, saviour. 2 *n* expert in swimming, proficient in swimming. "taredaro bhl tar."—*var maru 2 m 5*, 'Only a swimmer can help another to swim across.'

**ਤਾਲ** [tal] *Skt n* palm; hand's inner surface. 2 In musicology, the sound produced by clapping with time and tune in unison. "roṭia karēṁ purēḥi tal."—*var asa*. **ਤਾਲ** [tal] There is a reference in musicology that the word "ਤਾ" [ta] in ਤਾਲ [tal] was derived from the "tāḍav" dance of Shiv while ਲ [la] came from ਲਸਜ [lasy] dance performed by Parvati. See different types of 'ਤਾਲ [tal]' in musicology. 3 jingles, cymbals. "bhagatī karat mere tal chīnāe."—*bhar namdev*. "rābāb pakhavaj tal ghūghru."—*asa m 5*. 4 sound produced by the

flapping of an elephant's ears. 5 length equivalent to one span (stretched hand), one fourth of a yard. 6 lock. 7 grip of a sword, handle of a sword. 8 palm tree. *Borassus Flabelliformis*. "tal tamal kadāben jal."—*GPS*. 9 pond, tank. "dhareṭī suhavi tal suhava."—*suhu chāt m 5*. 10 See ਤਾਲਿ and ਤਾਲੁ. 11 divine pond, sacred tank.

**ਤਾਲਕ** [talak], **ਤਾਲਕਾ** [talka] *A* تالک *n* sense of ਅਲਕ; suspension/hanging. 2 sense—attachment, relation. "sabhīn jivika tumre talak."—*GPS*. "ṛisu mara sāgr na talka."—*maru solhe m 5*. **ਤਾਲਕੇਤੁ** [talketu], **ਤਾਲਧੁਜ** [talḍhvaj] *n* whose flag (standard) has the symbol of a palm tree, —Balram. 2 Bhisham.

**ਤਾਲਪੁਰਣਾ** [talpurnā] *v* cause resonance between beat and time with hand or musical instrument. "pure tal vīcāhu apu gavar."—*asa m 3*.

**ਤਾਲਬ** [talab] See ਤਾਲਿਬ.

**ਤਾਲਬਤ** [talvyat] *Skt adj* pertaining to the palate. 2 *n* that character which is pronounced with palate as one articulator. See ਵਰਣਮਾਲਾ.

**ਤਾਲਾ** [tala] *n* lock. "prahlad kothe vīcī rakhia bar dia tala."—*bhera m 3*. 2 *A* تال 'old age is elderliness.' 3 short for ਸੁਦਾ ਤਾਲਾ See ਹੋਕਤਾਲਾ.

**ਤਾਲਾਬ** [talab] *P* تالاب *n* pond, tank, pool.

**ਤਾਲਾਬੇਲੀ** [talabeli] *n* writhing. See ਤਲਬੇਲੀ. "mohr lagti talabeli."—*g3d namdev*. 'I feel like writhing.'

**ਤਾਲਿ** [talī] from the pond, meaning — from the ocean of existence. "sēt udharēu tatkhrn talī."—*g3d m 5*. 2 *adv* at once; immediately. "ūṭhī cāina mohtakī talī."—*dhana m 1*. 3 *Skt n* strike, injury.

**ਤਾਲਿਬ** [talīb] *A* طالب *n* one who seeks; explorer of knowledge. "me talīb mola ko ek."—*GPS*.

**ਤਾਲੀ** [tali] *n* key. 2 palm wine, wine from palm tree. 3 clapping done with both hands.

**ਤਾਲੀਫ਼** [talīf] *A* تالیف *n* act of collecting. 2 writing of a book.

<sup>1</sup>Gyani Gyan Singh regards this year as 1803 BK.

ਤਾਲੀਮ [talim] *A* تعليم *n* act of imparting education, education, teaching.

ਤਾਲੂ [talū] See ਤਾਲ 2. "bhulā cuki gāra tap talū."—*var mālā m* 1. 2 pond. "kāte purakhī talū divara."—*sor m* 5. 3 *Skt* palate. 4 palate-thorn; uvula.

ਤਾਲੂ [talū], ਤਾਲੂਆ [talua] See ਤਾਲੂ 3 and 4.

ਤਾਵ [tav] *n* heat, warmth. "kon tav so tavan kina?"—*NP*. 2 pain, sorrow, woe.

ਤਾਵਕ [tavak] *Dg* *n* poet; eulogiser. *Skt* तवक.

ਤਾਵਣ [tavan] *v* heat, warm.

ਤਾਵਣਿ [tavanī] *n* act of heating, heat, fire. 2 utensil for heating, cauldron etc. 3 heat up. "tel tavanī tatāo."—*asa ch3t m* 1.

ਤਾਵਤ [tavat] *Skt* तवत् *adv* till then, till that time. 2 till there, up to that place. 3 to that extent. 4 in compound words like ਤਾਵਤ-ਗੁਣ and ਤਾਵਨਮਤੁ etc.

ਤਾਵਟ [tavad], ਤਾਵਨ [tavan] See ਤਾਵਤ 4.

ਤਾਵਾਨ [tavan] *P* تابة *n* penalty for loss, compensation for loss, exchange of an object to cover up the loss. 2 *Skt* *adv* that much, as much. 3 till then.

ਤਾਵੀਲ [tavil] *A* تامل *n* refuge. 2 amulet; a magical incantation tied with limbs by wrapping it in cloth or metal. People believe that such a magical incantation shields one from the wrath of distresses.

ਤਾਵੀਲਿ [tavil] *A* تامل *n* consequence of a dream. 2 to tell the result of a dream. 3 explaining the underlying meaning of a sentence.

ਤਾਰ [tar] *n* surveillance; close look to know the secret of an object; intent; look; gaze. 2 *Skt* तार rebuking, beating. 3 a kind of date tree — Sabal palmetta; wine is produced from its extract. Its leaves are used for preparing hand-fans. In place of paper in earlier days its leaves were used for the purpose of writing. See ਤਾਰਿ. 4 length equal to three hundred hands (arms) i.e. a measure equivalent to one hundred and

fifty yards. "tar praman kar asī utāg... tre se hāth utāgī khāda dhuhā" —*kalki*.

ਤਾਰਕਾ [taraka] a demoness. See ਤਾਰਕਾ 4.

ਤਾਰਕਾਰਿ [tarakarī] Ramchandar, the killer of Taarka, the demoness. See ਤਾਰਕਾਰਿ.

ਤਾਰਨ [taran], ਤਾਰਨਾ [tarāna] (*Skt* तर्न *vr* beat, rebuke). 2 reprimand, scold. 3 punish. 4 gaze.

ਤਾਰਪਤ੍ਰ [taraptr] See ਤਾਰ 3.

ਤਾਰਪ੍ਰਮਾਣ [tarpraman] See ਤਾਰ 4.

ਤਾਰਾ [tara] *n* implement used for carding cotton-wool.

ਤਾਰੀ [tari] *n* clap, clapping, act of striking both hands together. 2 sitting posture for yog exercise, sitting posture with legs crossed on the ground, squatting. 3 deep meditation "nirgharī tarī lavhā."—*majh ā m* 3. "nirbhe tarī lai"—*sor m* 5. 4 a guard to protect hand on the sword's grip. 5 *Skt* toddy, palm-wine.

ਤਿ [ti] *adj* short for ਤਿੰਨ (ਤਿਨ) i.e. three e.g. "tī lok" means tīn lok. 2 *n* short for tīya (ਤ੍ਰੀ) spouse. "tī chad dharamva nāst."—*kalki*. leaving behind married wife. 3 *pron* short for ਤਿਸ. See ਤਿਨ.

ਤਿਉ [tiū], ਤਿਉਂ [tiū] *adv* in the same way, similarly, in that way. "jiu jiu tera hukamū tīve tīu hovna."—*var guj 2 m* 5.

ਤਿਉਹਾਰ [tiuhar] *n* celebrating an auspicious occasion; festival; a religious festival like Vaisakhi, Holi, Id and Christmas etc.

ਤਿਉਰ [tiur], ਤਿਉਰੀ [tiuri], ਤਿਉੜ [tiur], ਤਿਉਰੀ [tiuri] *n* frown, three wrinkles on the forehead, act of showing wrinkles on forehead, scowl "tiur cāḥae math."—*krisan*. 2 a drink prepared from the mixture of three substances viz curd, semi-churned curd (i.e. buttermilk) and milk is called "tiur". Women in Punjab generally feed this tiur to their children for their good health. 3 In Punjab the term tiur is also used for tevar (three clothes). See ਤੇਵਰ.

ਤਿਆ [tiā] *n* woman, lady. 2 wife, betterhalf,

consort.

ਤਿਅਕਤ [trakat] *Skt* ਤਰਕਤੁ *adj* foresaken, abandoned. 2 *adv* by giving up. "trakat jalā nahi jiv minā."—*var jet*.

ਤਿਆ [tia] *n* woman, lady, spouse. 2 wife, betterhalf, bride.

ਤਿਆਸ [tias] *n* thirst. "miti tias agrian adhere."—*asa m 5*. 2 desire, greed. "adhik tias bhekh bahu kare."—*asa m 1*.

ਤਿਆਸ [tiasa] *Skt* ਤੀਸਿਤ *adj* thirsty, desirous.

ਤਿਆਗ [tiag] *Skt* त्राग *n* act of giving up, sense of foregoing one's claim on an object, act of renouncing. "tiagahu sagal upav."—*var guj 2 m 5*.

ਤਿਆਗਣਾ [tiagna], ਤਿਆਗਨ [tiagan], ਤਿਆਗਨਾ [tiagna], ਤਿਆਗਨੁ [tiaganu] *v* give up, disclaim. "tiagna tiagan nika kam krodh lobh tiagna."—*maru e m 5*.

ਤਿਆਗਿ [tiagi] *by* foregoing, *by* giving up. "sagal tiagi gursarni aia."—*suhi m 5*.

ਤਿਆਗੀ [tiagi] *Skt* त्यागिन् *adj* renouncer, disclaimer. "bin hau tiagi, kaha kou tiagi?"—*bher m 5*.

ਤਿਆਗਿਤ [tiagyi] *Skt* त्राग्य *adj* worth renouncing. "ahā choḍio he tiagyi."—*jet m 5*.

ਤਿਆਰ [tiar] See ਤਯਾਰ.

ਤਿਆਰ ਬਰ ਤਿਆਰ [tiar bar tiar] *xa adj* fully prepared, ever ready to do the work. "khalsa tiar bar tiar ha." i.e. 'The Khalsa is ever ready.' 2 firm in observing the Sikh code of conduct.

ਤਿਆਰੀ [tiari] See ਤਯਾਰੀ and ਤੈਯਾਰੀ.

ਤਿਸ [tis] *pron* he, she, it. "tis uce kau jane sor."—*japu*. 2 *n* longing, thirst. 3 desire. "tis cuki sahaju upje."—*sava m 3*.

ਤਿਸਕਾਰ [tisakar] *Skt* तिसकार *n* dishonour, insult. "jam na kare tisakar."—*s kabir*.

ਤਿਸਕੇ [tisake] *Skt* तृषित *adj* thirsty. "sabh lathi tis tiske."—*suhi m 4*. 'Thirst of the thirsty beings was quenched.'

ਤਿਸਟ [tisat] *Skt* तिसृ *adj* stay, sojourn. "nirvera

nair jz veru calaide tin vicahu tisṭia na kor."—*var gau 1 m 4*.

ਤਿਸਟਸਿ [tisatasi] *Skt* तिष्ठसि *will* stay. 2 ਤਿਸੁਟਿ *stays, remains* firm. "tisatasi nahi deha."—*var ram 2 m 5*.

ਤਿਸਟਾਸ [tisat] his thirst, his longing. 2 *Skt* तिसितासु *n* sun, having radiant rays.

ਤਿਸਨ [tisen] *n* thirst. "tisen bujhi as pōni."—*var guj 2 m 5*. 2 See ਤਿਸਨਾ.

ਤਿਸਨਕੀ [tisengi], ਤਿਸਨਕੀ [tisengi] *P* ਤਿਸੁ *n* thirst.

ਤਿਸਨਾ [tisna] *n* ਤਿਸਨਾ; thirst. 2 greed, desire for achievement. "tisna agani bujhi khin āteri."—*suhi m 4*. 3 *P* तिस *adj* thirsty.

ਤਿਸਾ [tisa] *n* thirst. 2 greed, longing. "sabdō suni tisa mīṭavṇia."—*majh e m 3*. "āteri tisa bhukh āti bahuti."—*bher m 3*.

ਤਿਸਾਇਓ [tisaiō], ਤਿਸਾਇਆ [tisaiā], ਤਿਸਾਈ [tisai], ਤਿਸਾਏ [tisae] *adj* thirsty, desirous. "so sōcio jitu bhukh tisaiō."—*ṭodī m 5*. "prabhudarsan kau hau phirāt tisai."—*gau m 5*. "rasan rasae nam tisae."—*dhana chāt m 1*. 2 thirst's drying sensation; longing. "tis binu gharī nahi jagi jiva esi prias tisai."—*mala e m 1*.

ਤਿਸੁ [tisu] *pron* him. "tisu upari mān kari tu asa."—*gau m 5*.

ਤਿਸੈ [tise] *pron* to him, to him only. "tise sarevahu pranīho!"—*var gau 2 m 5*.

ਤਿਹ [tih] *n* thirst. 2 *pron* he, she, it. "tih jogi kau jugati na janau."—*dhana m 9*. 3 See ਤਿਹੁ.

ਤਿਹੱਟਤਾ [tihtata] *adj* triple-storeyed, having three roofs. 2 *n* company of saints that leads closer to the Creator through recitation of the divine Name, holy dips and spiritual quest (ie devotion). "tihtate bajar sauda karanī vanjaria."—*sava m 5*. 3 the universe which comprises all the three worlds viz underworld, mortal world and the heavenly world

ਤਿਹੱਛਾ [tihtadā] joint of three bones, waist.

ਰਿਹਣ [trhaṇ] See ਤੇਹਣ.

ਤਿਹੱਤਰ [trhattar] seventy-three.

ਤਿਹੱਥਰ [trhatthar] *n* striking of hands at three parts of the body viz forehead, chest and thigh; beating these places with hands, when in grief; women's mourning, custom of beating their breasts, cheeks and thighs. "sapat trhatthar han kar dehi."—*NP*. Renuka, mother of Parshuram, beat up her body (i.e. forehead, breasts and thighs), seven times while mourning the death of her husband. Thus in revenge Parshuram killed Khatris twenty-one (7×3) times. See ਜਮਦਗਨਿ, ਪਰਸ਼ੁਰਾਮ and ਰੇਣੁਕਾ.

ਤਿਹਰ [trhar] act of ploughing the field thrice. 2 land which has been ploughed three times.

ਤਿਹਰਾ [trhara] *adj* triple-layered, having three layers, performed thrice.

ਤਿਹਰੇ ਪਾਇਨਿ ਤਗ [trhre paini tag] *sen* —*asa kabir*. for ਤਿਹਰੇ ਤਗ (ਜਨੇਉ). See ਜਨੇਉ.

ਤਿਹਰਾਰ [trhvar] See ਤਿਉਹਾਰ.

ਤਿਹਾ [trha] *n* thirst. 2 See ਤੇਹਾ.

ਤਿਹਾ [trhā] *adv* all the three. "so pādritu jo trhā guṇā ki pād utare."—*mala m 3*.

ਤਿਹਾਇਆ [trhaya] *adj* thirsty. "tikha trhaya kiulohē."—*vaḍ m 1*. 2 *n* desire, longing, thirst. "bhukh trhaya."—*var mala m 1*.

ਤਿਹਾਈ [trhai] *adj* desirous; thirsty. 2 one third, one third part.

ਤਿਹਾਰ [trhar] See ਤਿਉਹਾਰ. 2 See ਰੁਹਾਰ.

ਤਿਹਾਰਾ [trhara] See ਰੁਹਾਰਾ.

ਤਿਹਾਲ [trhal] *n* three divisions of time: past, present and future. 2 morning, noon and evening. "trepal trhal bicarā."—*var asa*. See ਤ੍ਰਿਪਾਲ. 3 *A* جِلد spleen; enlarged spleen; ailment causing enlargement of spleen.

ਤਿਹਾਵਲ [trhaval] *n* sacred pudding prepared by adding ghee, fine wheat flour and sugar in equal quantities. "karahu trhaval hovat bhora. peth ardas yugam kar jora."—*NP*.

ਤਿਹਾਰਾ [trhara] *pron* your, yours. 2 *n* a territory

of this name, that falls in Pakhowal tehsil Jagraon of Ludhiana district. It is so called because of its being surrounded by lowlying area of Satluj (ਬੇਟ), Puadh to the east and Malwa to the south west.

ਤਿਹਿ [trhi] *pron* he, she, it. 2 in him/her. "trhi nar harī ātaru nahi."—*s m 9*.

ਤਿਹੀ [trhi] *pron* to him, her, its. "trhi sāgati poc."—*asa ravidas*. 2 *adv* all the three. "trhi guṇi sāsar bhram suta."—*anādu*. 3 See ਤੇਹੀ.

ਤਿਹੂ [trhu] *adj* three. "trhu guṇ mahi kino brstharu."—*sukhmani*. 2 See ਤਿਹ.

ਤਿਹੁਪਖ [trhupakh] three sides, three aspects. "trhu pakhā kalāk lagave."—*BG*. maternal, paternal, of the in-laws.

ਤਿਹੂ [trhu], ਤਿਹੂੰ [trhū] all the three. "trhū lok kapiu."—*gao thiri kabir*. 2 short for ਤਿਨ ਹੂੰ. "trhū nājanyo bhed."—*saloh*. 'They knew not the secret.'

ਤਿਹੰਜਾ [trihāja], ਤਿਹੰਜੀ [trihāji], ਤਿਹੰਡਾ [trihāḍa], ਤਿਹੰਡੀ [trihāḍi] *pron* your, yours. See ਤਹੰਜਾ and ਤਹੰਡੀ. "hau ara samē trihāḍia."—*sri m 5 pepari*.

ਤਿਕ [trik] *Sk* ਤ੍ਰਿਕ *n* waist, loins, joint of three bones.

ਤਿਕਤ [trikat] See ਤਿਕੁ.

ਤਿਕਲਿ [trikalī] with the waist, with the loins. See ਤਿਕ. "cuha khaḍi nā mavaī tikali bāne chāj."—*var mala m 1*. 'sense — can't salvage himself but attempts to have disciples.'

ਤਿਕਾਲ [trikal] *n* three periods, three times. "sādhia karam tikal karē."—*bhar m 1*.

ਤਿਕੋਣ [tikon] See ਤ੍ਰਿਕੋਣ.

ਤਿੱਕੁਰ [trkkur] *adv* similarly, in that manner.

ਤਿੱਕੁੰ [trkkū] *adv* similarly, in the same manner.

ਤਿਕੁ [trikt] *Sk* *adj* bitter, acrid, pungent. 2 *n* a medicinal plant beneficial for curing diseases caused by disorder in syphilosis *L Fumaria officinalis*. 3 blood-purifying drug.

ਤਿਖ [trikh] *Sk* तृष *vr* feel thirsty, desire. *n* thirst, desire, longing. "harīras cakhi trikh jai."—*sri*

m 3. "tikh bujhigai mairi sadhujana."—kan m 5. 2 desire, ambition.

ਤਿਖਰੀਆ [tikhaia], ਤਿਖਰਾ [tikh-hara] *adj* thirsty. "Ihu manu trina jalei tikhaia."—bri m 4. "ham catrik tikh-hare."—majh m 5.

ਤਿਖਾ [tikha] *n* desire, thirst. "tikha bhukh bahu tapai biapra."—bri m 5. 2 desire, ambition. "guru lahi sagai tikha."—sar m 5. 3 See ਤਿਖਾ.

ਤਿਖਾਈ [tikhai] *adj* thirsty, ambitious, desirous. 2 *n* thirst, desire. "miti tiki tikhai."—saloh. 3 acidity.

ਤਿਖਾਏ [tikhai] *n* thirst, desire, ambition. "sabh lathi bhukh tikhai."—mali m 4.

ਤਿਖਾਤੀ [tikhati], ਤਿਖਤ [tikhat] *adj* thirsty, fidgety because of thirst. "baryo jal pan ke het tikhati."—NP. "bhukhe ko bhojan tori tikhat ko."—NP.

ਤਿੱਖਾ [tikka] *Skr* ਤੀਕਣ *adj* sharp-edged. 2 smart, enterprising. 3 irate, wrathful, short-tempered. 4 spicy. 5 fast moving, brisk.

ਤਿਗਮ [tigam] *Skr* तिग्म *adj* sharp, piercing, extreme. "kis ne tej tigam taptayo?"—GPS. 2 *n* thunderbolt.

ਤਿਗਮਕਾਰ [tigamkar], ਤਿਗਮਾਸੁ [tigmasu] *n* who has piercing rays—sun.

ਤਿਗੁਣਾ [tiguna] *adj* three times, three times more, thrice.

ਤਿੱਗ [tigg] See ਤਿਕ.

ਤਿਘਣਾ [tighna] *v* to exert, try hard, strain. See ਤਘਣਾ.

ਤਿਘਰ [tigar], ਤਿਘਰੂ [tigaru], ਤਿਘਿਰ [tighir] *adv* till that time, till then. "bura bhala tigaru akhda jigaru he duhu mahi."—suhā m 3. "tigar vaseri suhelri."—sri m 5.

ਤਿੱਚ [ticch] *adj* sharp, quick. "bahā ban ticchā."—kalki.

ਤਿਜ [tij] See ਤੇਜ.

ਤਿਜਣ [tijan] See ਤੇਜਣ.

ਤਿਜਾਰਤ [tijarat] *A* تجارة *n* act of exchange; trading, trade; business.

ਤਿਡ [tid], ਤਿਡਾ [tida], ਤਿੱਡ [tidā], ਤਿੱਡਾ [tidāda] See ਤਿੱਡ and ਤਿੱਡਾ. "aktid citamitale haria"—BG. "ak siu priti kare aktida."—var mala m 1.

ਤਿਣ [tin] *Skr* तृण *n* grass. 2 straw, a bit of straw. 3 *Dg* *pron* these, those.

ਤਿਣਚਿਤਿ [tinchiti] *n* ਤਿਣ-ਚਿਤਿ land on which grass is grown; grassland; reserve forest. "tinchiti ki bahu rahi rekhvari."—GPS.

ਤਿੱਠੇ [tinā] See ਤਿਠ. 2 *pron* these, those. "kam krodh mītrāyū jū tinā."—saveye m 4 ke.

ਤਿਠ [tit] See ਤਿਠੁ. 2 *pron* that. "tit ghi-i hom jag sad puja."—var majh m 1.

ਤਿਠਹੀ [tit-hu] there and then. "tit hi laga jitu ko laia."—bher m 5.

ਤਿਠਨਕ [titnak], ਤਿਠਨਾ [titna], ਤਿਠਨਿਕ [titnik], ਤਿਠਨੀ [titni], ਤਿਠਨੇ [titne] *adv* that much, so much; so many. "jitne patisah.. titne sabhi hari ke kie."—var bri m 4.

ਤਿਠਰ [titar] See ਤਿੱਠਰ.

ਤਿਠਰ ਬਿਠਰ [titar bitar] *adj* spread like the partridge; dispersed like the partridge that leaving behind its companion flies straight, when it is scared of being preyed.

ਤਿਠਰਾ [titra], ਤਿਠਰੇ [titre] *adv* that much, of that much quantity. "jitre phal manī bachiahi titre satigur pasi."—sri m 5.

ਤਿਤਿਕਾ [titika], ਤਿਤਿਕਾਯਾ [titikhaia] *n* capacity to bear hot and cold weather. 2 pardon, forgiveness, peace, fulness.

ਤਿਤਿਕੁ [titikkhu] *Skr* तितिक्षु *adj* tolerating; capable of enduring winter, summer, hunger, thirst etc. 2 merciful, compassionate.

ਤਿਤਿਕਾਯਾ [titikhaia] See ਤਿਤਿਕਾਯਾ.

ਤਿਤਿਕਾਯਾ [titikhaia] *Skr* तितिक्षा *n* desire to swim, desire to cross over to the other side by swimming.

ਤਿਤੁ [titu] *pron* his/her. "bhāda bhau amritu titu dhalī."—japu. 2 that. "titu ghari sekhe māgala gata."—majh m 5. 3 *adv* there, at that

place. "vaḍbhagi tītu nhavaic."—*ram m 4*.  
**ਤਿਹੁਕਾ** [tīhuka] a verse having pause after every three lines; a composition consisting of three lines. See ਸੋਹਣਿ ਰਾਗ ਦਾ ਸ਼ਬਦ. "kisu hau jaci kisu aradhī."  
**ਤਿਠੇ** [tite] adv that much. 2 there, at that place.  
**ਤਿਠੈ** [tite] adv the same. "enad binod tite gharī sohāi."—*majh m 5*. 2 to that side, at that place, towards that place.  
**ਤਿਠੈ** [tito] adv that much, to that extent.  
**ਤਿੱਤਰ** [tittar] *Sk* ਤਿੱਤਰਿ *n* a wild bird, which may be of black or brown colour; partridge. Black partridge is called 'sub-hanī', because it is felt his sound seems to say "sub-han teri kudrāt" which means 'thy creation is beautiful.' Hunters domesticate both these species of partridges for using them as "caller". On hearing this sound produced by the caller, wild partridges gather for fighting with each other, and get entrapped in the net or are shot by the hunter.  
**ਤਿੱਤਰਸਰ** [tittarsar] See ਮਾਟੀਸਰ ਖਾਨਾ.  
**ਤਿੱਤਰਖੰਡੀ** [tittarkhābhi] clouds cirrus, clouds (in the sky) shaped as wings of a partridge. "tittarkhābhi hoisi. ki kare padha joisi?"—*prov*.  
**ਤਿੱਤਰਿ** [tittir] See ਤਿੱਤਰ.  
**ਤਿਥ** [tith] *Sk* *n* fire. 2 Kamdev. 3 time, period. 4 See ਤਿਥਿ.  
**ਤਿਥਹੁ** [tithau] adv from that place, from there.  
**ਤਿਥਾਉ** [tithau], **ਤਿਥਾਈ** [tithai] adv at that place, there and then. "tithau maujud sor."—*gau var 2 m 5*. "jithe rakhāi bekūth tithai."—*majh m 5*.  
**ਤਿਥਿ** [tithi] *Sk* *n* day measured by waxing or waning of the moon's size; date (of solar month). In order to differentiate between the two phases of a lunar month we prefix sudi or badī alongwith the date. Short for *ṣukal* (bright phase) is *ṣudī* which is popularly

written as *sudī*, while *bahul* (darker phase) has *badī* for short. 2 number fifteen—as there are fifteen days in each phase of the lunar month.  
**ਤਿਥਿਪਤਰ** [tithipatr] *n* a calendar having details of lunar and solar dates; almanac — a booklet giving lunar as well as solar data and other miscellaneous information.  
**ਤਿਥੇ** [tithe], **ਤਿਥੈ** [tithe] adv there, at that place. "tithe sohāi pāḥ pervaṇu."—*jepu*.  
**ਤਿੱਦਕ** [tidak] *n* octopus, an aquatic animal, that entraps creatures by its arms in the water "tidak moh jise garsayo."—*NP*. See ਤੱਦੁਆ, ਤਿੱਦੁਆ and ਤੱਦੁਆ. 2 See ਤਿੱਦੁਕ.  
**ਤਿਦਰੀ** [tidri] *n* small room having three doors; cabin with three doors. 2 See ਤੱਦਰੀ.  
**ਤਿਦਾਉ** [tidau] adv towards that side, to that side, in that direction. "vāḥṇu tidau gāu kare."—*s farid*.  
**ਤਿਦਾਰਕ** [tidarak] See ਤਦਾਰੁਕ.  
**ਤਿਦਿਨ** [tidin] ਤਿਸ-ਦਿਨ on that day, that day.  
**ਤਿੱਦੁਕ** [tiduk] *Sk* ਤਿੰਨੁਕ *n* a kind of ebony tree. *L* Diospyros embryopteris. 2 weight equal to two tolar.  
**ਤਿੱਦੁ** [tidu] *pron* from that. "tidu kichu gujha na hora."—*var gau 1 m 4*.  
**ਤਿੱਦੁਆ** [tidua] an aquatic creature, which entraps other creatures within its tendrils. See ਤਿੱਦਕ and ਤੱਦੁਆ. "narain kacch macch tidua kahit sabh."—*akal*.  
**ਤਿਧਰ** [tidhar], **ਤਿਧਰਿ** [tidhari], **ਤਿਧਿਰ** [tidhir] adv to that side, towards that side, in that direction.  
**ਤਿਨ** [tin] *pron* they. "tin stari sabadu vasaia."—*sri m 1 jogi ādar*. 2 their. "tin piche lagī phirau."—*sri m 4*. 3 *n* straw, grass, hay. "audh enal tenu tin ko mādir."—*gau kabir*. 4 adv in that direction, towards that side, to that side. "dori prabhū pākṛī, jin khīce tin jāiā."—*oṣkar*. 5 See ਤਿੰਨ.  
**ਤਿੰਨ** [tin] adj three.

**ਤਿੰਨ ਅਗਨੀਆਂ** [tɪn-əgniā] Sanskrit scholars have divided fires into three categories-

1 forest fire or bush fire: This fire is used by people for cooking their food etc and is believed to devastate the forests.

2 lightning: This is to be seen in the sky as lightning.

3 abdominal: This is body's heat that causes food to get digested. See ਜਰਾਗਨਿ.

The ritualists classify three fires as under:

(a)garhpaty fire: With this fire, utensils for performing rituals are heated and food is cooked for the ritual.

(b)ahvany fire: This fire is taken out of garhpaty fire in the altar by reciting the holy hymns and kept reserved to the east of altar for performing oblation to fire-god (havan).

(c)dakṣiṇy fire: This fire is kept in the south of the altar, and is used for worship as a token of completion of the ritual. Brahmins, who get this oblation performed, bestow blessings on their clients for the fulfilment of their desires, who, in turn, make offerings to the Brahmins. **ਤਿਨਹਿ** [tɪnəhi] *pron* to them, to those. 2 to grass, to straw, to a bit of straw. "kukar tɪnəhi lagai."-asa m 5. forced the greedy dog to feed on grass only i.e. one must feel content with minimum food required for sustenance. 3 of straw, of a bit of straw. "meru tɪnəhi sɔmanɪ."-keɪɪ m 5.

**ਤਿਨਕਾ** [tɪnka] *n* straw, a bit of straw, grass. "piche tɪnka lekari hākti."-basāt namdev. A human being lives under the illusion of pleasures achieved momentarily through evil-deeds. If an animal is shown grass, it is tempted and runs fast after it but its mouth does not reach to graze it.

**ਤਿਨਕਾ ਟੋਰਨਾ** [tɪnka torna] *v* In order to avert the evils, a mother breaks the straw-piece after waiving it around the head of the infant.

2 After breaking it, a straw is thrown into the funeral pyre of the dead. This indicates that tie with the dead is snapped. "tan ko dahat hi privara. pun tɪn torəhi aɪ əgara."-NP.

3 snap relationship with someone.

**ਤਿੰਨ ਗੁਣ** [tɪn guṇ] See ਗੁਣ and ਤ੍ਰੈਗੁਣ.

**ਤਿੰਨ ਤਾਪ** [tɪn tap] See ਤਾਪਕੁਝ. Scholars assume that there are three types of sufferings:

1 spiritual: physical ailments of body and mind like anger etc.

2 natural: ailments, which are caused by creatures like mosquitoes, snakes, lions etc.

3 supernatural: ailments which are caused by forces of nature like sunshine, coldness, storms, hails etc.

**ਤਿਨ ਟੋਰਨਾ** [tɪn torna] See ਤਿਨਕਾ ਟੋਰਨਾ

**ਤਿੰਨ ਦੇਵਤਾ** [tɪn devta] Per the Veds, there are three principal deities—fire, wind and sun.

2 According to the Purans, the three deities are Brahma, Vishnu and Shiv.

**ਤਿੰਨ ਨਾਦ** [tɪn nad] See ਨਾਦ 1.

**ਤਿੰਨ ਨਦੀਆਂ** [tɪn nadiā] According to Hath yog the three wind passages in the human body are ɪɾa (breathing through the left nostril), pɪɾla (through the right nostril) and sukhmana which is in-between the two.

**ਤਿੰਨ ਭੇਦ** [tɪn bhed] three distinctions for distinguishing between all material objects of the world, one from the other, are:

1 same species, class or caste e.g. Eastern, Bengali, Southern, Kabul and Arabic horse etc.

2 different species i.e. man and animal, stone and tree etc.

3 within one's body: they are various limbs.

**ਤਿੰਨ ਮੰਗਲਾਚਰਣ** [tɪn mǝglacɛɾən] See ਮੰਗਲਾਚਰਣ.

**ਤਿਨਰ** [tɪnər] *pron* to them, to those. "tɪnər dukh nahɪ bhukh."-səveɪe m 3 ke. 2 ਤਿਸ-ਨਰ.

**ਤਿੰਨ ਲੋਕ** [tɪn lok] See ਤ੍ਰਿਲੋਕ and ਲੋਕ.

**ਤਿੰਨਵਸਰਾਂ** [tɪnvəstā], **ਤਿੰਨਵਸਤੁ** [tɪnvəstu] See



तिना.

तिना [tina] *pron* to them, to those. "tina anādu eada sukhu he."—*sri m 3*.

तिनाहा [tinaha] *pron* their, of them "nizhcelu raj tinaha he."—*maru solhe m 3*.

तिनाहा [tinaha], तिनाही [tinahi] *pron* their, of them. "visaria jina namu tinaha halu keunu?"—*asa m 5*. "ajahu tinahi asa."—*tukha barehmaha*.

तिनाहीना [tinahina] *pron* their, of them. "risa karehi tinahina."—*var sri m 1*.

तिनि [tini] *pron* they. 2 he, she. "dhur ki bani ai. tini sagli cit mizai."—*sor m 5*. 3 *adv* to that side, in that direction. "hau path desai nit khari kol prabhu dese tini jau."—*sri m 4*. 4 *तीणि* three. "tini cele parvanu."—*japu*. "thahu vici tini vastu paio."—*mūdavnī*. 5 in the straw. "bani tini parbatī he parbraham."—*sukhmani*. 'The transcendent One inheres forests, grass, and mountains.'

तिनिक [tinik] *डिन-टिंक*. 2 *डिट-टिंक*.

तिनी [tini] *pron* they, those. "tini jenam jue haria."—*anādu*. 2 they, those. 3 that much.

तिनुका [tinuka] See *तिनका*.

तिनेहा [tineha] *adj* like you, similar to you. "je guru mīle tineha."—*maru m 1*.

तिनेहि [tinehi] *pron* their, of them. "binu jal maran tinehi."—*sri m 1*.

टिप [tip] *Sk* तिप् *vr* irrigate, fall in drops, drip, leak. 2 *n* drop, droplet.

टिपट [tipat] See *टिपट*.

टिपटारि [tipari] gets satiated, gets content. 2 *adv* after being satisfied, after getting satiated.

टिपटारी [tipase] gets satisfied, gets content. "tipase harigun gai."—*sava m 3*.

टिपटि [tipati] See *टिपटि*. "tipati nahu mara moh pāari."—*asa m 1*.

टिपटि अघारि [tipati aghar] *n* full satisfaction; being satiated to the maximum. "anū dhānu

bahutu upja prithmi raji tipati aghar."—*var gau 2 m 5*.

टिपटि [tipati] getting satiated. "nahi tipate bhukha tihara."—*var majh m 1*.

टिपट [tipda] *n* a verse having three/stanzas steps, verse of three stanzas, as in Rag Gujri. "dukh binse sukhi kīa nīvasa."—*śabād*.

टिपटार [tipari], टिपटारि [tipari] See *टिपटारि*. टिपटि [tipia], टिपटि [tipia] got satisfied, got contented. "lagrā priāni pekhādia na tipia."—*var maru 2 m 5*. 'Eyes turned to the loved one were not content.'

टिपट [tiphal] *A* *بچل* *n* child, infant.

टिपटि [tipi] *P* *بچلي* *n* childhood, infancy. 2 pertaining to a child.

टिपट [tribat] See *टिपट*.

टिपट [tribb] *A* *تب* *n* treatment, curing of a disease. 2 knowledge of the Ayurvedic system of medicine.

टिपट [tribbat] a cold and hilly country to the north of India, Bhont. To its north-east is China, to the south are Nepal, Bhutan and hilly areas of the Himalayas, while Kashmir is situated in the west of it. The area of Tibet is 463,200 square miles with a population of 2,000,000. Tibet is under the administrative control of China. Its ruler is Dalai Lama who has his capital at Lhasa. Wool, musk, gold, animal skins and several medicines are exported from Tibet to many countries. The world-famous lake. Mansar, exists in Tibet. The residents of Tibet are Buddhists. Many researchers trace its origin to Trivishtap. Because of its high altitude the Chinese call it the roof of the world.

टिपटि [tribbati] *adj* pertaining to Tibet, related to Tibet. 2 *n* object belonging to Tibet. 3 resident of Tibet. "tribbati dhari dokh deh ke dalat hē."—*akal*. 4 language of Tibet.

टिपटि [tribbi] *adj* pertaining to Tib (Ayurvedic system of medicine) i.e. See *टिपट*

ਤਿਮ [tim] *Dg n* kettledrum, large drum. 2 sun light, sun. 3 See ਤਿਮਿ.

ਤਿਮਰ [timar] *Skt* ਤਿਮਿਰ *n* darkness. 2 eye-ailment, due to which vision gets blurred or sometimes nothing is visible. See ਚੁੱਲ, ਅੰਧਨੇੜਾ and ਮੋਤੀਆਬੰਦ. 3 ignorance, lack of knowledge, lack of reasoning. "nāyēn ke timar mī[shī khinu."—*saveye m 4 ke*. "timar agrian dheru cukara."—*var bīla m 3*. "timar agrianu gavarā gurgianu jānu guri pāra ram."—*vaḍ chāt m 4*. 4 See ਤੇਜਰਲ.

ਤਿਮਰਹਾਰਨ [timar-haran] *n* one that eliminates darkness, sun. "timarharan se timar moh phas ke."—*NP 2* 'eradicator of ignorance, darkness — the Lord.'

ਤਿਮਰਮੰਦ [timarmāḍ] *n* one that reduces darkness, moon.—*sanama*. 2 sun.

ਤਿਮਰਰਦਨ [timar-raden] *n* one that dispels darkness, moon.—*sanama*. 2 sun.

ਤਿਮਰਾਰਿ [timarari] *n* enemy of darkness, sun. 2 ਤੁਮ੍ਹ—ਅਰਿ, Indar. See ਨਿਸਚਰਾ.

ਤਿਮਰਾਰਿ ਅਰਿ [timarari ari] *n* enemy of darkness — sun, its enemy — night.—*sanama*.

ਤਿਮਰਲੰਗ [timarlāṅ] some ignorant scribes have written it as ਤਿਮਰਲੰਗ. See ਤਿਮਰਲੰਗ.

ਤਿਮਰਲੰਗ [timarlāṅ] lame Taimur. See ਤੈਮੁਰ. "adī timarlāṅ te anek badshāh bhae."—*GPS*.

ਤਿਮਰਾਰਿ [timarari] *n* enemy of darkness, sun. 2 lamp, oil lamp.

ਤਿਮਲ [timal] See ਤਮਲ.

ਤਿਮਿ [timi] *adv* like that, similar to that. 2 *Skt n* a large fish of a particular species, which has been named as whale by scholars. See ਰਘਵ 3. 3 sea, ocean.

ਤਿਮਿਕੋਸ [timikoṣ] *Skt n* a place for the fish to hide; a hiding place for the fish; ocean, sea. See ਤਿਮਿ 2.

ਤਿਮਿਗਿਲ [timigil], ਤਿਮਿਗਿਲ ਗਿਲ [timigil gil] one that can swallow a whale. 2 the creature capable of swallowing a whale. See ਰਘਵ 3.

ਤਿਮਿਰ [timir] ailment of the eyes that causes blurredness. See ਚੁੱਲ, ਅੰਧਨੇੜਾ and ਮੋਤੀਆਬੰਦ. 2 See ਤਿਮਰ.

ਤਿਮਿਰਹਾਰ [timirhar], ਤਿਮਿਰਹਾਰ [timirha] *Skt n* one which eliminates darkness — sun. 2 moon. —*sanama*. 3 lamp. 4 one that cures eye ailment. 5 the true Guru.

ਤਿਮਿਰਹਾਰ ਭਗਨਿ [timirha bhāgni] *n* sister of the moon — Chandarbhaga river.—*sanama*.

ਤਿਮਿਰਹਾਰ ਭਗਨਿਸਾ ਚਰ ਨਾਥ ਸਤ੍ਰ [timirha bhāgnīṣa cār nāth sātṛ] —*sanama*. sister [bhāgni] of the moon [timirha] — Chandarbhaga river; grass /grown (ਸ [ja]) due to it; grazer (cārān vala) on it — deer; its lord — lion, its enemy — gun. —*sanama*.

ਤਿਮਿਰਾਰਿ [timirari] See ਤਿਮਰਾਰਿ.

ਤਿਮਿਕਲ [timigul] one that can swallow a whale. See ਰਘਵ 3.

ਤਿਯ [tiy], ਤਿਯਾ [tiya] *n* woman, lady. 2 wife, spouse, better half.

ਤਿਰ [tir] See ਤਿਰਣਾ and ਤਿਰੁ.

ਤਿਰਸਕਾਰ [tiraskar] *Skt* तिरस्कार *n* disrespect, insult. "tiraskar nāhī bhavēti."—*sahas m 5*. 2 figurative expression in prosody See ਅਵਗਯ.

ਤਿਰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ [tiraskrit] *Skt* तिरस्कृत *adj* who has been insulted.

ਤਿਰਹੁਤ [tirhut] *Skt* वीरहृत् the land of Videh and Mithila in ancient times, which was ruled by Janak, father of Sita. The territory of Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga. "bāvātsīgh tirhut ko nrip bā."—*cārītr 160*.

ਤਿਰਕੁਟਾ [tirkuṭa] See ਤਿਰੁਟਾ.

ਤਿਰਖਾ [tirka] See ਤੁਖਾ.

ਤਿਰਚਾ [tircha] *adj* inclined; slanting. 2 sharp.

ਤਿਰਜਕ [tirjak] *Skt* तिर्यक *adj* curved, aslant. 2 a creature that cannot stand erect; that which moves aslant. "tirjak jonī ju apar aparā"—*cārītr 266*.

ਤਿਰਜਕ ਜੂਨ [tirjak jun], ਤਿਰਜਕ ਜੋਨਿ [tirjak jonī] *Skt* तिर्यग्योनि creatures who cannot move in

standing posture like human beings. viz - locusts, insects, snakes, lizards etc.

डिचटा [tirna] v swim. See उचटा. "jito bude haro tīr."-bhar kabir.

डिचक [tiryak] See डिल्लक.

डिल्ली [tirlik] See डिल्ल 11.

डिल्लका [tirvara] n oily film on the surface of, greasiness spread over the water surface.

डिल्लासी [tirasi] eighty-three, three more than eighty

डिल्लाने [tirave] ninety-three, three more than ninety.

डिचि [tiri] by swimming. "harue harue tirigae."-s kabir.

डिचिया [tiriya], डिलीआ [tiria] n woman, lady. 2 wife, spouse, better half. "lət chitkae tiria rove."-asa kabir.

डिचु [tiru] See डिल्लटा. 2 See डिल्ल. 3 adj a little bit, very little. "tiru kim na parie."-saveye sri mukhvak m 5. 'is valued little.'

डिल्लेहि [tirohit] Skt adj covered. 2 invisible. 3 See डिल्लुड.

डिल्लेयन [tirodhan], डिल्लेव [tirobhav] Skt n invisible by virtue of spiritual power; act of being invisible 2 secrecy of expression, secret expression.

डिल [til] or डिल्ल [tilu] (Skt तिल v go, smear) Skt तिल n sesame plant. "jru buar tilu khet mahi duhela."-sukhmani. 2 seed of sesame, fruit of sesame. L Sesamum Indicum. See डिल्लनी. 3 black spot in the shape of sesame seed, which is generally found on the skin; mole, speckle. 4 adj mole-sized; like the mole. "jeko pave til ka manu."-jepu. 5 momentary. "khinu ave tilu javr."-suh m 1. 6 A تيل n guile, deception, deceit. "guru mile na tiru til na tama."-sri a m 1. 'He knows neither guile nor trick.'

डिल्लम [tilsam] A تيلسم G टेलिम्. n magic, magical incantation for attaining supernatural

powers, exorcism; illusion.

डिल्लमड [tilamat] plural of डिल्लिम.

डिल्लार [tilsar] adj very little, minute, equal in weight to a sesame seed. "nahi badhan ghatan tilusar."-bavan.

डिल्ल [tilak] or डिल्लु [tilaku] Skt तिलक n mark put on the forehead and other limbs of the body, made of sandal paste, saffron or ash which looks like a sesame flower. "galu mala tilaku llatā."-var asa. The style of consecration mark is different for different sects of Hinduism e.g. the Shaivites apply transverse consecration mark while the Vaishnavites have recourse to the vertical form. See डिल्लुङ्ग.

According to Padampuran, a Vaishnav should apply this mark at twelve different parts of his body by reciting twelve names of the following deities

on the forehead in the name of Kaishav, on the abdomen in the name of Narayan, on the chest by reciting Madhav, on the throat for Govind, on the right belly by reciting the name Vishnu, on the right arm by chanting Madhusudan, on the right shoulder for Trivikram, on the left belly in the name of Vaman, on the left arm by reciting the name of Shridhar, on the left shoulder in the name of Hrishikesh, while Padam Nath is recited when marking on the back and Damodar is chanted for marking on the waist. "barahi tilak mīṭaṭka gurmukh tilak nisan cāpara."-BG. 2 ritual of putting consecration mark on the forehead of a person at coronation. 3 act of putting a saffron mark on the forehead of a would-be-bridegroom as a token of finalising the betrothal 4 a kind of tree that flourishes during the spring season L clerodendrum phlomoides. 5 sweet basil L artinisia elegans. 6 commentary on a scripture 7 sesame plant. L sesamum indicum. 8 Bhai Tilak, resident of

Garhshankar, a devoted follower of the Guru. A yogi, who used to claim that the one who had his glimpse, would surely go to heaven, came to Bhai Tilak. Tilak covered his eyes with cloth and said that he did not want any salvation through any one except his own Guru. "tilak tiloka pathka sadhsāgatī seva hatkara."—BG. 9 adj principal, chief, main. "raghubāsi tilaku sūderu dāserā gharī mānī bāchāhi jāki sarnā."—savaye m 4 ke. 10 minute, very little, minuscule. 11 T. ५ n kurta for women, frock. "das das mān tilkē bhai khat mān bhai ijar."—cāritr 168. 'Kurtas meant for women weighed about ten mounds each and salwars about six mounds each due to water seeping in them.'

डिलवना [tilakna] See डिलवना.

डिलवपुर [tilakpur] a village in tehsil and district Sialkot. There is a gurdwara named "Guru Sar" in memory of Guru Nanak Dev.

डिलवतिलाट [tilaktilat] See तिलाट डिलव. 2 See डिलव तिलाट.

डिलवनीआ [tilkāriā] This poetic metre is also known as Ugadh and Yashoda. Its characteristics are four feet, each foot comprising 15, 5, 5.

cātak cōṛē. ātak oṛē.

jhatāk jharē. tārāk tāṛē.—ramav.

डिलवा [tilka] It is another name given to poetic metres "Akva", "Ajba" and "Kanya" in Dasam Granth. Its characteristics are four feet, each foot consisting of 555, 5.

Example:

bhagge virā. lagge tirā.

pikkhe ramā. dharmā dhamā.—ramav.

2 Its second type has four feet, each foot comprising two sagāns i.e. 115, 115.

Example:

guru ko sikh hve. nāhi papān chve.

mridu bol rāre. sabbh sev kare.

See डिलवेलमना and रामवला.

This type also appears in Guruvilas composed about the tenth Guru viz—

lakh log saba. brāmē sū tabe.

in sac karyo. un jhūṭi rāyo..

डिलवु [tilaku] See डिलव.

डिलवु तिलाट [tilaku tilat] consecration mark on the forehead. "tilaku tilat jān prabhu eku."—asa m 1.

डिलवनी [tilgāji] a holy place of Guru Nanak Dev on the ocean front near Paliport in Madras. Here the Sidhs offered a sesame seed to Guru Nanak to test his practice of eating by sharing with others. The Guru ground that seed, dissolved it in water and then distributed this water among all.

डिल चण्नी [til chāṇī], डिल चण्नी [til chāṇī] n a dish of rice and sesame seed; it is also named askrīṣa in Sanskrit. 2 Some Hindus consider it virtuous to feed ants with a mixture of sesame seeds and rice. They scatter the mixture of sesame-seed and rice near the burrows of ants for this purpose.

डिल चुकना [til chugna] n one who extracts oil from oil seeds; oilman.

डिलव [tilat] n extract of sesame; sesame oil. "bujhat dipak milat tilat."—mah m 5. As if oil (fuel) has been fed to the dying lamp.'

डिल डिलवा [til tilna] adj very little, hardly any, infinitesimal. "oh ghaṭe nā kīst di ghaṭai rku til tilna."—g5d m 4.

डिलवा [tilva] n a dish prepared by crushing the mixture of sesame seeds and sugar, also called tiloa. "kou kare tilva milat gur barika."—BGK. 'tilva is prepared by mixing jaggery into water.'

डिला [tila] 1 ५ n gold, aurum. 2 gold thread or lace. 3 paste.

डिलानली [tilāṇlī] Skt तिलाञ्जली n offering of a palmful of water containing some sesame

seeds; a ritual performed by the Hindus after the cremation of a dead body. It is believed that this palmful of water reaches the soul of the departed dead. Most of the sages regard sesame as a sacred foodgrain. Donating this foodgrain is regarded as highly rewarding. 2 also idiomatically used for giving up. For example "us ne kukarēmā nū tīlājāl dedittī he." i.e. 'He has given up his evil deeds.'

ਵਿਲਿਸਮ [tīlism] See ਤਿਲਿਸਮ.

ਤਿਲੀ [tīli] *n* husk-free seeds of sesame. 2 See ਤਿਲੀ

ਤਿਲੁ [tīlu] See ਤਿਲ. 2 as little as a grain of tīl i.e., very little.

ਤਿਲੁਸਾਰ [tīlusar] very little. See ਤਿਲਸਾਰ.

ਤਿਲੋਕ [tīlok] See ਤਿਲੋਕ

ਤਿਲੋਕਸਿੰਘ [tīloksingh] ancestor of the Nabha and Jind dynasty, elder son of Baba Phul. He alongwith his younger brother Ram Singh was baptised by Guru Gobind Singh at Damdama Sahib. The tenth Master was very kind to them, which the following edict (written command) is ample proof of:

"ੴ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ."

One omnipresent Almighty - the true Master.

It is desired by the Guru that the Almighty protect Bhai Tiloka, Bhai Rama alongwith all the devotees. You should come to us alongwith a group of ardent Sikhs. I am highly pleased with you. Your house is my house. Present yourself immediately on receiving this order. Do come immediately alongwith horse-men.<sup>1</sup> Do come, for you enjoy my immense grace, as a token of which a robe of honour is being sent<sup>2</sup>, keep it. Bhaddon 2, Sammat 53 (1753).

The original version of this holy edict is preserved in the dome of Baba Ala Singh at

<sup>1</sup>ਯਾਤੀ *is*.

<sup>2</sup>Dress.

Patiala, while its copies are with the Nabha and Sangrur (Jind) states. See ਨਾਭਾ, ਪਟਿਆਲਾ and ਭੁਲਾਰੀ.

ਤਿਲੋਕੀ [tīloki] See ਤਿਲੋਕੀ.

ਤਿਲੋਕਾ [tīloka] a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev. He belonged to Pathak caste. He was employed with the ruler of Gazni. According to a reference in Guru-Pratap Suray, the Guru converted his wooden sword into that of steel. See ਗੁਰੂ 2 = 40. 2 a dedicated follower of Guru Hargobind, who had spiritual knowledge and was a great warrior too. He showed his bravery during the battle of Amritsar. 3 See ਤਿਲੋਕ ਸਿੰਘ. ਤਿਲੋਕੀ [tīloki] *n* the three worlds, hell, earth and heaven. 2 a poetic metre, which is also known as Upchitra. Its characteristics are four feet, each foot consisting of sixteen matras, with one guru after the fourth and eighth matras and one at the end.

Example:

sājug adi kaliyug āte,  
jāhī tahi anad sāt mahāte,  
bajāt turā gavat gita,  
jāhī tahi kalki juddhan jita.—kalki.

(b) According to books on prosody, there is also another form of Tiloki which has four feet, each foot comprising 21 matras with pauses after the eleventh and the last tenth, and laghu guru at the end.

Example:

gri guru karyo bekhan, sikkh sevāk suno,  
paraukh ko sukh man, dukkh ko dukh guno,  
julām mīṭavan het, kamar bādhe raho,  
nīj vadīai man, svāpān me na caho.

ਤਿਲੋਕੀ [tīlokhri], ਤਿਲੋਕੀ [tīlokhri] a place near Delhi, where Guru Harkrishan was cremated. There stands a gurdwara Bala Sahib at this holy place. Many authors have mentioned its named as Kilokhari. See ਦਿੱਲੀ.

ਤਿਲੋਚਨ [tīlocan] *Skz* ਤਿਲੋਚਨ *n* one who has three

eyes; Shiv. 2 a Bhagat, whose composition is included in Guru Granth Sahib. "namdev kabir trilogan."—*maru ravidas*. See *डिल्लेचन*.

**डिल्लेचन** [trilotam], **डिल्लेचन** [trilottma] *Sk* तिलोत्तमा Sund and Upsund, sons of Hiranyaksh, after austerities, were bestowed upon the boon that they could not be killed by anyone else. With their excesses, they harassed all the deities. Brahma created a beautiful fairy by combining excellences collected bit by bit from all the beautiful things, who came to be known as Tilottma.<sup>1</sup> When Tilottma reached the Vindhya mountains, where Sund and Upsund were living, both fell under her charm and tried to marry her. Tilottma said that she would marry the more powerful of the two and victorious in the battle. So the two brothers began fighting with each other and met with death.

"tir trilotam ke cal ae... duhu bhrat vadhke triya gai brahmpur dhar..."—*caritr* 116.

**डिल्लेचन** [trilodak] *n* water mixed with sesame seeds. See *डिल्लेचनी*.

**डिल्लेचन** [trilona], **डिल्लेचन** [trilona] *n* paste prepared by mixing sesame seeds, sandalwood and many other things. At the time of marriage, it is applied to the body of the bridegroom as also to the body of a warrior ready to become a martyr in the battle field. 2 sesame oil. 3 *adv* stained with oil, soaked with oil. "sabh tan vatre trilona dhara."—*paras*. 'put on oil soaked clothes to get ablaze.'

**डिल्लेचन** [trilag] *Sk* त्रिलङ्ग in Sanskrit books it is also named as Triking and Triling; a southern state which is spread from Shrishal to the central part of Chol state. It is so called because there are three mountains in it namely Shrishal, Kaleshwar and Bhimeshwar upon which are poised phalluses (stone images representing lord Shiv). 2 a musical measure

named Aurav of Bilaval family. rīṣabh and dhevat are prohibited in it, for all other notes are pure notes. It is combined with 'nīṣad' and pācam. gādhar is vadī while nīṣad is sāvadi. The period of its singing is the third quarter of the day.

ascending - ṣa ga ma pa na ṣa.

descending- ṣa na pa ma ga ṣa.

Several musicians regard it ṣarav and combine dhevat measure with it. It occupies fourteenth place in Guru Granth Sahib.

**डिल्लेचन दी वर** [trilag di var] There is a ballad having this name in "makke di gosar", composed by a devotee in the name of Guru Nanak Dev.

**डिल्लेचन** [trilaga], **डिल्लेचनी** [trilagi] resident of Tilang territory. 2 British soldier In India, Tilangis joined the British Army for the first time in January 1748, hence a 'soldier' came to be known as Tilanga. 3 language of Tilang-state; Tilangi, Telgu.

**डिल्लेचन** [trilhakna] *v* skid from a slippery place; slide, slip.

**डिल्लेचन** [trilla] See *डिल्लेचन*.

**डिल्लेचनी** [trilli] *Sk* प्लीहा spleen. See *डिल्लेचन*.

**डिल्लेचन** [triv] *adv* similarly, in the same manner, like that. "jyū tum rakhahu triv hī rahina."—*gaum* 5. "jiv phurmae triv triv pahī."—*japu*.

**डिल्लेचन** [trivah] *adv* like that, in the same manner, same as that.

**डिल्लेचनी** [trivri] See *डिल्लेचनी*.

**डिल्लेचनी** [trivahu] like that, similarly, likewise, like as. "jyō jal kamal aīpōt he ghārbari gursikkh trivahi."—*BG*.

**डिल्लेचनी** [trivari], **डिल्लेचनी** [trivari] a brahmin caste; Tripathi; Trivedi derived from "one having knowledge of the three vedṣ".

**डिल्लेचन** [trive], **डिल्लेचन** [trive], **डिल्लेचन** [trive], **डिल्लेचन** [trive] *adv* accordingly, as like as. "jiv tu calaihi trive calah."—*anāḍu*.

<sup>1</sup>See Mahabharat, adṣ parav, a 211.

ਤਿਵੰਜਾ [tivāṅja] three more than fifty, fifty-three – 53.

ਤਿੜਕਾ [tiraṅka], ਤਿੜਨਾ [tiraṅa] v get torn, crack on drying up. 2 sever relations with a friend due to one's vanity.

ਤਿੜੀ [tiri] n threat, intimidation. 2 power, strength. 3 obstacle.

ਤਿੜੀਨਕਲ [tirāṅkal] n art of swimming; swimming technique. See ਟਾਪੂ 5.

ਤਿਝੂ [tirh] n long shoot of perennial grass, each knot of which has a root.

ਤੀ [ti] Skt ਟ੍ਵੀ n woman, lady, female, helpless woman. "grih ti jut jan."—*caritr* 115. 2 wife, female spouse, better half. "par dhan par tan par tinda."—*asa* m 5. 3 adj ਟਿ-ਤੁਧ three. See ਨਿਜਿਆ and ਇਕੱਤੀ, ਬੱਤੀ ਆਦਿ ਸੰਖਯਾ.

ਤੀ [ti] part from. "vikhe bhog tī niras hoe hen."—*JSBM*. 2 short for ਤੀਨ [tin], three.

ਤੀਆ [tia] woman. See ਤਿਆ.

ਤੀਆ [tia] woman. See ਤਿਆ. "ek divas dou tia."—*caritr* 3. 2 adj third. "bhayo khalsa jag mahi tia."—*GPS*.

ਤੀਆਂ [tiā] n a festival celebrated on the 3<sup>rd</sup> day of the bright fortnight of lunar month in Sawan. It is particularly celebrated by young women, who gather outside the village and enjoy rides on swings. The name of the festival, 'tiā' derives from the fact that it is celebrated on 3<sup>rd</sup> day of lunar month and continues for three days. In Sanskrit books its name is "gauri tṛtiya".

ਤੀਐ [tis] See ਟੁਐ.

ਤੀਸ [tis] Skt ਤਿਸਾਤ adj thirty – 30. "tis berae kachu dev na puja."—*asa kabir*. 2 anything representing thirty viz thirty days of a month, thirty fasts etc.

ਤੀਸ ਟਿਝੂ ਅਝੂ ਪੰਜਿ ਸਿਝੂ ਪੈਰੀਸ ਨ ਖੀਣਉ [tis zku aru pājī sidhu petis na khinau]—*saveye* m 3 ke. The existence of the Almighty has been realised by thirty characters of Persian

alpabet and thirty-five characters of Gurmukhi script; five parts of music viz vocal, instrumental, melodic, metrical and dancing also lead to the realization of the Almighty, i.e. the existence of the Divine has been realized by speech, writing and singing.

ਤੀਸ ਬਤੀਸ [tis betis] a denture of thirty or thirty-two teeth. "jese kati tis betis hr vici rakhe rasna mas retu kerī."—*gau* m 4.

ਤੀਸ ਬਯਾਮਨ [tis byaman] ਤੀਸ-ਬਯਾਮ-ਮਾਨ a measure equivalent to sixty yards. See ਬਯਾਮਨ.

ਤੀਸਰ [tisar], ਤੀਸਰਾ [tisara] adj third. 2 This term has also been used for Tretayug, the second era of Hindu mythology. "tisar jugg bhayo raghva."—*krisan*. 'Raghav appeared in the Treta era.'

ਤੀਹ [tiḥ] n thirst. 2 thirty 3 anything connected with number thirty. "tiḥ karī rakhe pājī karī sathi."—*sri* m 1. 'had fasts for thirty days and prayed five times a day.'

ਤੀਕ [tik], ਤੀਕਰ [tikar] part up to. "rk kos tik tin gel jaī."—*GPS*.

ਤੀਕਣ [tikṣaṇ] Skt तीक्ष्ण adj sharp. 2 spicy, pungent. 3 clever. 4 n poison, venom. 5 steel, iron. 6 war, battle. 7 death. 8 sea-salt.

ਤੀਕਣਾਬੂ [tikṣaṇāḥu] Skt n sun, whose rays are scorching.

ਤੀਖਣ [tikhaṇ], ਤੀਖਨ [tikhan], ਤੀਖਾ [tikha], ਤੀਖਨ [tikhyaṇ], ਤੀਖਨ [tichan] See ਤੀਕਣ. "tikhaṇ baṇ calaī."—*phunhe* m 5. 2 See ਤੀਕਣ 3. "tichan ghore."—*krisan*. 'fast horses.'

ਤੀਜ [tij] n तृतीया third day of the lunar month. 2 Sawan Sudi 3, the third day of the bright fortnight of the lunar month of Sawan; festival of tiā. See ਤੀਆਂ.

ਤੀਜਾ [tija], ਤੀਜੀ [tijī], ਤੀਜੌ [tijro], ਤੀਜਾ [tija] adj third. "tijī lav manx caubhara."—*suhi chāt* m 4. "tija paharu bhara."—*tukha chāt* m 1. Here the third pahar (third phase of life) means the stage between fifty and seventy-five years

of age.

ਤੀਜਾ ਦੀਨ [tiḥa dīn], ਤੀਜਾ ਮਤ [tiḥa mat] *n* Sikh religion, which is different from Hinduism and Islam. "kāl jug vic mansux he hīdū musalman. tija din calaza muḥkal thra esan." —*magō*.

ਤੀਰ [tīar] See ਤਿੱਰ.

ਤੀਤਾ [tīta] See ਤਿਤੁ.

ਤੀਨ [tīn] *adj* three. 2 anything representing three e.g. three spheres, three properties, three deities, three fevers, three types of bodily disturbances, three periods etc. See ਤੀਨਿ.

ਤੀਨਤ੍ਰਿ [tīnāṭrī] *adv* all the three, only three.

ਤੀਨ ਅਸਥਾਨ [tīn āsthan] heaven, material world, underworld.

ਤੀਨ ਅਗਨਿ [tīn āganī] See ਤੀਨ ਅਗਨੀਆਂ. "manahu āganī tīnahu tīn dhārī." —*GPS*.

ਤੀਨ ਅਵਰਤ [tīn avrat] See ਅਵਰਤ.

ਤੀਨ ਸਿਰ [tīn sir] See ਤ੍ਰਿਸਿਰਾ.

ਤੀਨ ਖੋਡਾ [tīn khōṛa] See ਖੋਡਾ.

ਤੀਨ ਦੋਖ [tīn dokh] See ਤ੍ਰਿਦੋਖ. 2 defects of body, mind and speech.

ਤੀਨ ਬਾਰ ਨਾਟਿਕ ਸ਼ਬਦ [tīn bar nāṭik śabd], ਤੀਨ ਬਾਰ ਨਾਟਿਕ ਪਦ [tīn bar nāṭik pad], ਤੀਨ ਬਾਰ ਨ੍ਰਿਪ ਪਦ [tīn bar nrīp pad], ਤੀਨ ਬਾਰ ਪਤਿ ਪਦ [tīn bar patī pad] "dev śabd kahu adī bakhānahu. nrīp pad tīn bar pun thānahu. sētru śabd ko behur bhāṇījē. nam tūpak ke sabb lāhī lījē." —*sanama*. "dev nrīp nrīp sētru." Lord of the deities — Indar; his master — Kashyap; master of Kashyap's people — warrior; his enemy — gun. See ਸਸਤ੍ਰ ਨਾਮਨਾ ਸ਼ਬਦ.

ਤੀਨਮੁੰਡ [tīnmūḍ] See ਤ੍ਰਿਸਿਰਾ and ਤ੍ਰਿਮੁੰਡ. "pāthyō tīnmūḍ." —*ramav*.

ਤੀਨ ਮੁਦ੍ਰਾ [tīn mudra] See ਤ੍ਰਿਮੁਦ੍ਰਾ.

ਤੀਨ ਲੇਖ [tīn lekḥ] excellent, average, poor. 2 virtuous, emotional, sinful. "dargāh gharī line lekḥ." —*dhana m 1*.

ਤੀਨ ਲੋਕ [tīn lok] See ਤ੍ਰਿਲੋਕ and ਲੋਕ.

ਤੀਨਿ [tīnī] *Skt* ਤੀਨਿ *adj* three. "tīnī guṇa māhī

brapīa." —*gaur thīn m 5*, 2 *adv* all the three, the three. "tīnī devārū korī tetīsa." —*gurm 5*, 3 (in) all the three. "tīnī bhavaṇ māhī gur gopala." —*oṣkar*.

ਤੀਨਿ ਸਮਾਏ ਏਕ ਕ੍ਰਿਤਾਰਥ [tīnī samāe ek krītarath] —*prabha a m 1*. For a grateful person three riches of life are absorbed in one wealth — the liberation of the soul.

ਤੀਨਿ ਸਮਾਏ ਚੌਥੇ ਵਾਸਾ [tīnī samāe cōthe vasa] —*brīa thīn m 1*. The fourth stage of the soul is beyond the three faculties. 2 above the three faculties of Maya — the fourth stage of consciousness i.e. the pure soul is sans the three faculties of illusion.

ਤੀਨਿ ਛੰਦੇ ਖੇਲ [tīnī chāde khel] See ਛੰਦੇ ਖੇਲ.

ਤੀਨਿ ਜਗਤੀ [tīnī jagatī] meaning — three faculties of Maya. "tīnī jagatī karat rārī." —*basāī kabīr*.

ਤੀਨਿ ਦੇਵ [tīnī dev] Brahma, Vishnu, Shiv. "tīnī dev pratakḥī torāhī." —*asa kabīr*

ਤੀਨਿ ਦੋਖੀ [tīnī dokhī] one having three defects (shortcomings). 2 one having three enemies. "pāc das tīnī dokhī ek mānu anath." —*keda m 5*. See ਪੰਚ ਦਸ.

ਤੀਨਿ ਨਦੀ [tīnī nadī] three breathing passages in the human body. *ṛa* left nostril, *pīglā* right nostril and *sukhmāna* central breathing path. 2 Ganga, Jamuna, Sarasvatī. "tīnī nadī tāhī trīkūṭī māhī." —*gaur kālīr var 7*.

ਤੀਨਿ ਨਾਮ ਕੇ ਦਾਸਾ [tīnī nam ke dasa] See ਵਾਈ 1. ਤੀਨੇ [tīnē], ਤੀਨੇ [tīnō], ਤੀਨੇ [tīnō] *adv* all the three. "tīnē tap nīvarāṇhara." —*ṭodī m 5*. "tīnō jug tīnō dīrē, kālī keval nam ādhar." —*gaur savīdas*. See ਤੀਨ ਲੇਖ.

ਤੀਬਰ [tībār], ਤੀਬ੍ਰ [tībīr] *Skt* ਤੀਬ੍ਰ *adj* extreme. 2 sharp, swift. 3 extremely hot. 4 note' at high pitch in music 5 *n* Shiv. 6 iron. 7 riverbank.

ਤੀਮਾਰ [tīmar] *P* ਤੀਮਾਰ *anxiety, worry, sorrow*.

ਤੀਮਾਰਦਾਰੀ [tīmardārī] *P* ਤੀਮਾਰਦਾਰੀ *n* act of getting 'ਤੀਬ੍ਰ [tībīr] is only in maddham



worried; sadness. 2 serving and attending to the patients.

ਤੀਰਥ [tiy], ਤੀਰਥਾ [tiya] *n* woman, lady. 2 wife, spouse.

ਤੀਰਥ [tir] *Skt* तीर्थ (*vr* complete, consummate).

2 *n* bank of a river, a place about fifty hands away from the water-current. "gōga tir ju gharu karēhī."—*s kabir*. 3 *adv* near, close. "na lage jam tir."—*sri e m l*. 4 *Skt* तीर्थ praise of Shiv.

"kahu tir kahu nir kahu bedbīcar."—*gau m 5*. Some are fond of meditating on Shiv, a few prefer pilgrimage while others like practising the teaching of the Veds. 5 *P 2 n* arrow. *Skt* तीरिका

"mere manī prem lago harī tir."—*gōd m 4*. 6 bullet. "tuphāg keśe tir hē."—*ramav*.

7 yard. 8 beam of a balance. 9 beam, wooden girder. 10 mercury. 11 lightning. 12 grandeur.

13 ploughpin. 14 anger, ire.

ਤੀਰਥਰਾ [tirgar] *P 2 n* arrow-maker, artisan, craftsman, artificer.

ਤੀਰਥਾ [tirna] See ਅਕਾਥਾ.

ਤੀਰਥ [tirath] or ਤੀਰਥੁ [tirathu] *Skt* तीर्थ *n* that

which can save one from sins; a holy place, which is visited by people with religious bent of mind to get rid of their sins; pilgrimage centre, place of pilgrimage.

All the religions of the world have many religious places as pilgrimage centres. Some of the religions have defined these pilgrimage centres as source of salvation that comes just by visiting or touching them. According to the teachings of Sikh religion, it is always noble to visit places of pilgrimage for getting religious teaching or acquiring knowledge about historical events. However the pilgrimage centres have no direct relationship with one's salvation.

The Guru has described this world as a befitting centre of pilgrimage in the following

"tirathī navañ jau, tirathu namu hē. tirathu sebad bicarū šarī granu hē."—*dhana m l chāt*. "tirath dheram vicar navañ porbania."—*var mēla m l*.

The Guru has commented thus upon the most-acknowledged pilgrimage-centres :

"tirath nhata kīa kōre man mahī mel guman."—*sri e m l*.

"anek tirath je jētan kōre, tā šar kī hāume kade na jar."—*guf m 3*.

"tirathī nāz nā utarāz mel. karam dheram sebh hāume phēl."—*ram m 5*.

2 religious scripture. 3 remedy, measure. 4 vulva, vagina. 5 mentor; religious or spiritual guide or preceptor. 6 fire. 7 the Creator. 8 a particular class of ascetics, whose names are suffixed with "tirath". "tirathan bic jēsikkh kan.

tirath su nam tin ke prābin."—*clāt*. See ਓਨ ਨਾਮ ਸੰਨਯਸੀ. 9 guest, visitor. 10 parents. 11 an official who is part and parcel of the administration.

There are eighteen tiraths (officials of an administration) according to principles of governance: minister, purohit—family priest, crown prince (eldest), raja, gateman (janitor), harem's incharge, jail-superintendent, diwan—revenue-collector (revenue-minister), legal-adviser, kotwal—chief police officer, officer-incharge buildings, presiding officer, judicial magistrate, officer-incharge of fort (garrison-commander), forest-officer (ranger), border security officer, commander-in-chief and diplomatic representative (legate). 12 a devoted follower of Guru Arjan Dev, who belonged to Beri sub caste. 13 a scholar and warrior belonging to Uppal subcaste, who was a disciple of Guru Hargobind.

ਤੀਰਥਯਾਤਰਾ [tirathyatra] *n* act of visiting places of holy importance; pilgrimage.

ਤੀਰਥਰਾਜ [tirathraj] *n* company of virtuous persons. 2 the Creator. 3 Amritsar. 4 Prayag

— according to Hinduism.

**टीरव** [tirtha] a Khatri of Sabharwal subcaste, who was a follower of Guru Ram Das. The Guru taught him to speak the truth. 2 a follower of Guru Arjan Dev, who belonged to Chadda subcaste. 3 a soldier of the royal army, who became a follower of Guru Hargobind. 4 See भीर.

**टीरथ** [tirtha] in the pilgrimage centre, at the place of pilgrimage. "tirtha navaṇ jau tirthu namu ha."—*dhana chāt m 1*. 2 by visiting a pilgrimage centre, through pilgrimage.

**टीरथ** [tirtha] See टीरव. 2 *Skt* तीर्थार्थिन् *adj* keen on emancipation. "ape tirtha tulha prara, ap tere prabhū ape."—*sor m 4*.

**टीरथकर** [tirthākar] *Skt* तीर्थकर one who composes a religious scripture; writer of scriptures; a Jain sage.

The Jains have adopted their twenty-four sages on the analogy of twenty-four incarnations in Hinduism. In the old Utsarpini twenty-four sages have been mentioned as under:

śrinivas, saṅkar, mahasādhv, vimāḥprabhū, śrīdhār, suddat, amāḥprabhū, uddhār, āgīr, sāmāḥ, sīdhunāth, kuṣumājīr, śivgaṇ, utsah, gyaṇēṣvar, pārmēṣvar, vimāḥēṣvar, yaśodhār, kṛṣṇamāḥ, gyaṇmāḥ, suddhmāḥ, śrībhadr, atīkrām and śātī.

In the beginning of the modern Avsarpini, the twenty-four sages described are as follows: riṣabhdev, ajītnāth, sābhavnāth, abhinādanāth, samāḥnāth, padāṃprabh, suparāṣvānāth, cādr-prabh, puṣpādāt, śītnāth, śreyānāth, vasupujy svamī, vimāḥnāth, anāḥnāth, dharmānāth, śātīnāth, kōḥnāth, amāḥnāth, māḥnāth, munisuvrat nāth, nāmānāth, nemānāth, parāṣvānāth and mahāvīr svamī.

There are different colours and symbols for different sages in Jainism e.g. symbol of riṣabhdeva is an ox (bullock) while of

sābhavdev is a horse. Similarly lotus, tortoise, rhino etc are symbols reserved for different sages.

The stature and life-span of these sages decrease with the passage of time. The estimates about all the remaining sages can be judged from details of the first and the last deity.

Rishabh, son of Nabhi of Ikshvaku dynasty, was born to Marudevi in Avadh Puri. This sage used to wear saffron coloured clothes and the ox was his symbol. Its height was 500 bās<sup>1</sup> (bamboo) and he lived for 8,400,400 years. He was 2,000,000 years old when he was enthroned. Rishabh meditated for 100,000 years; that is why he was called a deity.

Mahāvīr was the last, but the most popular deity in Jainism. He is also termed a sage. His statue is of golden colour and the lion is his symbol. His father passed away when he was just twenty-eight years old. He ruled for two years only after his father's demise. He abdicated kingship and devoted himself completely to meditation. At the age of seventy-two years, he got redemption after dispelling all the worldly sorrows. Mahāvīr (Vardhman) lived around 437 BC.

**टीरमदन** [tīrmdaj] See टीरदम.

**टीर** [tira], **टीरव** [tirah] a hilly territory beyond the North-West Frontier Province (NWFP) and Peshawar, which lies between Khyber pass and Khanki valley. This area is dominantly inhabited by Orakzai and Afridi Pathans. Bara river flows through it. Teera's battle of 1897 is well-known in India. 2 *P adj* black. See टीर दि.

**टीर दि** [tira dī] *P* تیرہ دل evil-hearted. See टीर 2.

<sup>1</sup>One bās (vās) is equal to twelve hands (six yards) in length

ਤੀਰੁ [tīru] See ਤੀਰ. 2 *adv* nearby, close by, by one's side. "na lage jam tīru."—*ram a m 1*. 3 *Skt n* Shiv.

ਤੀਰੰਦਾੜ [tīrāṇḍaz] *P* تیرانداز *n* archer; one who shoots with bow and arrow.

ਤੀਲ [tīl], ਤੀਲਾ [tīla] *n* poker, skewer, long straw, stem of wheat or barley plant. "jese pol tī le kīal ko su phuk nal khēc let balak."—*GPS*. 'Children suck water through the capillary (hollow stem) of wheat or barley straw.'

ਤੀਲੀ [tīli] tiny straw, matchstick. 2 an ornament worn by women in the nose.

ਤੀਰ੍ਹ [tīvr] See ਤੀਰ੍ਹ.

ਤੀਰ੍ਹਗੰਧਾ [tīvrīgāḍha] *n* rennet, coagulant. 2 asafoetida.

ਤੁ [tu] *part* and, as well as, but. 2 from. "sāṭigur hāṭhī kōjī horāṭu dār khulē nahī."—*majh a m 3*. 3 *Pron* your, thine. "tu ghar."—*saveye sri mukhvak m 5*. 4 *Skt part* but. 5 *type*. 6 quantity once weighed and then used as measure of weight for other articles (materials).

ਤੁਅ [tuə] *pron* your, thine. "tuə cārən asro, is"—*sar m 5*. 2 to you. "tuə nīrkhat rāhe jīu."—*s kabur*.

ਤੁਆ [tua] *pron* you, thou. "sāmāstua prāḍhanā."—*gyan*.

ਤੁਆਨਾ [tuana] *P* توانا *adj* strong, potent, hefty, powerful. Its root is ਤਵਾਨਿਸ਼ਨ, which means to have strength. "man tuana, tu kudrēṭi aia."—*var mālā m 1*.

ਤੁਆਮ [tuam] See ਰਾਮ 4.

ਤੁਰਿ [tur] See ਤੁਅ.

ਤੁਰੀ [turi] *pron* you only, only you. "ek tui ek tui."—*var majh m 1*. 2 See ਤੁਰੀ.

ਤੁਸ [tus] *Skt* ਤੁਸ *n* husk. "jorge māno pavak bic tusa."—*krisan*. 2 egg's shell. 3 *Skt* तुष्ट *vr* be satisfied, satisfy. *tusṇa*, *tusṭi*, *toṣ* etc are derived from it.

ਤੁਸਹਿ [tusah] May you be pleased. See ਤੁਸ 3. "ja tū tusahī mīherban"—*var guj 2 m 5*.

ਤੁਸਟ [tusat], ਤੁਸਟਿ [tusatī], ਤੁਸਟੀ [tusṭi] See ਤੁਸਟ and ਤੁਸਿ.

ਤੁਸਣਾ [tusṇa] *v* be satisfied, be pleased, grow fond of. 2 be contented. See ਤੁਸ 3.

ਤੁਸਾ [tusa], ਤੁਸਾਂ [tusā] *pron* you. "tusa kīukarī mīlā prābhū ai?"—*sri m 4*.

ਤੁਸਾਨਲ [tuṣāṇal] See ਤੁਖਾਨਲ.

ਤੁਸਾਰ [tusar] *Skt* तुस *n* snow; frozen water particles at very low temperature, raining like snowfall. "dharri parān tusar paryo ha."—*cāḍi 1*. 2 cold, chill. 3 See ਤੁਖਾਰ.

ਤੁਸਾਰਸਰ੍ਹ [tusarsarṭru] *n* enemy of ice – heat, warmth. 2 river, the flow of which makes the snow melt.—*sanama*. 3 sun.

ਤੁਸਾਰਦ੍ਰਿ [tusaradri] *n* mountain of snow, Himalaya.

ਤੁਸਾਰਾ [tusara], ਤੁਸਾਰੀ [tusari], ਤੁਸਾਰੀਆ [tusariā] *Pron* your. "seva kārī tusariā."—*var ram 2 m 5*.

ਤੁਸਿ [tusi], ਤੁਸਿਕੇ [tusike] happily; with full involvement. See ਤੁਸ 3 "guri pure tusi dia."—*sor m 5*. "tusi ape lāzenu chāḍai."—*sri m 5* *pepar*. "jek sāṭiguri diti tūsike."—*suh chāt m 5*.

ਤੁਸੀ [tusi], ਤੁਸੀਂ [tusī] *pron* thou, you. "tusi bhogahu bhōcāhu bhai ho."—*sri m 5* *pepar*.

ਤੁਸ੍ਹ [tusṭ] *Skt* *adj* satiated, happy, satisfied. 2 content. See ਤੁਸ 3.

ਤੁਸ੍ਹਿ [tusṭi] *Skt n* satiation, contentment. 2 happiness. 3 Durga.

ਤੁਸ੍ਹੀ [tusṭi] See ਤੁਸ੍ਹਿ. "sarav carācar-rupa tusṭi."—*GPS*.

ਤੁਹ [tuh] *n* husk. "tuh musalāhī chārāia."—*ṭoḍi m 5*. "tuh kṛāhī marmukh kārān kārāhī bhai, pālē kīchu na pāi."—*sor m 3*. 2 *pron* to you.

ਤੁਹਨ੍ਹ [tuhnu], ਤੁਹਨੇ [tuhno] *pron* to you. "gavāhī tuhno pāṇu pānī besṭāru."—*japu*.

ਤੁਹਫਾ [tuhpha] See ਤੋਫਾ.

ਤੁਹਮਤ [tuhmat] *A* تهمته *n* blame, accusation.

"tuhmat det tuphan uṭhara."—GPS.

तुहाडा [tuhāḍa], तुहाडी [tuhāḍī], तुहार [tuhar], तुहारु [tuharu], तुहारा [tuhara], तुहारी [tuhari], तुहारीआ [tuharia], तुहारा [tuhara], तुहारी [tuhari], तुहारीआ [tuharia] *pron* your. "gobīd das tuhar."—*ramav.* "nam tuharau lināu."—*sor m 9.* "bhagat tuhara soi."—*suhi m 5.* "koṭi dokh roga prabhū dīśeṭi tuhari hate."—*dev m 5.* "nanak saraṅi tuharia."—*maru m 1.*

तुहिन [tuhin] *Skt n* frost; frozen water drops fallen from the sky; mist. 2 moonlight. 3 winter, coldness, cold. 4 *adj* cold.

तुहिनकर [tuhinkar] *n* moon, whose rays are cool.

तुहिनगिरि [tuhingiri], तुहिनार [tuhinacal], तुहिनद्री [tuhinadri] *n* mountain of ice, Himalaya.

तुही [tuhī] *pron* only you. "tuhī tuhi tuhi."—*akal.*

तुक [tuk] *n* foot of a poetic metre. 2 last character of the foot of a poetic metre. 3 *Skt* तुक child, male child. 4 *Skt* तुक skin, derm, bark. "tāru tuk ki kaṭi kin kupina."—*NP.*

तुकर [tukar] See तुकरारी.

तुकली [tukli] See अकली ली.

तुका [tukā] *n* end of a line of verse; rhyme; last word of a line of verse. See अनुप्रास.

तुका [tukka] *n* large kite; big kite of paper, which is flown in the air with a thick string tied to it.

तुका [tukka] *n* fruit of acacia. 2 corn cob, devoid of grains. 3 *P* ५ kind of an arrow, whose front end is bent in the form of a hook. When this arrow pierces the body, it is difficult to pull it out. "tuphāg tukkaṇ ke mare."—*cāṛitr 405.* "sām sei kitak tukke mahan."—*GPS.*

तुख [tukh] *Skt* तुख. See तुख 1. "caval karṇe tukh kau muhli lai."—*var ram 2 m 5.* "kaṇ bina jese thoṭhar tukha."—*gru m 5.*

तुखम [tuxam] *P* १ *n* seed. 2 root cause, basic

thing. 3 egg. 4 semen. 5 *Skt* तोकम् sprout.

तुखमरेजी [tuxamrezi] *P* १ *n* act of sowing seeds; scattering seeds in a field.

तुखारी [tukhari] *adj* belonging to Tukhor area. 2 *n* mare. See तुखर 1 and 3. "itu hari prabhū jape sa dhan dhān tukhaia."—*vaḍ m 4 ghorī.* Here mare means mortal body. See तुखर.

तुखगनि [tukhaganī], तुखगल [tukhaganī] *n* fire of hay/straw. In Hindu religion, dying or causing the death of sinful persons by burning them into this fire is an accepted practice.

Kumara Bhatt (Bhatt Pad) kept on criticising the very basis of Buddhism, from which he had acquired knowledge. Because of this sinful act, he died by getting burnt in this fire of straw. See सैवर दिवसिद, सव 7.

2 short-lived thing, transitory object, any object which exists for a short while; fire of straw. See तुख दी अगनि.

तुखर [tukhar] *Skt n* Per Athravved, a country in the north-west of Himalaya. The Chinese traveller Suyentai has also mentioned this country in his travelogue. Horses from Tukhar have been admired in Ramayan and Mahabharat. They were yoked specially to chariots. Tazik<sup>1</sup> horses and Tukhari horses are regarded the best breed in Sanskrit scriptures.

2 *Skt* तुखरा one who belongs to the country of Tukhar; resident of Tukhar; Tukharian. 3 Tukhar horse. "taji rath tukhar."—*var majh m 1.* Tazi<sup>2</sup> (Arabian) horses are used for riding and Tukharian horses are for yoking to chariots. 4 Some writers have used the term Tukhar for a horse, whatsoever may be its species, or the land of its origin. "kite pil ruḍhe kite brikhbabahan kite usṭaban caṛhe bahu tukhara."—*saloh.* Rajsthani poet

<sup>1</sup>*Skt* ताजिक means belonging to Persia; Persian.

<sup>2</sup>The word तजी (tazi) is most probably derived from *Skt* word तजिक.

Lachhman Singh writes:

talia trilakdar turku lakhon lakkhi,

lechmansigh jatī chattris tukharo he.

Poet Muraridan has written in Dingal dictionary as:

"sidhubhav kābojsun khurasan tokhar."

Guru Ram Das also uses the Tukhai or Tukhari for a mare in Vad-hans Rag. See तुखरी 2. 5 Bhai Santokh Singh and traditional scholars take Tukhar to mean camel. "ar tukhar drye hat bharan."—NP. 6 Skt तुखर ice, snow. "mano pahar ke srig-hū te dharni par an tukhar paryo he."—cādi 1. 7 chill, cold. "pokhi tukharu na viapal."—majh barahmaha. 8 camphor. 9 adj cold, chilled. See तुखरु.

तुखरी [tukhari] *n* resident of Tukhar country. 2 Tukhar horse. 3 mare. See तुखरी 2 4 a variation of a major musical metre in which home note is śaraj, vadi riśabh, fifth sāvadi and medium is anuvadi. In it are both gādhar and medium. The period of its singing is four gharis (one ghari=22.5 minutes) after dawn.

sa ra ga ga ma ma pa dha na.

Some musicians regard Tukhari as śarav by forbidding fifth in it. śarav, gādhar, and nr̥ṣad are pure, riśabh and dhevat are flat; medium is sharp. In such a situation medium is vadi and śaraj is sāvadi.

It is put at place twenty-second in Guru Granth Sahib.

तुखरु [tukharu] See तुखर 6, 7. "pokhi tukharu na viapal."—majh barahmaha.

तुखर [tukhar] See तुखर 2.

तुंग [tūg] Skt तुङ्ग adj/high. 2 chief. "raṇa rau na ko rahi rāgu na tūgu phakir."—oṣkar. 'neither a beggar nor a chief, not even a faqir.' See तुंग. 3 *n* coconut tree. 4 mountain. 5 a poetic metre See तुलनात्मक. 6 a village near Amritsar, where a pious lady left her leperous husband close to dukh bhājni (tree) and went to collect

alms. 7 a Jatt subcaste. 8 P  bag, sack.

तुगना [tugna] *v* get elevated 2 progress, get promotion. 3 remain faithful; endure.


तुगदारी [tugdari] Its popular name in Punjabi is talor or tuktar. It is called habari in Arabic. It is as tall as a large size cock. It is white with brownish tinge, and has black stripes on the head with strands of hair hanging over both the ears. Its native territory is the plains of the western hills. It migrates to its native place after spending the winter season in Punjab. Its feed is small calcaneous nodules, green grams, rapeseed plants (mustard) etc. Sometimes it eats crickets, ants, grasshoppers etc. Its wings are very soft which are used to stuff pillows. Its flight is not long, but it can run fast on its feet. This bird does not sit on trees; it lays eggs on the ground and likes deserts (sandy lands) very much. It is hunted with the help of gun, noose, falcon and hawk. Its meat is quite tasty especially when cooked in a saltish dish of rice.

तुंगभद्रा [tūgbhadra] a river in south India, which rises from Sahya mountain and merges with river Krishna. It is called Tungbhadra as it is due to the merger of two rivers named Tung and Bhadra. Its course is about 200 miles long. Crocodiles are found in abundance in this river. In Ayurvedic lore, its water is regarded as very useful.

तुगदानी [tugyani] P  flood, overflow.

तुंगर [tūgar] See तुलनात्मक.

तुंगल [tūgal] *n* ear-rings worn by men; large rings worn by men in their ears.

तुलनात्मक [tulnak] T  chief, head. 2 an Afghan dynasty (a Pathan dynasty), which ruled in Delhi from 1321 to 1412 AD. See तुलनात्मक 2.

तुलनात्मक [tulakabad] a township and a royal fort, situated to the south-west of Delhi, which

was built by Gyassudin Tuglak. This emperor ascended the throne in 1321 AD.

तुंग [tūgu] See तुंग.

तुघर [tughar] your home, your house, i.e. material world. 2 thy holy seat (court). 3 religious congregation.

तुघरि [tughari] in thy holy place (court). "opati parlo eke nimekh tughari."—*saveye sri mukhvak m 5*.

तुच [tuc], तुचा [tuca] *Sk* तुच *n* husk. 2 skin. "tuca deh kumiani."—*bher m 1*.

तुच्छ [tuch], तुच्छात [tuchmat], तुच्छ [tucch], तुच्छात [tucchmat] *Sk* तुच्छ *adj* vacuous, hollow. 2 mean, base. 3 meagre, inadequate. "ham tuch kari kari barnethe."—*kali m 4*. "tuchmat suni suni vekhanahi."—*maru solhe m 5*. 'speak sparingly.' 4 *n* chaff; straw devoid of grains.

तुझ [tuzak] *T* تۇڭ *n* glamour, splendour. 2 glory, grace. 3 law, rules and regulations. 4 administration e.g. "tuzak babri" etc.

तुजार [tujar], तुजारा [tujara] *A* تۇڭ plural of तुजरा, which means a trader. "iki nirdhan sada bhaukde, ikna bhare tujara."—*var majh m 1*. 'Some are poor who wander hither and thither in need of money while others have countless servants at their beck and call.' 2 See तुजरा.

तुज [tujh] *pron* to you. "tujh sevi tujh te pati hor."—*gau m 3*.

तुजी तनू [tujhi tenu] your body; your beauty. "ast tujhi tenu sagati pran."—*asa ravidas*.

तुजे [tujhe], तुझे [tujhe] *pron* to you. "tujhe na lage tata jhola."—*gau m 5*. 2 in you, within you. "gurumukhi nam dhia tujhe samata."—*var mala m 1*. 3 you. "tujhe bina hau kit-hi na lekhe."—*maru solhe m 5*.

तुट [tut] *Sk* तुट *vr* quarrel. 2 *Sk* तुट *vr* cut, break.

तुटना [tutna] *v* break, separate into parts. See तुट. "bin guru rog na tutai."—*sri m 3*. "kete kheti tutahi vekar."—*japu*.

तुट्ठा [tuttha], तुट्ठी [tutthi] broken, separated. See

तुट "tuttha sa priti"—*var jet*

तुटि [tutri] *Sk* *n* cardamom. 2 *Sk* तुटि *n* deficiency, loss, shortcoming. 3 omission, fault. 4 doubt, suspicion.

तुटी [tutji] See तुटि. 2 broken; fragmented into pieces.

तुठ [tuth] *Sk* तुठ *adj* happy, pleased. 2 satisfied, content.

तुठरा [tuthra] pleased, kind "setiguru tuthra dase hari."—*gau m 4*.

तुठा [tutha] See तुठ and तुठरा. "tutha sacapatisahu."—*suh m 5*.

तुठि [tuthi] *Sk* तुठि *n* satisfaction. 2 happiness. 3 *adv* happily.

तुड [tud] *Sk* तुड *vr* beat, warn.

तुड [tūd] *Sk* तुड *n* mouth. 2 beak. 3 sword's tip. 4 Shiv, Mahadev.

तुडी [tūdi] *Sk* *n* beak. 2 protruding navel, umbilicus.

तुडी [tūdi] *Sk* तुण्डिन *adj* having a beak. 2 having a trunk. 3 having an enlarged navel 4 *n* Ganesh.

तुड [tun] *Sk* तुडि and तुडि *n* a hilly tree, which can also be seen in plains. Its leaves are like those of Margosa tree. Its height is also the same. Its flowers are used to prepare saffron colour and its wood is used for making furniture *L* Cedrela Toona.

तुटकना [tutakna] *v* pull, stretch with a jerk. 2 See तुटकना.

तुटी [tutji] See तुट.

तुट्ठा [tutra], तुट्ठा [tutla] *adj* lisping; who can not speak clearly. See तुट्ठा.

तुथ [tutth] *Sk* तुथ *vr* hush up; spread. 2 *adj* covered. 3 *n* blue vitrol; copper sulphate. 4 precious stone. 5 fire.

तुथ मुँच [tutth mutth] *adj* with covered face. 2 an object having nothing gainful within, but is only ostentatious from without.

तुड [tud] *Sk* तुड *vr* prick, hurt, cause pain.

ફેર [tūd] *Skt* *vr* be active, be agile. 2 *n* abdomen, stomach. 3 belly, tummy, pot-belly. 4 *P* *adj* sharp, fierce. *Skt* ફેર. 5 clever. 6 irate.

ફેર [tūdar] *P* *n* thunder, thundering sound. "tābā tūdrā baje."—*suraj*.

ફેરલા [tūdla] *adj* pot-bellied. See ફેર 2 and 3.

ફેરી [tūdi] *Skt* *n* navel. 2 *P* *adj* swiftness. 3 cleverness. 4 anger, rage. 5 *Skt* તુન્દિ *adj* pot-bellied. See ફેર 2 and 3.

ફુપ [tudh], ફુપુ [tudhu] *pron* you, to you, your. "gavanī tudhno pavāṇu paṇi besāteru."—*sodarū*. "tudhu jevaḍu avaru nā bhalā."—*sri m 5 pepa 1*.

ફુન [tun] See ફુન. 2 See ફુન.

ફુનીર [tunir] See ફુનીર.

ફુન [tunn] navel. See ફેરી 1.

ફુનલા [tunn-ṇa] *v* overstuff one's belly. See ફેર 2. 2 push too much of some stuff into something by pressing it.

ફુપ [tup] See ફેપ. 2 See ફેપ. 3 *n* hindrance, restriction, blockage. "ghaṭ ghaṭ ruko baṭ baṭ tupo."—*ramav*. 'Block each and every path and quay.'

ફુપક [tupak] *P* *n* small gun, rifle, shot gun. 2 gun, musket. "oni tupak taṇī calā."—*asa a m 1*. "tupak tābar aru tīr."—*sanama*. See ફુદંક.

ફુપકા [tupkhana] artillery. "ḍi vḍha cunat bhai tupkhana."—*caritr 332*.

ફુફ [tuf] *P* *part* curse, rebuke, reprimand.

ફુફાન [tuphan] *A* *n* tornado; a circular tide in the ocean. 2 storm accompanied by dense dark clouds; typhoon. 3 quarrel, rowdyism. "tum dis anik tuphan ūthavah."—*GPS*. 4 calamity, disaster. 5 accusation, blame.

ફુફી [tufi] *A* *n* poet, resident of Kuffa, who used to dine uninvitedly with one or another on the pretext of squeezing the lemon; parasite; limpet. The meaning "resource" has been derived from his name.

ફુફી [tufiḡ] *P* *n* cannon. 2 gun. "nam tūphāḡ cin cit lijē."—*sanama*.

ફુફ [tūb] *Skt* *n* a musical instrument comprising gourd-shell and gut-cord. 2 bottle gourd.

ફુફા [tūbā], ફુફાન [tūbān] *v* card cotton with hand or cotton-carding implement; separate fine fibres from cotton-wool. "nīj hathan te tūbān kēke."—*GPS*.

ફુફુ [tūbru] See ફુફુ.

ફુફા [tūbar] See ફુફા.

ફુફી [tūbi] *Skt* *n* musical instrument made of gourd-shell. 2 gourd. 3 belleric myrobalan tree.

ફુફુ [tūburu] *Skt* *n* a singer in the assembly of Indar. He belonged to the Gandharav caste. He learnt music from Brahma. Vishnu listened to his music with keen interest. He remains with the Sun's chariot during the month of Chetar. According to Adbhut Ramayan, the organs of ragas/raganīs deformed on singing by Narad, were restored after musical performances by Tumbaru. 2 coriander. 3 leaf of cinnamon.

ફુફુવીણ [tūburuvīṇa] See ફુફુ.

ફુફે [tubheyā], ફુફે [tubhyā] *pron* to you. "nāmas tubheyā."—*saloh*.

ફુમ [tum] plural of ફુ [tu]. "tum sace hām tum he race."—*sor m 1*.

ફુમ સમસરી [tum samsari], ફુમ સરી [tum sari] like you, as you. "tum samsari avaru ko nahī."—*asa a m 1*. "hām sari dīnu, dāralu nā tum sari."—*dhana revīdas*.

ફુમરી [tumahi] *pron* to you. 2 your only. "tumahi pāchāṇī."—*sar m 5*.

ફુમરી [tumhi] *pron* you alone. "tumri gati miti tumhi janī."—*sukhmani*.

ફુમખા [tumgha] *pron* your. "loc puri jenu tumgha."—*suhi m 4*. 'fulfil your disciple's wish.'

ફુમ્હે [tumce] See ફે 2.

ਤੁਮਰ [tūmār] See ਤੁਮਰ. 2 See ਤੁਮਰ 2.

ਤੁਮਰਾ [tūmra] See ਤੁਮਰਾ.

ਤੁਮਨ [tuman] *pron* your. "tuman dvar pər sir apən jhukav."—*chakke*. 2 *P* ۱۰ ten thousand. 3 group, gang. "tuman pəthanən ke tise sis jhukavat an."—*carzr* 221.

ਤੁਮਨਾ [tumnacha], ਤੁਮਨਾ [tumnatha], ਤੁਮਨਾ [tumanbha], ਤੁਮਰ [tumra], ਤੁਮਰ [tumro] *pron* your. "həm kire kiram tumnache."—*basāt m* 4. "gun kahī nē sake prabhū tumnathē."—*kālī m* 4. "jən nanak das tumnabha."—*prabha m* 4. "koi nē jənē tumra ēt."—*sukhmani*. "tumro hoī su tujhahi sāmave."—*basāt a m* 1.

ਤੁਮਰ [tumar] See ਤੁਮਰ.

ਤੁਮਰੀ [tumri] See ਤੁਮਰੀ.

ਤੁਮ [tuma] *pron* you, you people. "hama tuma melu."—*var asa* "I, and you people." 2 *n* colocynth; thorn-apple. "tumi tuma visu aku dhatura nimu phalu."—*var majh m* 1. See ਤੁਮ.

ਤੁਮਾ [tūma] See ਤਿੰਦੁਆਨ. "pekhādro ki bhul tūma disamu sohna."—*var jet*. It looks beautiful like a muskmelon or a watermelon but is very bitter in taste. As a laxative, it is used in curing flatulent ailments. This word tūma is also used to denote hypocrites and pretenders.

ਤੁਮਹੀ [tumahi] *pron* you and only you. "tumara marmu tumahi janā."—*gaur m* 5.

ਤੁਮਰੀ [tumari] *pron* your, yours. "səbh khelu tumari."—*var majh m* 1.

ਤੁਮਰ [tumar] *pron* your, yours. 2 See ਤੁਮਰ.

ਤੁਮਰਾ [tumara], ਤੁਮਰ [tumaro] *pron* your, yours.

ਤੁਮੀ [tūmi] See ਤੁਮੀ. 2 colocynth.

ਤੁਮੁਲ [tumul] *Sk* *n* din of marching troops. 2 encounter between armies. "is prakar ran tumul bha."—*GPS*. 3 group, band.

ਤੁਮੇਵ [tumev] *pron* yours only. "tumev rup raciā."—*VN*. 2 only you.

ਤੁਮੇ [tume] *pron* to you. 2 you only, only you. "rakhanhar tume jagdis."—*sar m* 5.

ਤੁਮੇਸ [tumes] ਤੁਮ-ਐਸ. similar to you.

ਤੁਮਰਾ [tumhara] See ਤੁਮਰਾ.

ਤੁਮ [tumar] *Sk* *adj* inspirer, motivator. 2 violent; killer. 3 mighty. 4 *n* demon, giant.

ਤੁਮਰੀ [tumarī] ਤੁਮ (demon) ਅਰਿ (enemy); enemy of the demons; deity, god.

ਤੁਮ [tuy] *pron* your, thine. "tādul māgən hē tuy karəj."—*krisan*.

ਤੁਮ [tuyā] *pron* you, thou. "subhāt tuyā acut gungyā."—*sahas m* 5.

ਤੁਮ ਧਨੇ [tuyā dhane] you are sublime! "pāpīka! sīmrānā tuyā dhane."—*sahas m* 5.

ਤੁਰ [tur] *Sk* *verb* go early, hurry up, do violence. 2 *Sk* *adv* immediately, quickly. 3 *adj* fast-moving. 4 *Sk* ਤਰੀ *n* spindle. 5 shaft or rod on which woven cloth is wrapped by the weaver. 6 In Vedic glossary, the meaning of tur is Yam (god of death) or death.

ਤੁਰਸ [turas] *P* ۱۰ *adj* acrid. 2 angry, irate.

ਤੁਰਸੀ [tursi] *P* ۱۰ *n* acerbity. 2 annoyance. 3 See ਤੁਲਸੀ. "as pas ghan tursi ka birva."—*gaur kabir*. See ਬਨਾਰਸ 2.

ਤੁਰਹੀ [turhi] *Sk* ਤੁਰੀ *n* war-horn, trumpet.

ਤੁਰਕ [turak] *P* ۱۰ *Sk* ਤੁਰਕ *n* resident of Turkistan. 2 This term is also used for 'Muslim' in the Sikh scriptures. "koi kahe turak, koi kahe hīdu."—*ram m* 5.

ਤੁਰਕੋਚ [turacch] *adj* Turkish; belonging to Turkistan. "turacch turāg sēpacch bādō."—*kalki*.

ਤੁਰਕਣੀ [turakni] *n* Muslim woman. 2 woman belonging to Turkistan.

ਤੁਰਕਤਾਜੀ [turaktazi] *P* ۱۰ *n* loot and plunder; playing havoc. Earlier, Turks used to rob and kill people. The root of this word is taxtan, meaning to attack and chase. The compound word turaktazi carries the meaning of playing havoc and killing.

ਤੁਰਕਨੀ [turakni] See ਤੁਰਕਣੀ.

ਤੁਰਕਮਾਨ [turakman] *P* *adj* like a Turk. 2 *n* Turkoman, a man belonging to the Turk race.



ਤੁਰਕਮੈਂਤ੍ਰ [turakmātr] *n* Mohammadan's sacred incantation "turakmātr kēnī rīde sarnāhī." —*var ram / m /*. See ਕਲਮ

ਤੁਰਕਾਣੀ [turkaṇī] *n* wife of a Turk, a Muslim woman. "ik hīdvāṇī ēvēr turkaṇī." —*asa e m /*.

ਤੁਰਕਾਨਾ [turkana] *adj* related to the Turks, Turkish. 2 Turk-like. 3 *n* Turkish community, Turkish people. See ਤੁਰਕਮਨ.

ਤੁਰਕਿਸਤਾਨ [turkistan] *P* ترکستان *Skt* ਤੁਰਸਕ ਸਥਾਨ, a country between Asia, and Europe. Its eastern part is under China which has an area of 431,800 square miles and a population of 1,200,000. Its western part is under Russia, which has an area of 419,219 square miles and a population of 7,200,000. 2 Many writers have called the Turkish empire Turkistan.

ਤੁਰਕਿਦ [turkid] ਤੁਰਕ-ਦਿੰਦੁ king of Turks, meaning—Aurangzeb. "turkid udīd dīnīd tīnē." —*NP*. 'Aurangzeb is like sun for the moon i.e.; he is the strongest of all.'

ਤੁਰਕਿਨੀ [turkini] See ਤੁਰਕਈ.

ਤੁਰਕੀ [turki] *n* Turkish, the language of Turkistan. 2 things of Turkistan, things belonging to Turkistan. 3 horse from Turkistan. "taji turki suina rupa." —*gāu m /*.

ਤੁਰਕੂ [turku] *n* Turk. 2 Muslim. "hīdu ānhā, turku kaṇa." —*g5d nāmdev*.

ਤੁਰਗ [turag] *Skt n* horse, which moves fast. 2 mind, heart. 3 *adj* swift-moving.

ਤੁਰਗਦਾਨਵ [turagdanav] See ਟੋਸੀ.

ਤੁਰਗੀ [turgi] *Skt n* mare.

ਤੁਰਾ [turaṇ], ਤੁਰਾ [turaṇa] *v* go, walk. See ਤੁਰ.

ਤੁਰਾਤ [turaṭ], ਤੁਰਾਤੁ [turaṭu] *adv* instantly, at once, immediate. See ਤੁਰ. "tūjhu turāṭu chāḍau mero kahī romanī." —*basāt kabīr*.

ਤੁਰਦੇ ਕਹਿ ਤੁਰਦਾ ਮਿਲੈ, ਉਡਦੇ ਕਹਿ ਉਡਰਾ ਜੀਵਡੇ ਕਹਿ ਜੀਵਡਾ ਮਿਲੈ, ਮੁਏ ਕਹਿ ਮੁਆ [turde kau turda mīle, udde kau udta, jivte kau jivta mīle, mue kau mua] —*var suhi m /*. This verse means:

like-minded persons have mutual association with each other Here jivta (the living one) means an enlightened person and ਮੁਆ [mua] (the dead one) stands for the ignorant one.

Some scholars explain it as: flowing water merges with water, flying element gets one with air; vitality (energy) unites with fire, body mingles with earth i.e. all elements of the body get absorbed into their basic essences.

ਤੁਰਪਣਾ [turaṇa], ਤੁਰਪਨਾ [turaṇa] *v* stitch, sew, make a stitch.

ਤੁਰਫਾ [turfa] *A* ترّفّ wonder. 2 twinkle of an eye.

ਤੁਰਬਤ [turbat] *A* ترّبات *n* soil, earth; land. 2 grave. "turbat hamre bādīn kī he lāhār ke māhī." —*PPP*.

ਤੁਰਮ [turaṃ] *Skt* ਤੁਰਮ *n* trumpet. *E* trump and trumpet.

ਤੁਰਮਈ [turaṃcī] he who blows a trumpet; trumpeter. 2 See ਤੁਰਮਈ.

ਤੁਰਮਤਾ [turmata], ਤੁਰਮਤਈ [turmataī], ਤੁਰਮਤੀ [turmataī] It is a black-coloured, black-eyed preying bird, native of Punjab. Its height is equal to that of a dove. Its head is a bit reddish in colour. The male is named as turmata The couple, collectively, prey upon small sparrows. Especially it likes preying upon the Indian lark early in the morning. The female lays eggs in its nest made on high trees during the months of Chetar and Vaisakh. Hunters keep it for six months only for hunting small birds.

ਤੁਰਾਯ [turaṃ] *n* horse.

ਤੁਰਾਯ [tur-ay] *A*, ترّاي *n* bunch of gems and pearls etc worn by kings and emperors on their heads. "tur-ay dharyo āpār subhā cīra." —*GPS*. 2 It is also plumelike made of silver and golden threads (brocade). 3 plume of the turban.

ਤੁਰੀ [tur-ri] *n* trump, trumpet. "tur-ri dāph gān pāṭāhī nīṣana." —*GPS*.

ਤੁਰਲੀਆ [turlia] *adj* fast moving, viscuous, swift walker, active. "pav turlia jobanī balia."—*asa m 5*. 'with a foot in the stirrup of a trotting horse.'

ਤੁਰਾ [tura] *n* horse. "hār rāgi ture nī paliahi."—*var sor m 4*. 2 *P* *ij* *pron* to you. 3 your. "nanak bugoyad janu tura."—*tlāg m 1*. 4 See ਤੁਰਾ.

ਤੁਰਾਸਾਹ [turasah], ਤੁਰਾਖਾੜ [turakhar] *Skt* ਤੁਰਾਸਾਹ and ਤੁਰਾਸਾਟ *n* Indar, who resists the impact of enemies; hence the name Turasah.

ਤੁਰਾਖਾਧ ਪਿਤਾਵੀ [turakhar pitā] *n* possession of Kashyap (father of Turashat [Indar]) i.e. earth.—*sanama*.

ਤੁਰਾਨਾ [turana] See ਤੁਰਾਨਾ. "isahi turavahu ghalahu satī."—*gōd kabir*.

ਤੁਰਿ [turi] *adv* immediately, quickly. See ਤੁਰ. "nanak lagi turi mare jivan nahi taṇu."—*sava m 1*. 2 having moved. 3 *Skt n* weaver's weaving tube.

ਤੁਰੀ [turi] *Skt n* weaver's brush. "turi nari ki choḍi bata."—*gōd kabir*. 'does not talk about the tools of the weaver.' 2 *Skt* ਤੁਰਲੀ mare. "ik tajanī turi cāgeri."—*dhana dhāna*. "hārīrāgu turi carāra."—*vaḍ m 4 ghorā*. 3 fourth stage of consciousness. "guru cele vivahu turi carāra."—*BG*. There is ambiguity regarding turi in this verse, it may be a mare or the fourth stage of consciousness. Marriage stands for relationship. 4 See ਤੁਰਮ, ਤੁਰਦੀ and ਤੁਰੀ.

ਤੁਰੀਆ [turiā] See ਤੁਰੀਯ.

ਤੁਰੀਆ [turiā] *Skt* ਤੁਰੀਯਾ *n* fourth stage; state beyond all other states such as trance or sound sleep of consciousness i.e. the stage of self realisation. "turiā sukh para."—*var guj 1 m 3*. "turi bīapahi jagat kau turia pave kor."—*gaur thir m 5*

ਤੁਰੀਆਗੁਣ [turiagun], ਤੁਰੀਆਪਦ [turiapad], ਤੁਰੀਆਵਸਥਾ [turiavastha] *n* stage of true

knowledge or self realisation, stage of acquiring true knowledge. See ਤੁਰੀਆ. "tregun mara mohi vīape tarā gun he gurmukhi lāha."—*brīa m 4*. "turiavastha gurmukhi paic satsabha ki oḷ lāhi."—*asa m 1*.

ਤੁਰੀਯ [turiy] *Skt adj* fourth. 2 the Transcendent One, who is awakened, breathes in dream and sound sleep of consciousness. 3 See ਤੁਰੀਆਪਦ 4 vocal word, word uttered by mouth, which is the word's fourth stage. See ਚਾਰ ਝਾਟੀਆ.

ਤੁਰੇ [ture] plural of ਤੁਰਕ; horses. "ture palāne pōnveg."—*var asa*.

ਤੁਰੇ ਤੁਰੰਗ [ture turāg] *adj* brisk horses, fast moving horses. "ture turāg nācave."—*bher namdev*.

ਤੁਰੇ [ture] *pron* your. "kanh! ture tan chuvat hi."—*krisan*. 2 walks, moves.

ਤੁਰੰਗ [turāg] *Skt* ਤੁਰੰਗ *n* fast moving horse, so named as it moves with a high speed. "koṭi turāg kurāg se kudat."—*akal*. 2 mind, heart. 3 blue jay. 4 *P* *prison; jail, lockup* 5 sound produced by stretching a bow's string while shooting an arrow.

ਤੁਰੰਗਨਿ [turāganī], ਤੁਰੰਗਨੀ [turāgni] *n* cavalry. 2 mare.

ਤੁਰੰਗਪਿਯ [turāgpiy] *Skt n* barley, the favourite feed of horses.

ਤੁਰੰਗਮ [turāgam] *Skt n* horse. 2 mind See ਤੁਰੰਗ. 3 a poetic metre marked by four feet, each foot comprising two nāgaṇs followed by two guru matra. III, III, S, S.

Example:

sarab sukh lahe so. nīyam subh gahe jo....  
ਤੁਰੰਜ [turāj] *P* *fruit* *n* pomelo *L. citrius grandis*. See ਚਰੇਤਰਾ. 2 lemon.

ਤੁਰੰਜਬੀਨ [turājbin] *A* *sugar* *n* a kind of sugar, which is obtained from medicinal plants called archinops nivea grown in Khurasan. It is named yavas šarkra in Sanskrit. Its latent effect is hot-dry and is laxative according to

the practitioners of Greek system of medicine. However it is cool and moist according to the Ayurved. It relieves cough and helps to dispel excreta from the intestines. It gives relief from chest pain. 2 syrup prepared from lemon juice; lemon squash.

**दुर्लभ** [turk] *adv* quickly, immediately. See **दुर्ल**.

**दुर्ली** [turhi] *n* trumpet.

**दुर्लक** [tur-ra] See **दुर्लक**.

**दुल** [tul] *Skt तुल* *vr* weigh, balance weight, make up. 2 See **दुलि**. 3 See **दुल**.

**दुलसा** [tulsā] a disciple of Guru Amar Das, who belonged to Bhalla subcaste. The Guru taught him to shun the vanity of being from an upper class. 2 a follower of Guru Ram Das, belonging to Vohra subcaste; he also served Guru Arjan Dev.

**दुलसा** [tulsā] maid servant of Bibi Nanki, who achieved spiritual realisation by becoming a disciple of Guru Nanak Dev. She remained in the service of the Guru and listened to his preaching with great devotion during his stay in Sultanpur.

**दुलसी** [tulsi] *Skt n* basil, a plant having incomparable qualities; there is no other plant whose qualities can be compared with it. It is a plant having saltish taste like that of artinisia elegans. Its leaves remove phlegm and act as appetizer. Ayurved practitioners use basil for curing many kinds of fevers etc. Basil leaves when taken after boiling with milk and adding sugar just like tea, are beneficial for curing many ailments of stomach and lungs (pulmonary diseases).

Its botanical name is *ocimum sacrum* while in English it is named as sweet basil.

According to Vaishnav theory, it is regarded sacred and the worship of Shalgram is never complete without Tulsi.

Per anecdote in Brahma Vaivarat Puran,

there lived an intimate female friend of Radha, named Tulsi in Gokul. One day, on seeing Tulsi frolicking (merry making) with Krishan, Radha invoked a curse on her that she would acquire a mortal physique. Thus Tulsi was born as a daughter of raja Dharam Dhvaj, and was married to a demon named Shankhchur, who was also accursed in the sense that nobody could conquer him so long as his wife had no immoral sexual relationship with anyone else. Thus Shankhchur vanquished all the deities and became the master of the three worlds (*viz* hell, earth and heaven).

The deities went to Vishnu and prayed for help. In the guise of Shankhchur, Vishnu had sexual liaison with Tulsi. Tulsi cursed Vishnu to become a stone. Vishnu blessed Tulsi with liberation from this mortal body so as to remain his beloved just like Lakshmi. A river named Gandka will rise from her body and a sweet basil plant will grow out of her hair. Thus due to mutual curse (malediction), Vishnu became Shalgram (in the form of a stone, available in Gandka river) and Tulsi turned into a plant. See **नरैयव**.

Most of the Vaishnavs celebrate her marriage with Shalgram with great pomp and show and wear rosary of wooden beads of Tulsi. It is especially worshipped on the last day of the dark fortnight of Kartik (lunar) month (new moon day), since it is regarded as its birth day.

In Sanskrit Tulsi is named as:

vr̥ṣṇuvallabhā, haripriyā, vr̥ṣṭi, pavni, vahupatṛi, āyama, tridāṣ mājṛi, madhavi, amṛta, survallī. "na suci sājem tulsi malā." —*maru soḥe m* 5. 2 a benevolent disciple of Guru Arjan Dev. See **दुर्लसी**.

**दुर्लसी** [tulsia] a follower of Guru Arjan Dev. He belonged to Dhir subcaste. He also served

Guru Hargobind. 2 a Bhardwaj Brahman, who preached the sacred religion of Guru Nanak after becoming his disciple.

**वृत्तनीटान** [tulsidas] Tulsidas was born to mother Hulsī and father Atma Ram, resident of Rajpur (district Banda)<sup>1</sup>. This great poet was a dedicated devotee of Ramchandar. He has written the celebrated epic Ramayan in Hindi. Historians say that Tulsi Das inculcated devotion for God on the persuasion of his wife Rattanaivali. He breathed his last in Sammat 1680 BK in Kashi. "aṣṭat solah so aṣṭi, aṣṭi gāg ke tīr śraavan sukla saptmī tulsī tājyo sarir."

**वृत्तनी रामायण** [tulsī ramayan] an epic depicting the life story of Ram written by Tulsi Das. Tulsi Das wrote several Ramayans in देश [doha], kabīṭ and bāva poetic metres etc but the most celebrated and the best is Tulsi Ramayan which is written in copai verse form. Tulsi Das has named it as Ramcharitmanas.

**वृत्तल** [tulaha], **वृत्तल** [tulha] *n* raft made of ropes and wooden logs used for crossing a river. "na berī na tulahaṭa."—*sri m 1*. "age kau kichu tulha bādhaṭa."—*sar kabīr*.

**वृत्तल** [tulna] *Skṛ n* similarity, equivalence 2 comparison. 3 weight, measure.

**वृत्तल** [tula] *n* raft made of logs for crossing a river. "kisi tula de kīhī sarnai."—*NP*. 2 *Skṛ* balance, hand operated beam balance. "tula dharrī tole sukh sāgle."—*gau m 5*. 3 weight; measure. "kaun tarājī kavaṇu tula?"—*suhī m 1*. 4 alms (in kind) equivalent to one's weight. "tula purakhane."—*gāḍḍ nāmdev*. See **वृत्तलान**. 5 seventh zodiac sign, Libra, which is symbolised by a balance. 6 equivalence, similarity. 7 a weight equivalent to four hundred tolas.

<sup>1</sup>Tulsi Das was born in Sammat 1589 BK., and the compilation of Sri Ramcharit Manas (Ramayan) was begun on the 9<sup>th</sup> day of the bright fortnight of Chetar (1<sup>st</sup> month of Bīkramī Sammat) in 1631 BK.

**वृत्तली** [tulai] *n* padded mattress, light quilt, mattress padded with cotton wool, cushion, pallet. "na jālu leph tulai."—*vād m 1 alahni*. 2 act of weighing. 3 wages for weighing.

**वृत्तल** [tulaha] *adj* weighed, measured. 2 equivalent.

**वृत्तलान** [tuladan] *n* a ritual of giving alms. In this ritual, the person giving alms is made to sit on one pan of a weighing balance and on the other pan, food-stuff, clothes, metals etc of equivalent weight are placed. The astrologers hold that the ritual of giving alms in this manner, is beneficial for removing all obstacles. In spite of his opposition to Hindu-rituals, emperor Aurangzeb used to give this kind of alms. See **वरनीअ** (Bernier) की ज़ात.

**वृत्तलधर** [tuladhar] *Skṛ n* trader possessing a weighing balance; Hindu shopkeeper; grocer 2 string to which pans of a balance are tied. 3 zodiac sign: Libra. 4 benevolent merchant, according to Mahabharat.

**वृत्तलधरि** [tuladharī] *adv* by placing on the pans of a weighing balance. "tuladharī tole sukh sāgle."—*gau m 5*. 'All the comforts were weighed by placing on the balance.'

**वृत्तली** [tulabī] *Skṛ n* a small red and black seed of abrus precatorius. This seed is used for weighing, hence the name.

**वृत्तल** [tulava] *n* weighman, one who weighs.

**वृत्तल** [tulī] *Skṛ वृत्तल* *adjequivalent*, equal, similar. "kīrī tulī nā hovni."—*japu*. "jānu nanaku bhagatuderī tulī brāham."—*sāveye sri mukhvak m 5*. 2 *n* weight, measure. "pūn dan anek karnī nām tulī nā samsāre."—*vād chāt m 1*. 'No weight is equivalent to the divine Name.' 3 *Skṛ* weaver's brush. 4 painter's brush.

**वृत्तली** [tuli] a subcaste of Bahujar Khatri. 2 *Skṛ* weaver's brush.

**वृत्तल** [tulu] *n* weighing scale, balance. "ape tulu pervaṇu."—*sor m 4*. 'He is both a balance and

a measuring weight.' "amulu tulu amulu pervaṇu."—*japu*.

ਝੜੂ [tulu] 1 *عُود* growing, germinating, sprouting. 2 rising. 3 rising of the sun.

ਤੁਲੈ [tule] weighs. "apɪ tulk ape vənjar."—*gau m 1*. See *ਵਟਸਾਵ*.

ਤੁਲੰਭਾ [tulābha], ਤੁਲੰਭਾ [tulābha] See *ਜੰਨਤ ਟੱਭ* and *ਮਸ਼ਹੂਰਮੁਢ*.

ਤੁਲਾ [tulha] See *ਤੁਲਾ*.

ਤੁਲਾ [tuly] *Str* adjequal, equivalent. 2 similar, alike. 3 *n* a celestial musician.

ਤੁਲਯਤਾ [tulyata] *n* equality, equivalence.

ਤੁਲਯਯੋਗਿਤਾ [tulyayogita] (similar qualities, identical characteristics). It is a figurative expression wherein a single attribute or characteristic is described through several comparable or compared objects.

Example:

gurubani ke paṭh tē nītpretī sahijsubhaz,  
tən man bani ke vikhe basi nāmratā aɪ.  
śrī guru śikṣa dharke harirās lino jāhɪ,  
gur mīśrī aru sahid sabb lagat phike tāhɪ.  
dhuja minar ru tal taru uce sobha det....  
kutta citta baz, tīpət bhae nahi kamke.

(b) The second form of this figurative expression is identical treatment with friend and foe.

Example:

sunɪ sōtna ki rītɪ,  
cādan agar kapur lepən tisu sāge nahi prītɪ,  
bisṭa mutr khodɪ tīlu tīlu manɪ nā manɪ  
bīprītɪ,  
karɪ pragasu prēcād prəṭio ādhkar bīnas,  
pavītɪ apvitrāhɪ kīrən lage manɪ nā bhāro  
bīkhadu.

—*maru a m 5*.

harəkh sog jakē nāhɪ berɪ mit saman.—*s m 9*.

(c) Unequal behaviour with foe and friend, but both expressed through a single term, is the third form of this figurative expression.

Example:

śrī guru gobīdsigh tō me javā bāi har,  
dasā te jag verā jo dīda he sar,  
dasā nū sar (mukəɪ) and verɪ nū sar (loha).

(d) Similarity of an object with many objects is the fourth form of this figurative expression.

Example:

kīrətɪ tīharɪ hō nīharɪ śrī gobīdsigh.  
pavək mē pōkə mē pānəg mē para mē,  
cītɪ ki kələ me capla mē he tēhəlsigh  
cādan mē cādni mē cōd mē ujara mē,  
har mē hərə mē hərə-asən mē hāsən mē,  
hira mē halayudh mē has mē hīmara mē,  
śīṣa mē sudha mē śīrsagar mē sāvɪta mē,  
sarda mē sarita mē sar mē sītara mē.

—*alākarsagarsudha*.

The similarity or equivalence of glory of the tenth Master with many resplendent objects has been evoked in this verse.

ਤੁਵ [tuv] See *ਤਵ*.

ਤੁਵ [tuva] *prov* because of you, due to you, like you. 2 thou, you. "jag tuva prahərnā."—*gyan*.

ਤੁਵ [tuɪ] a village under police station Sarhali, tehsil Tarn Taran, district Amritsar, situated ten miles north-west of Tarn Taran railway station. There is a gurdwara in memory of Guru Angad Dev in the vicinity of this village.

Once there occurred a terrible draught and no rainfall took place. All the villagers went to a saint named Dadu (who lived in Khadoor) and requested for rains. He said that there would be no rains so long as Guru Angad Dev stayed in Khadoor. If he left Khadoor, the rain would fall. This message was conveyed to the Guru by the people, who immediately left Khadoor and alone reached this village during the night. The devotees belonging to Chhapri village brought the Guru to their village, where he stayed for a few days, then returned to

Khadoor passing through Bharowal on the request of the penitent people of his own village.

Initially there was a small and insignificant memorial at this place. Now an elegant gurdwara has come up with the untiring efforts of priest Bhai Natha Singh during the last 20-22 years. The daily prayer is held in the gurdwara. Sardar Jagat Singh Nambardar, Sardar Mangal Singh and Sardar Chandan Singh have donated ten vigas of land to the gurdwara. 2 deficiency, loss.

ਕੁਛੀਆਂ [tuʃdɪɑ] adv while breaking. "gəʃdhedɪɑ chɪə mah, tuʃdɪɑ hɪkʊ khɪno." —asa fərid.

ਕੁ [tu], ਕੁ [tɪ] P 7 pron you. "tu akal purəkh nahi sɪrɪ kala." —maru solhe m 1. "tɪ uc əthəkw əpər əmola." —majh ə m 5.

ਕੁਟੀ [tuɪ] pron you only; only you. 2 n needle, thorn. 3 sprout emerging from the soil. 4 P 7 you exist.

ਕੁਸ [tus] A كوس a town in Khurasan, now popularly known as Mash-had. 2 A كوس a stringed musical instrument in the shape of a peacock. "turhi tus mucəg." —səloh. See ਸਸ.

ਕੁਸਦਾਨ [tusdɑn] n cartridge box; bag for storing cartridges.

ਕੁਸਨ [tusən], ਕੁਸਨੀ [tusni] Skt कूष्णी adj silent, quiet. 2 n silence, quietness.

ਕੁਸੀ [tusi] n resident of Toos (Khurasan); Khurasani. See ਕੁਸ. "həne rusɪ tusi." —kalki.

ਕੁਝ [tuħə] See ਕੁਸ.

ਕੁਹੀ [tuhi], ਕੁਹੇ [tuhe] pron only you, you only. "tuhi bən tuhi gəu." —gəu m 5. "tuhe hɪ gəvɪɑ." —var sor m 4.

ਕੁਟੀਸ [tuʃəsɪ] will break.

ਕੁਟਨਾ [tuʃnɑ] v break, get separated. "tuʃət bər nə ləgɪ." —sar m 5. "bəstə tuʃɪ jhūpɪ." —var jət. See ਕੁਟ.

ਕੁਠ [tuʃh], ਕੁਠਾ [tuʃhɑ] See ਕੁਠ and ਕੁਠਾ. "səɪɪguru

tuʃhɑ səhəjʊ bħɑɪɑ." —asa chəɪ m 5.

ਕੁਠਿ [tuʃhɪ], ਕੁਠੀ [tuʃhi] pleasure. See ਕੁਠਿ. 2 being pleased, with pleasure. 3 was pleased.

ਕੁਣ [tuɳ] See ਕੁਠਿ. 2 a poetic metre. See ਕਾਮਰ. 3 Skt कूण vɪ fill, push in.

ਕੁਠਿ [tuɳɪ], ਕੁਠੀਰ [tuɳɪr] Skt n that which contains arrows — quiver. See ਕੁਣ 3. "tuɳɪ kəsə kəɪɪ cəp gəhe kəɪ." —raməv.

ਕੁਟੀਰਾਲਾ [tuɳɪrələ], ਕੁਟੀਰਾਲੇ [tuɳɪrələ] n that thing for which a quiver is the store-house, arrow. —sənamɑ.

ਕੁਝ [tut] Skt and P كج n a tree, fruit of which is sweet and whose branches are used for making baskets. It sheds off all its leaves during Magh and Phagun L morus alba. Grafted morus alba is also called mulberry.

ਕੁਝ ਸਾਹਿਬ [tut səhɪb] a holy place in memory of Guru Arjan Dev situated in the locality of Sultan wind to the south of Amritsar. Quite often the Guru used to sit under the mulberry tree. That tree still exists at the same site and is very bulky in diameter. No memorial has been raised at this holy place, there is no priest, that is why this sacred place is not so well known. A simple and kuccha house is there, which is situated one furlong west of the octroi post between Amritsar and Sultan wind. It is two miles away from Amritsar railway station in the south-east direction.

ਕੁਤਿਆ [tutɪɪɑ] P كج and كج collyrium. "xake rəhəʃ tutɪɪɑ ye cəsmə məst." —jɪɪdɑgɪ. 2 blue vitriol, copper sulphate.

ਕੁਟੀ [tuhi] n mulberry fruit. 2 a wind instrument made of wood. 3 A كج and كج a small-sized parrot having violet neck, green feathers and yellow beak. "suk sərɪkɑ tuhi." —səloh.

ਕੁਦਾ [tuda] See ਕੁਦਾ.

ਕੁਧੀ [tudhi] n also called ਧੁਤੀ [dhuti]. It is female of besra (falcon like bird of prey) and is taller in size. See ਕੇਸਰ.

ਤੁਨ (tun), ਤੁਨੀਰ [tunir] See ਤੁਣ and ਤੁਣੀਰ.

ਤੁਨੀਰਾਲੇ [tunirale] See ਤੁਣੀਰਾਲੇ.

ਤੁਫਾਨ [tuphan] See ਤੁਫਾਨ.

ਤੁਬ [tub] *Skt* तुब *n* a single stringed instrument made of shell gourd. 2 colocynth. See ਟਿੰਦੁਆਲ and ਤੁੰਮਾ. "tub nacatur re."—*maru m 1*. See ਨਚਾਤੁਰ.

ਤੁੰਬਨਾ [tūbna] See ਤੁੰਬਣ and ਤੁੰਮਣ. "deten ke ten tul jyō tūbe."—*cādi 1*. 'carded like cotton wool.'

ਤੁਬਰ [tubar] *Skt* *n* ox with short curved horns bent downwards; beardless person.

ਤੁੰਬਰ [tūbar] *n* a single stringed instrument made of shell of gut cord. 2 See ਤੁੰਬਰ. "narad tūbar lekar bin."—*krisan*. 3 See ਤੁੰਬਰ.

ਤੁੰਬਰੀ [tūbri], ਤੁੰਬਣਾ [tūbṇa], ਤੁੰਬਣੀ [tūbṇī] *Skt* तूँब and ਤੁੰਬੀ *n* gourd, colocynth. 2 its fruit. "jina velx nā tūbri māia thage thagī."—*sova m 3*. 'neither creeper of meditation nor fruit of realisation of knowledge.'

ਤੁਬਾ [tuba] *A* توبا *n* highly fragrant. 2 most sacred. 3 *n* a tree existing in paradise, according to Islamic scriptures; it is ladden with many kinds of fruits and it spreads fragrance far and wide.

ਤੁੰਬਾ (tūba), ਤੁੰਬਿਕਾ [tūbika], ਤੁੰਬੀ [tūbi] a fruit of gourd family that, grows on a creeper. Tumba gourd. *L asteracantha longifolia*. Many types of stringed instruments are made of gourd shells. It is used as a drum by covering the shell tightly with leather on it. Faqirs use it as a pitcher for water.

ਤੁੰਮਰੂ [tūmaru] See ਤੁੰਬਰ. 2 fruit. "ak nūm ko tūmaru."—*asa m 5*. 3 *Skt* तूँबर *adj* having bitter extract.

ਤੁੰਮਣੀ [tūmṇī] See ਤੁੰਬਣੀ. "baharī dhoti tūmṇī ḍdar vrsu nīkor."—*var suhi m 1*.

ਤੁਮਾਰ [tumar] *A* تمار *n* a long tale. 2 misconception, exaggeration. 3 office. 4 long missive.

ਤੁਰ [tur] *pron* your, thy. "soi sabat rāhī sākē

jis par karūna tur."—*NP*. 2 *Skt* तूर *n* war-horn, trumpet. "jag jas tur bājā rāu."—*saveye m 4 ke*. 3 *Skt* तूर *adj* strong, mighty. "adham udhare tur bhuje."—*akal*. 4 victorious, winner. 5 *n* subcaste of Rajputs. 6 *A* تورك Turk. 7 brave, courageous. 8 تورا a mountain in Egypt, also known as Seena (Kohtoor). According to the Bible and Koran, God conversed with Moses at this place. See ਧੁਮਾ.

ਤੁਰਜ [turaj] *P* تراج *n* elder son of emperor Faridun. Turan is famous for his name. The name of Iran became popular after the name of his younger brother Iraj. 2 (foreign) country — Turan. 3 Turk. 4 warrior, hero.

ਤੁਰਣ [turaṇ], ਤੁਰਨ [turaṇ] *Skt* तुरा *adv* immediately, instantaneously, at once.

ਤੁਰੰਤਾ [turaṇta] *n* immediacy, quickness. "tin te turaṇta pahicani."—*NP*.

ਤੁਰਾਨ [turaṇ] *P* توران *n* a country to the north-east of Persia. See ਤੁਰਜ.

ਤੁਰੂ [turu] See ਤੁਰ 2. "kurī bājave turu."—*sri m 1*.

ਤੁਲ [tul] *Skt* *n* cottonwool; cotton separated from cottonseeds; silk cotton of calotropis procera tree etc is also called ਤੁਲ [tul]. "lon tel tulā vrvhar."—*NP*. 2 sky. 3 *Skt* तुल *adj* equal, equivalent. "mur nīd ustati tul."—*brahm*. 4 *A* طول *n* length.

ਤੁਲਾਪ [tulap] cotton-carder; an implement used for carding cotton wool.

ਤੁਲਾ [tula] *n* bundle, pack. "had jāle jse lākri ka tula."—*g5d kabir*. 2 *Skt* cotton.

ਤੁਲੀ [tuli] *Skt* *n* small soft brush used for painting; painter's brush. 2 indigo plant.

ਤੁਲੀ [tuli] chaff separated from grains, especially from wheat and barely. See ਤੁਲਾ *vr*.

ਤੈ [te] *pron* plural of uh (he, she, it); they. "te sadhu hāri melahu suam."—*bher m 4*. 2 part from. "as ḍese te nīhkeval."—*var asa*. 3 short for ਅਤੇ. "ḡgād guru te amardas ramdase hoī sahar."—*cādi 3*. 4 *adv* short for ਉੱਥੇ. "cārē rāthī

gaj ghorri mar bhux te dare."—*cādi* 3. 5 *Skz* from you, by you.

ਭੋਝ [teu] *Skz* ਅਨੋਖਨ *n* pleasure garden attached with a harem; garden for merry-making. 2 *Skz* playing, game, merry-making. 3 a group of maidens gathered for spinning is known by this name in Punjabi. This group is also named as tija.

ਭੋਝ [teu] See ਭੋਝ.

ਭੋਝ [teu] *pron* the same. "teu utari paripare ram nam line."—*dhana kabir*. 2 they also.

ਭੋਝ [teya] See ਭੋਝੀਆ.

ਭੋਝੀ [tei] *pron* they, those. "bikhām sagaru tei jan tare."—*gāu* m 5. 2 See ਭੋਝੀਆ.

ਭੋਝੀਆ [teia], ਭੋਝੀਆ ਤਾਪ [teia tap] *n* Tertian fever, malarial fever recurring every third day. See ਤਾਪ (g). "sukha jvar teia cōthaya."—*cārī* 405.

ਭੋਝੀਆ [teia] *Skz* ਤਿਵਿੰਸਤਿ *adj* twenty-three – 23. ਭੋਝੀਆ [tessa] *P* تاسع *n* adze; carpenter's implement used for carving wood.

ਭੋਝ [teh] *n* thirst. 2 affection, love. "sati gur seve teh."—*oākar*. 3 anger, ire. "jāb ripo rān kīno ghāno badhyo kīrān tān teh."—*kīrān*. 4 *pron* he. "teh parāmsukh parā."—*bavān*. 5 he, that. "teh jān tripat āghae."—*savaye sri mukhvāk* m 5. 6 due to him, because of that. "cārān kāmāl bohith bhāe jāgī sagaru tārīo teh."—*asa* a m 5.

ਭੋਝ [tēh] *pron* he. "an upavān jīvāt mīna bīnu jā mārā tēh."—*jet* m 5.

ਭੋਝ [tehan] a subcaste of superior Sarin Khatri; Trehan; Guru Angad Dev belonged to this subcaste.

ਭੋਝ [tehar] *n* tripleness. 2 the thrice ploughed land.

ਭੋਝ [tehar] *n* your, thine. "ehar tehar chādī tū."—*var sor* m 3. 'forget the difference between mine and thine.' 2 *S* tertian fever. See ਤਾਪ (g).

ਭੋਝ [teha] *adj* such, similar to that. "teha hove jehe karam kamaī."—*asa* m 3.

ਭੋਝ [tehi] *pron* to him/her, to that. "parbrāhām ka āt nā tehi."—*sar* a m 5. 2 from that, from him/her.

ਭੋਝੀ [tehi] *adj* similar to that. 2 irate. See ਭੋਝ 3. 3 affectionate, loving. 4 *pron* from that, by that, from him/her. "ānīk jāe je dhovē dehi. melu nā utre sudhu nā tehi."—*gāu* m 5.

ਭੋਝ [tehu] See ਭੋਝ.

ਭੋਝ [tehe] *adj* plural of ਭੋਝ [teha]; similar to those, like those.

ਭੋਝ [teho] *adj* like that, same as. "jeha dīthā me teho kārā."—*māj* m 5.

ਭੋਝੀਆ [tehojeha], ਭੋਝੀਆ [tehojehi] *adj* like that, same as that, similar, alike. "tīs dē dīte nānka tehojeha dhāram."—*var ram* / m 3 "tehojehi dehi."—*māl* m 1

ਭੋਝ [teg] *P* تگ *n* essential quality of steel; skill. 2 sword. "deg teg jāg me dou cāl."—*cōpāi*. See ਡੇਗਭੋਝ. 3 sunlight. 4 *adj* sharp, bright.

ਭੋਝੀਆਈ [teg-azmai] *P* تگ آزمایی *n* attacking with the sword; fighting with the sword, i.e. war, heroism.

ਭੋਝੀਆਈ [tegbahadur] See ਭੋਝੀਆਈ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ. 2 *adj* courageous and expert in fighting with the sword. "ārī guru tegbahadur nādan, tegbahadur yā sudh pāi."—*GPS*.

ਭੋਝੀਆਈ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ [tegbahadur satiguru] the ninth Guru of the Sikhs, who was born on Vaisakh 5 (5<sup>th</sup> day of the dark fortnight of the lunar month of Vaisakh) Sammat 1678 (April 1, 1621 AD) in Amritsar. His father was Guru Hargobind and mother Mata Nankī. He was married to Mata Gujri on Assu 15, 1689 (BK) in Kartarpur. He showed the right path to innumerable human beings after assuming the seat of Guru Nanak. He reiterated true religion by preaching it in the areas of Malwa, Puadh, Bangar, the East, Bihar, Bengal etc. His



hymns, full of love for the Divine and sense of renunciation, are so touching that they have the potency to soften the hardest minds.

He founded Anandpur town on the bank of Satluj by purchasing land from the rulers of the hilly states. The town became the birth place of the Khalsa.

To eliminate tyranny from India and to safeguard religion, he sacrificed his life on the fifth day of the bright phase of the lunar month of Maghar in 1732 BK (12<sup>th</sup> Maghar; i.e. November 11, 1675). The tenth Guru has depicted this superb sacrifice in Vachitar Natak as under:

"thikar phor dills sir prabhupur kīya payan, tegbahadur si kīya kari nā kinhu an."

The place of his martyrdom known as "Sis Ganj" is situated in the Chandni Chowk of Delhi. The place of cremation of his body is called "Rakab Ganj". He remained the Guru for 10 years 7 months and 18 days and enjoyed a life span of 54 years 7 months and 7 days. "tegbahadur simrī gharī nā nidhī ave dhar."—cāḍī 3.

ਭੋਗਵੰਤਰਾਜ (tegbahadurnādan) Guru Gobind Singh.

ਭੋਗਵੰਤ (tegbād) adj swordsmen, sword-keeper. "kaha su tegbād gadē rārī?"—asa 3 m 1.

ਭੋਗ (tega) P ੯ n straight, broad flat sword. 2 dagger.

ਭੋਜ (tej) Skt तिज् v sharpen, shine. 2 n brightness, light. "ap ap te janra tej teju samana."—bīla kabir. 'The self is submerged into the Divine.' 3 power, strength, might. 4 fire. "ap tej bar prithun akasa."—gōu kabir. 5 semen. 6 pulp. 7 ghee. 8 ire. "tirathī teju nivarī nā nhate."—mala m 1. 9 P ੯ adj sharp. 10 clever.

ਭੋਜੀ (tejaui) See ਭੋਜਵੰਤ.

ਭੋਜਸਿੰਘ (tejsingh) nephew of jamadar Khusal Singh (son of Nidha Misar) who enjoyed the

title of raja during the Sikh rule. With the secret motive of weakening the Sikh army', he abetted the Sikhs to fight against the British. He died in 1862.

ਭੋਜਸ਼ੀ (tejasvi) Skt तेजस्वि adj glorious, famous. ਭੋਜਤਿ (tejati) adj swift moving, clever. "deh tejati ॥ ramī upaia ram."—vād m 4 ghorīā. 'The mortal frame like a fickle mare.' 3 feminine of ਭਾਜੀ [tazi].

ਭੋਜਧਾਰੀ (tejdhari) See ਭੋਜਸ਼ੀ.

ਭੋਜਨ (tejan) See ਭੋਜਤਿ 2 Skt n act of causing lustre. 3 bamboo. 4 reed fibre. 5 mustard, charlock.

ਭੋਜਨਤੀ (tejnatī) adj glorious. 2 swift, clever. "deh tejnatī harī nāvragia."—vād m 4 ghorīā.

ਭੋਜਪਤ੍ਰ (tejpatr) Skt n a tree of cassia or cinnamom species, having fragrant leaves which are generally used in condiments. Bay-leaf's wood is used for making furniture. Its oil has fragrance. In Ayurvedic system of medicine, bay-leaf is believed to be an effective cure for cough, phlegm, flatulence and distaste. Its effect is moist-hot.

ਭੋਜਬਲ (tejbāl) Skt तेजेबल n a thorny shrub; its wood is spicy like black pepper. It is abundantly available in the hills. Many people use it as a wooden brush to clean teeth with and also for making clubs to crush poppy seed etc. Chewing of its bark is beneficial for toothache. It is also called tīmar L scindapsus officinalis.

ਭੋਜਭਾਨ (tejbhan), ਭੋਜਭਾਨ (tejbhanu) resident of village Basarke, district Amritsar. He had Bhalla lineage. He was father of Guru Amar Das. He was nick-named as Tejo.

ਭੋਜ ਮਲੋ ਮਨ ਸੀਖਨ ਆਏ (tej malo man sikhon ae) —cāḍī 1. 'got swift moving technique from

J.D. Cunningham writes in History of the Sikhs that Tej Singh and Lal Singh started the war to destroy the Sikhs, and made the English privy to this secret.

horses of Shumbh and Nishumbh.' i.e. horses are cleverer than the mind.

ਭੋਜਮਯ [tejman], ਭੋਜਮਨ [tejman] *Skt* adj glorious, dignified. "risyo tejmanā."—*VN*. 2 *n* sun.

ਭੋਜਵੰਸੀ [tejvāṣī] *Skt* ਭੋਜਵੰਸਿਯ adj glorious, illustrious. "tejan mahi tejvāsi kahiahi."—*guj* ੨ *m* 5.

ਭੋਜਵੰਤ [tejvāt], ਭੋਜਵੰਦ [tejvād] *adj* glorious, illustrious.

ਭੋਜਸਿੰਘ [tejasīgh] See ਭੋਜਸਿੰਘ.

ਭੋਜਾਬ [tejab] *P* آبِ تیز *n* ਭੋਜ-ਅਬ [tez-ab] acrid-water; acid, viz sulphuric or nitric acid etc.

ਭੋਜੀ [tezi] *P* تیز *n* sense of being pungent; acidity. 2 hurry, haste. 3 sharpness.

ਭੋਜ [teju] See ਭੋਜ.

ਭੋਜੇ [tejo] See ਭੋਜਯਾਨ.

ਭੋਜੋਤਨਾ [tejotanay], ਭੋਜੋਤਨਾ [tejotana], ਭੋਜੋਤਨੈ [tejotane], ਭੋਜੋਤਨੋ [tejotno] Guru Amar Das, son of Baba Tej Bhanu. "bhalau bhuhal tejotana."—*saveye m* 3 *ke*. "bhalau prasidh tejotano."—*saveye m* 3 *ke*.

ਭੋਟਨਾ [teṭna] *v* warn, admonish. "sati guru bheṭe jamu na teṭe."—*prabha m* 5. 'Yam (god of death) does not admonish.' 2 come closer. "hoā sadhu sāgu phiri dukh na teṭia."—*var guj* 2 *m* 5.

ਭੋਟਿ [teṭi] *adv* by admonishing. "sardaran teṭi barāgan bheṭe."—*caritr* 2. 'approached the nymph.'

ਭੋਭਾ [teḍa] *adv* that big in size or age.

ਭੋਭ [teṭ] *adv* same as, that much, as much. "jete mara rāg teṭ pachavāia."—*asa m* 5. "jeti prabhu janai rāna teṭ bhāni."—*asa chāt m* 5.

ਭੋਭਾ [teta] *adv* same as, that much, as much. 2 amulet, charm, mystical sketch embedded in a metal. "jēb teta ih kār te lije."—*krisān*. 3 second era of Hindu mythology. "satjugi satu teta jagi."—*gauravidas*.

ਭੋਭਾਲੀ [tetali] See ਭੋਭਾਲੀ.

ਭੋਭਿਕ [teṭik] *adv* that much, as much.

ਭੋਭੀ [teṭi] *adv* as much. 2 thirty-three, three more than thirty. See ਭੋਭੀਸ.

ਭੋਭੀਸ [tetis] *Skt* त्रयस्त्रिंशत् *adj* three and thirty, thirty-three—33. 2 thirty-three crore deities (gods). "titu namī lagī tetis dhīravāhi."—*saveye m* 3 *ke*. See ਭੋਭੀਸਕੋਟਿ and ਭੋਭਿਕ ਦੇਵਤੇ.

ਭੋਭੀਸ ਕਰੋਟੀ [tetis karoti], ਭੋਭੀਸ ਕੋਟਿ [tetis koṭi] thirty-three crore deities (gods) "cāurasāh sidh, budh, tetis koṭi, munijān."—*dhana m* 4. "tetis karoti das tumare."—*asa* ੨ *m* 3. tetis koṭi means thirty-three kinds. In Sanskrit, the deities of thirty-three kinds are as follows: eight vasus, eleven rudras, twelve adityas, Indar and Prajapati. In Ramayan two Ashvini Kumars are regarded as deities in place of Indar and Prajapati. See ਭੋਭਿਕ ਦੇਵਤੇ.

ਭੋਭੇ [teto] *adv* as much, that much. "khile bigse teto sog."—*basāt* ੨ *m* 1.

ਭੋਭੋ [tethō] from you, by you (singular). See ਭੋਭੋ.

ਭੋਭੂ [tēdu] *Skt* तिन्दुक a kind of ebony tree, diospyros lanceolate. See ਭੋਭੂਕ.

ਭੋਨ [ten] *pron* to those, to them. "kaṭi devau hiara ten."—*kan m* 4. 'I wish I could offer my heart to them.' 2 due to him/her. 3 he, she, it. "ten kala asthābhā sarovarā."—*sahas m* 5. 'He has kept the ocean bound with his skill.'

ਭੋਪਾ [tepa] droplet, drop. *S* tapo.

ਭੋਮ [tem] *adv* similarly, in the same manner. "mili tem sita."—*ramav*. 2 *Skt n* wetness, moisture.

ਭੋਭੋ [teyā] *pron* to those. "nāmāskar teyā."—*VN*.

ਭੋਰ [ter] *n* act of asserting the claim by yourself. "mer ter jēb īnāhi cukai."—*gaur* ੨ *m* 5. 2 *pron* yours (singular), thine.

ਭੋਰਭੀ [teraui], ਭੋਰਭਿ [teraui] *pron* yours (singular), thine. "taṭ tēkia terao."—*bīla chāt m* 1.

ਭੋਰਸ [teras], ਭੋਰਸਿ [terasī] *n* thirteenth day of the lunar phase of month "terasī terah agam

bakharī."—*gau kabir thrti*. See ਤੇਰਹ ਅਗਮ.

"terax tarvar samud kanar."—*brīa m l thrti*.

ਤੇਰਹ [terah] *adj* thirteen. See ਤੇਰਸਿ.

ਤੇਰਹ ਅਗਮ [terah agam] thirteen sacred books comprising four Veds, six Vedangs (scriptures on different aspects of Veds), Simiriti, Puran and Tantar Shastar.

ਤੇਰਹ ਭਾਨ [terah tal] See ਅਭਿਰਿਆ. 2 See ਤੇਰਾਂ ਭਾਨ.

ਤੇਰਹ ਪਦ [terah pad] There is a ritual of offering thirteen articles in the name of forefathers in Hindu mythology. These thirteen articles include – umbrella, a pair of shoes, clothes, ring, water container with top handle [kamādāl], seat, five kitchen-utensils, stick, copper vessel for bathing the idol, cooked food, cash, sacred thread (worn by upper caste Hindus as a mark of initiation).

ਤੇਰਹ ਰਤਨ [terah ratan] If we exclude poison, there are only thirteen precious jewels. In fact poison is not taken as a precious jewel. "terah ratan akarthe gur-updes ratan dhan paya."—*BG*.

ਤੇਰਹਿ [terahī] See ਤੇਰਹ.

ਤੇਰਾ [tera] *pron* yours (singular), thine.

ਤੇਰਾਂ [terā] See ਤੇਰਹ.

ਤੇਰਾ ਜੋਰ [tera jor] your strength, your power.

This term appears as the heading of many verses in Dasam Granth, which means "whatever I describe is the outcome of your power bestowed on me. On my own I am incapable of anything."

ਤੇਰਾਂ ਭਾਨ [terā tal] a type of musical notation whose rhythm is:

dhatrik dhīna, kīna tīna, dhadha dhīna, dhadha tīna, tīna, dhadha dhīna.

ਤੇਰਾਂ ਰਤਨ [terā ratan] See ਤੇਰਹ ਰਤਨ.

ਤੇਰਿਆ [teria] *pron* your. "teria sātjana ki bachau dhuri."—*basāt m 5*.

ਤੇਰੀ [teri], ਤੇਰੇ [tero] *pron* your (feminine). "jū pfā sabbh teri rasī."—*sukhmanī*. "tero jən harījas sunat umahro."—*kan m 5*.

ਤੇਲ [tel] or ਤੇਲੁ [telu] *Skt* ਤੇਲ *n* extract of sesame oil. Initially this product was extracted from tīl (sesame), hence the name ਤੇਲ. Now the extract of rapeseed etc is also termed as ਤੇਲ [tel]. "tel jole batī thahurā."—*asa kabir* 'Breath is oil while age is wick.' "dipaku bādhi dhario brnu tel."—*ram kabir*. sense-light of knowledge.

ਤੇਲਕ [telak] *Skt* ਤੇਲਿਕ *n* oilman. "bhramat phiret telak ke kapī jū."—*guj kabir*.

ਤੇਲ ਚੜ੍ਹਾਉਣਾ [tel cāhauna], ਤੇਲ ਚੋਣਾ [tel cōṇa], ਤੇਲ ਪਾਉਣਾ [tel pauna], ਤੇਲ ਲਾਉਣਾ [tel launa] *v* use oil during auspicious ceremonies; pour oil on both sides of the entrance door to welcome a dear one on his arrival home; apply oil on the body of the bride prior to her marriage ceremony. "sābatī saha līkhia mīlī karī pavahu telu."—*sohīa* This tradition is not just an Indian custom, it finds reference in the Bible too. See Samuel ਕਾਂਡ 10 and 16.

ਤੇਲਾ [tela] *n* colour made by mixture of madder and oil. 2 an oily/greasy microbic organism, which ruins crops.

ਤੇਲੀ [teli] See ਤੇਲਕ "teli ke gharu telu ache."—*toḍī namdev*.

ਤੇਲੀਆ [telia] *adj* smooth and shining like oil.

2 *n* See ਤੇਲਾ 2. 3 horse of reddish-black colour.

4 a type of poison, popularly named as mīl (tha telia; aconite root. *Skt* ਮਿੰਗਿਕ).

ਤੇਲੀਅਕੁਮੈਤ [teliakumet] shining reddish brown in colour; oily reddish brown. See ਕੁਮੈਤ.

ਤੇਲੀਅਬੁੱਧ [teliabuddh] *adj* one having subtle intellect; one who has grasp over all subjects, just like oil that spreads all over water.

ਤੇਲੁ [telu] See ਤੇਲ.

ਤੇਲੋਕਸਿੰਘ [teloksingh], ਤੇਲੋਕ [teloka] See ਤਿਲੋਕ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਤੇਲੰਗ [telāṅg], ਤੇਲੰਗਾ [telāṅga] See ਤਿਲੰਗ and ਤਿਲੰਗਾ.

ਤੇਵ [tev] *adv* like that, in the same manner, likewise.

**तेवद** [tevaḍ], **तेवदु** [tevaḍu] *adj* as much as, of that age. "jevaḍu bhavē tevaḍu hor."—*jəpu*.

"jevaḍu apī tevaḍ ten datī."—*sodarū*.

**तेवर** [tevar], **तेवरु** [tevaru] *n* set of three clothes, especially three clothes worn by women *viz* salwar, kameez and dupatta. 2 *adj* triple, three times, threefold. "dovaḥ koḥ eru tevar khai."—*bhar kabir*. ditch with three facets. 3 See **तिविर** 1.

**तेवारी** [tevari] a Brahman subcaste. See **डिबारी**.

**तेवेहा** [teveha], **तेवेही** [tevehi], **तेवेहो** [teveho] same as, similar to. "phalu teveho pale jevehi kar kamaḥ."—*var asa*.

**तेर** [teṛ] *v* crack, breach, fissure. 2 part of the body above the knees and below the waist.

**तेरि** [teri] on the waist, around the waist. "mathe ṭika teri dhoti kekhai."—*var asa*.

**ते** [te] you, thou. "cet cī tamani, te bhi utarāhr para."—*sor m 9*. "te nēr kīa puran suni kina?"—*sar pərmanād*. 2 his, her. "həri namu nā simarāhr sadhu sāgi, te tani uḍe keh."—*var bīha m 5*. 3 to you (singular), to thee. "jo te marani mukia."—*s farid*. 4 to him, to her. "je bhavē te der."—*sri m 3*. 5 your. "te sahrb ki bat ji akhe, kahū nanak kīa diḥ?"—*vaḍ m 1*. 6 from you. "te pasahu oi ladiḡae."—*s farid*. 7 *adj* three. "thālē vic te vēstu pālo."—*var sor m 3*. "gaj sadhe te te dhotia."—*asa kabir*. 8 *n* place, site. "jedar sutak mānīe sabh te sutak hor."—*var asa*. 9 heat, warmth, fire. "cālē tej teke."—*cādi 2*. 10 *suff* from. "man mukh guṇ te bahre."—*sri m 3*. 11 *of*. "sada ik te rēg rāhāhr."—*var vaḍ m 3*. 12 *part up to*, till. "jo jug te karhe tapsa."—*sevzye 33*. 13 *and*, as well as. "avarū duja kīu sevīe jāms te marījar."—*var guj 1 m 3*. "bhagīa te sāsaria jorū kade nā aīa."—*var majh m 1*. 14 See **उर**.

**ते** [tē] *pron* you (singular), thou. 2 you.

**तेस** [tes] *adj* similar, alike, like that. 2 *A* **تيس** *n* anger, rage, excitement. 3 *Skṛ* **तेस** month of

Poh; the month having eighth lunar asterism on its full moon night

**तेसु** [tesau], **तेसरा** [tesra], **तेसा** [tesa], **तेसे** [teso], **तेसेसा** [tesojesa] *adj* similar, like that, similar to that. "jesi me ave khasam ki baṇi tesra kari gīan vā lalo!"—*tzlāg m 1*. "tesa smriti tēsi bikh khatī."—*sukhmani*. "tesojesa kaḥīe, jesi kar kamaḥ."—*suhī m 1*.

**तेकु** [teku] *pron* to you (singular), to thee. "ihu manū tēku dēvsa."—*suhī m 5*.

**तेज** [teja] *Skṛ n* shining object. 2 fickle horse. 3 the Creator as light. 4 ultree arrogance, which is responsible for inciting the eleven sensory organs and five senses. 5 a person feeling haughty in dreams. 6 ghee, clarified butter. 7 bravery, strength. 8 *adj* pertaining to glory, glorious.

**तेडा** [teḍa], **तेडा** [tēḍa], **तेडी** [teḍi], **तेडी** [tēḍi] *pron* your (singular, masculine), your (singular, feminine). "je todh bhavē sahrba, tu me, hau teḍa."—*asa ७ m 1*. "teḍi bōdāst me kor nā dīḥā."—*var ram 2 m 5*.

**तेड** [teṇ] *pron* to those, to them. "tv bāl pratap barno su teṇ."—*gyan*.

**तेडीकले** [teḍīkalē] quiver. See **वुडीकल**.

**तेउरी** [teuri], **तेउरी** [tatturiy] *Skṛ तैत्तिरीय n* a section of Krishan Yajur Ved, written by sage Tittiri. 2 See **चेर**.

**तेन** [ten] due to him/her/that. 2 to him. "kāho sakal bīdhī ten."—*akal*. 3 *n* strength, force. "ten kar jorī."—*kalki*. 'They mount the arrow on the bowstring with force.' 4 See **वैड**.

**तेना** [tenat] See **उदीना**.

**तेमुर** [temur] *T* **تمور** a ruler of Samarkand, who belonged to the Mughal dynasty; also known as Timerlang. He was born on April 9, 1336 in Kus. Turgai was his father while his mother was Takina Begum. When he invaded India, young and inexperienced Nasiruddin Mehmood was the emperor of Delhi There

was disunity among officials of his empire. This led to Taimur's easy victory over Delhi on December 17, 1398. Apart from committing plunder and arson in the city to the maximum extent, he massacred about one lakh people. He took away many boys and girls as slaves to his country causing bloodshed in Meerut, Haridwar, Jammu etc. He died in Samarkand on February 28, 1405. 2 son of Ahmed Shah Doorani, who was appointed subedar of Lahore by his father after defeating Adina Beg in 1755. After a fierce battle with the Sikhs in 1756, he fled away leaving Lahore in the hands of his adversaries. Thus the capital of Punjab was captured by the Sikhs for the first time. Taimur Shah ascended the throne of Kabul in 1772. He died on May 17, 1793.

**ਤੈਮੁਰਲੰਗ** [temurlāṅg] Taimur, who was lame; Timarlang. See **ਤੈਮੁਰ**.

**ਤੈਯਾਰ** [teyar], **ਤੈਯਾਰੀ** [teyari] See **ਤਯਾਰ** and **ਤਯਾਰੀ**.

**ਤੈਰਨਾ** [terna] v swim. See **ਤਰਣ**.

**ਤੈਰਾਕ** [terak] adj swimmer; expert in the art of swimming.

**ਤੈਲ** [tel] See **ਤੋਲ**.

**ਤੈਲੰਗ** [telāṅg], **ਤੈਲੰਗਾ** [telāṅga] See **ਤਿਲੰਗ** and **ਤਿਲੰਗਾ**.

**ਤੋ** [to] part then. See **ਤਉ**. 2 *P* ੩ *pron* your (singular), your (plural). "to tən tyagat hī sun re jeth!"—*seveye* 33. "yak araj guphtam pest to."—*trilāṅg* m 1.

**ਤੋਅ** [toa] *Skt* **ਤੋਅ** *n* water. "pavak toa asadh ghorē."—*sehas* m 5. See **ਪਾਵਕ ਤੋਅ**.

**ਤੋਅਮ** [toam] *A* **ਤੋਅਮ** v taste, relish meals.

**ਤੋਅ** [toa] water. See **ਤੋਅ**. "toa akhe hau behu bzdhi hacha."—*var mālā* m 1.

**ਤੋਇ** [tox] water. See **ਤੋਅ**. "tati toi na palve."—*s farid*. See **ਪਲਵੇ**. "toiahu ſnu kamadu kapahā, toiahu tribhavanu gāna."—*var mālā* m 1. 'Universe is supposed to have evolved from water.' 2 *pron* to thee, to you (singular), to yourself. "so gharu rakhu vadai toi."

—*sohī/a*.

**ਤੋਇਦ** [toid], **ਤੋਇਦਿ** [toidhi] *n* that which provides water – cloud; that which contains water – ocean.

**ਤੋਸ** [tos] *Skt* **ਤੋਸ** *n* violence, killing. 2 killer, murderer. 3 *Skt* **ਤੋਸ** contentment, satisfaction. 4 pleasure. See **ਤੁਸ** 3.

**ਤੋਸਹ** [tosah] See **ਤੋਸ**.

**ਤੋਸਕ** [tosak] *T* **ਤੋਸਕ** *n* carpet, floor. 2 mattress.

**ਤੋਸਕ ਖਾਨਹ** [tosak xanah] *P* **ਤੋਸਕ ਖਾਨਹ** *n* room, where carpets and clothes are stored.

**ਤੋਸਕੀ** [tosaki] *n* servant, assigned the care of beddings; servant for laying beds; dresser. "tosakci tahi same vāstrā sābe kār lin."—*gurusobha*.

**ਤੋਸਣ** [toṣaṇ] *n* pleasing. See **ਤੁਸ** 3.

**ਤੋਸਦਾਨ** [tosdan] *P* **ਤੋਸਦਾਨ** *n* bag containing food material. See **ਤੁਸਦਾਨ**.

**ਤੋਸਲ** [toṣal] a mighty wrestler of Kans, who was a companion of Chanur and Mushtik. See **ਚੰਨੂਰ** and **ਮੁਸ਼ਟ**.

**ਤੋਸਾ** [tosa] *P* **ਤੋਸਾ** *n* travelling expenditure. 2 cash and food carried during travelling. "āmritnam tosa nahi pāro."—*toḍi* m 5. "hārī ka nam uhlā sṣgi tosa."—*sukhmāni*.

**ਤੋਸੇਖਾਨਾ** [tosekhana] *P* *n* storehouse for food, provisions. 2 See **ਤੋਸਕ ਖਾਨਹ**. 3 a storeroom for keeping ornaments and valuables is also called toshekhana.

**ਤੋਸੋ** [toso] like you, similar to you (singular). "toso na data, na moso bhikharī."—*BG*.

**ਤੋਹ** [toh] *pron* to you (singular). 2 you, thee. "avaru na dūc sarab toh."—*basāt* m 1. 3 See **ਤੁਹ**.

**ਤੋਹਮਤ** [tohmāt] See **ਤੁਹਮਤ**.

**ਤੋਹਾਰ** [tohar], **ਤੋਹਾਰਾ** [tohara], **ਤੋਹਾਰੋ** [toharo] See **ਤੁਹਾਰ** and **ਤੁਹਾਰਉ**.

**ਤੋਹਿ** [tohi] *pron* to you (singular). 2 your, yours. "tohi caran manū lago."—*gāu kabir*. 3 you are "tere jīa, jīa ka tohi."—*sri* m 1.

ਭੋਰੀ [tohi] *pron* to you, to thee. "kujh binu kavanu nijhve tohi."—*gau m 5*. 2 between you and (me). "tohi mohi itaru kesa."—*sri ravidas*.

ਭੋਕ [tok] *Sk* *n* progeny, offspring.

ਭੋਕਕ [tokak] *Sk* *n* a pied cuckoo, rainbird. "tokak kark jz bhak anek."—*NP*. 2 blue jay.

ਭੋਕਮ [tokam] *Sk* ਭੋਕਮ *n* cloud. 2 green colour. 3 sprout of barley etc. 4 ear wax.

ਭੋਖ [tokh] See ਭੋਸ 3-4.

ਭੋਖਣ [tokhən] *Sk* ਭੋਖਣ *n* act of pleasing. 2 contentment, satisfaction.

ਭੋਖਣ [tokhət] *Sk* ਭੋਖਿਤ *adj* pleased. "bhagti tokhət dinkripala."—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਭੋਖਣਾ [tokhta] *n* happiness, pleasure. 2 contentment. "bhæ prāsən tokhta dhark."—*GPS*.

ਭੋਖਿਓ [tokhio], ਭੋਖਿਆ [tokhia] pleased. "nana jhuthi lai mən tokhio."—*toḍi m 5*.

ਭੋਖਿਤ [tokhit] See ਭੋਖਣ.

ਭੋਖਾਰ [tokhar] *Dg* *n* horse. See ਭੁਖਾਰ.

ਭੋਖੀਲੇ [tokhile] was pleased. "səlx bisəlx anj tokhile hari."—*dhana trilocan*. See ਸਲਿਖਿਲਿਲ.

ਭੋਟ [toṭ] See ਭੋਟਿ.

ਭੋਟਕ [toṭak] *Sk* *adj* quarrelsome. 2 a famous disciple of Shankaracharya. He wrote a book entitled Totak in totak metre. 3 harsh speech, harsh wording. 4 a poetic metre also named as asta, krika and tarak, marked by four feet, each foot comprising four sargas: 115, 115, 115, 115.

jz rag nā rup nā rekh rukhṣ,

jz tap nā sap nā sok sukhṣ,

jz rog nā sog nā bhog bhuyṣ,

jz khed nā bhed nā chad chuyṣ.

—*akal*.

ਭੋਟਾ [toṭa], ਭੋਟਿ [toṭi] *Sk* ਭੂਟਿ *n* omission, error. 2 doubt. 3 loss, deficiency. "jru laha toṭa triv."—*asa e m 1*. "kathuna kathu nā ave toṭi."—*japu*.

ਭੋਟਕ [toṭhak] *Sk* ਭੋਟਕ *n* harsh wording. "kər kər toṭhak bəṛəl cəlaya."—*BG*.

ਭੋਟ [toṭ], ਭੋਟਿ [toṭi] *n* river, which carries water. "sussasaronṣ. tattat toṭṣ."—*ramay*. 'There flowed a stream of blood.'

ਭੋਟ [toṭ] See ਭੋਟਾ. "ganika udhri harī kəhe toṭ."—*basāt e m 5*.

ਭੋਟਲਾ [toṭla], ਭੋਟਲਾ [toṭla] *adj* lisp, stammering. "boṭ bacən toṭre miṭhe."—*NP*. "mrīdu vacən toṭle mukh kahṣt."—*GPS*. 2 *n* 'goddess Kali, who while drunk can't speak clearly. "toṭla sitla sakiri."—*paras*.

ਭੋਟਾ [toṭa] *P* *ਭੋਟਾ* *n* parrot, a common green coloured bird having a red beak. Parrots of varying sizes and colours are found in various countries. "durmāṭi dekh dīalū hūṭ hātṭāhū us no dīttus toṭa."—*BG*. 2 trigger of a matchlock or musket of a gun; forceps used for putting burning wick into the matchlock of a gun. "toṭa ubhar toṭe jərṣt."—*GPS*. 3 a devotee from Mehta subcaste, who was a follower of Guru Arjan Dev. The Guru imparted him the teaching of Gurbani. He was chief of warriors in Guru Hargobind's army and sacrificed his life fighting bravely in the battle of Amritsar.

ਭੋਟਾਕਸ਼ਮ [toṭacəṣm] *P* *ਭੋਟਾਕਸ਼ਮ* *n* fickle-minded person; selfish man.

ਭੋਟਾ [toṭa] *P* *ਭੋਟਾ* *n* heap, large accumulated mass. 2 raised boundary line between the fields. 3 target wall made for archery, in which dry and soft soil is filled; soil-bag.

ਭੋਟ [toṭ] *T* *ਭੋਟ* *n* cannon; artillery weapon in which an explosive is used for firing the shell at a large distance. 2 army, armed forces.

ਭੋਟਿਓ [toṭehi] *pron* before you, near you. 2 *adv* than you. "toṭehi dugṭu majuri dchəu."—*sor namdev*.

ਭੋਟਕੀ [toṭki] See ਭੋਟਕੀ.

ਭੋਟਖਾਨਾ [toṭkhana] *n* store-house for guns. 2 artillery.

ਭੋਟਕੀ [toṭki] *n* cannoneer, gunner.

ਭੋਟਕਾ [toṭka] *v* stitch. 2 mend. "ar nāhi jz

topau."—*sor rāvīdas*. 3 C see, watch.

डेर [topa] *n* stitch.

डेर [topha] *A* 𑂔𑂱 *n* present, gift.

डेर [tobra] *P* 𑂔𑂱𑂰 *n* horse's feedbag. *Skt* डेर.

डेर [tōbri] *n* water container made of gourd shell. "aṭhsaṭh tirāṭh majan karē tōbri."—*BGK*.  
2 a hollow horn or cone used for sucking blood; cupping glass. "jse jok tōbri lāgaiat rogī tēn."—*BGK*.

डेर [toba] *A* 𑂔𑂱𑂰 *n* solemn vow to refrain from evil deeds; vow to refrain from misdeeds in future by expressing repentance. "toba pukare ju pave aṭab."—*nāsiḥat*.

डेर [tom] *T* 𑂔𑂱𑂰 *n* part, portion. 2 subdivision of a district. 3 *Skt* 𑂔𑂱𑂰 group, community. 4 fire-ritual. 5 appreciation, admiration. 6 forehead.

डेर [tomar] *Skt n* spear, lance. 2 a poetic metre. marked by four feet, each foot having *sagan, jagan, jagan*. 𑂔𑂱, 𑂔𑂱, 𑂔𑂱.

Example:

aklāk rup apar,  
sabh lok sok udhar,  
kalīkal karm bhīn,  
sabh karm dharm prabīn.

—*aka*.

(b) Some scholars hold tomar as a poetic metre based on matras i.e. each foot having twelve matras, with guru laghu at the end.

Example:

manī priti darsan pīas,<sup>1</sup>  
gobīd puran as,...  
prabhu tudh bina nahī<sup>2</sup> hor,  
manī priti cād cakor....—*bīla a m 5*.

(c) There is one more variation of tomar in Krishan-avtar. In the first two feet there is a variation of mukāṭamanī metre i.e. first pause

<sup>1</sup>for the fluency of the verse we pronounce it as [𑂔𑂱as] pyas.

<sup>2</sup>नही [nahī]<sup>3</sup> (i) should be read as f [z]

at the twelfth matra, second after next thirteen matras ending with guru laghu and the last two feet are of harigīṭika metre; viz:  
romharakh tūto jhā, souaro tāhī dār,  
hālī madīra pit tho, kavī syam tūhī thār,  
so ay thadh bhayo jhā jēh, tāhī sir nā  
nivaykr,  
bālbhadr kop kaman lēkar, marīo tīh dhaykr.  
3 a subcaste of Rajputs, which is mentioned in Prithiraj Rayse written by poet Chand. Some scholars regard this subcaste as Tugar. Rulers belonging to this subcaste held power in Delhi for a long time.

डेर [toy] *Skt n* water. "nāh chirjēṭī tārēg toynāh."—*sahas m 5*.

डेर [toyaj] *Skt n* lotus grown in water. 2 tree. 3 grass.

डेर [toyad] *Skt n* one that supplies water; cloud. 2 fragrant grass used medicinally, cyperus juncifolius. 3 ghee, clarified butter. 4 adj offering water in the name of ancestors.

डेर [toydhār], डेर [toyadhī], डेर [toynīdhī] *Skt n* container of water, reservoir of water — ocean.

डेर [tor] *pron* your (singular), your (plural). "pag lagau tor."—*basṭ a m 1*. 2 See डेर (डेर).  
3 *n* gait, movement. "mīl sadhsāgati harī tor."—*māla m 4 partal*. 4 possessiveness. "tāj mor tor."—*basṭ m 1*. 5 See डेर.

डेर [torī] *n* Turkey; Turkish language. "arbi torī parī ho."—*aka*. 2 a disease; typhoid fever. See डेर (i).

डेर [torā], डेर [toran] *Skt* तोरण *n* Shiv. 2 neck, cervix. 3 main entrance of a house or a town. 4 floral gate made for welcome on auspicious occasion. 5 floral garland suspended at doors for decoration. "dār par torā sūdār bādhat."—*NP*.

डेर [torā] *v* break, pluck, separate. "aṭīanī ādhulē bhramī bhramī phul toravē."—*māla m*

4. 2 make one go; send.

ਤੋਰਾ [tora] *pron* your, thine. "sadhna jan tora." -*brla sadhna*. 2 control, administration. "apno tora karahi bisal."-*GPS*. 3 thick wick used to ignite a gun's matchlock. "tahi kotak jhukayo tora."-*GPS*. 4 broke. See ਤੋਰਨਾ. 5 See ਤੋਰਾ.

ਤੋਰਦਾਰ [toradar] See ਤੋਰਦਾਰ. 2 *adj* damaging, ruinous. "gurun ke vāṣ celi ai hāram sēda, guri se udar, toradar tarvar ko."-52 *Poets*. 'one who kills who commits atrocity.'

ਤੋਰਵੇ [torave] gets broken. See ਤੋਰਨਾ.

ਤੋਰਿ [tori] by breaking. "bādhān tori ramrīv lai."-*sar m 5*. "tum siu tori kavān siu jorahi?"-*sor ravidās*.

ਤੋਰੀ [tori] *pron* your (singular-feminine). "binvati nanak oṭ prabhū tori."-*asa m 5*. 2 See ਤੋਰਨਾ (ਤੋਰਨਾ). "tori nā tuṭe chori nā chuṭe."-*brla m 5*. "guri pure hāume bhiti tori."-*mala m 4*. 3 *n* a kind of creeper vegetable; luffa acutangule. It is used for making a vegetable dish. It is flatulent and causes anorexia (loss of appetite).

ਤੋਰੀਆ [toria] a type of mustard seed and plant, which is both a summer and winter crop; rape seed. Its leaves are used for preparing saag, but its seeds are crushed for extracting oil.

ਤੋਰੁ [toru] See ਤੋਰ. 2 *P*, *J* *n* fear. "jam jagati nā lage toru."-*retanmala bāno*.

ਤੋਰੋ [toro] *pron* your. 2 break (imperative). See ਤੋਰਨਾ. "ahā toro mukh joro."-*kan m 5*. 3 *adj* broken down, forsaken. "let he pec māno ahi toro."-*krisan*.

ਤੋਲ [tol] *Sk* *n* a weight equal to 96 rattis, one tola. 2 *Sk* *n* weighting balance, scale. 3 weight, unit of weight. In Sharangdhar the units of weight are as follows:

30 atoms (pramaṇu) make one trāsreṇu i.e. (vāṣi).

6 trāsreṇus make one mrici.

6 mricis are equal to one rai.

3 rais are equal to one sarsap.

8 sarsaps make one jī (yav).

4 jīs make one gūja (ratti).

6 gūjas are equal to one maṣa maṣas is also named as ਹੇਮ [hem] and "dhanyak".

Some people hold these weights as follows:

8 xaxax	=	1 rai.
4 rais	=	1 rice grain
8 rice grains	=	1 ratti
8 rattis	=	1 maṣa
11 maṣas	=	1 tola
2 tolas	=	1 sarsahi
2 sarsahis	=	1 addh pa
2 addh pas	=	1 pa
4 pas	=	1 ser
5 sers	=	1 pāseri
2 pāseris	=	1 dhāṛi
2 dhāṛis	=	1 dhon (ardhman)
2 dhons	=	1 mān
5 māns	=	1 bhar

Bhai Gurdas writes:

ek mān aṭh khāḍ khāḍ khāḍ pāc ṭuk,  
ṭuk ṭuk caru pharī phar dor phar he.  
tahu te paise ṭ paise ek pāc tāk,  
tāk tāk mase car anīk prekar he.  
masa ek aṭh ratti ratti aṭh caver ki,  
haṭ haṭ kenu kenu tol tuladhar he.  
pur pur pur rahe sakal sāsar vīkhe,  
vas ave keso jāko eto vistar he.

-BGK.

In this stanza "mān" has two meanings—mind and one mound (mān) i.e. forty seers. Eight khāḍs (sections)—eight units of five seers each (pāseri), five ṭuks (parts)—five seers, four pharīs (slices)—four quarter-seers (ਪਾਈਆ [paia]), likewise are measures of addh pa (half quarter), sarsahi, tāk, masa, ratti, rice etc.



Currently, the following units of weight are in use:

8 rice grains	=	1 ratti
8 rattis	=	1 maṣa
12 maṣas	=	1 tola
5 tolas	=	1 chaṭāḱ
4 chaṭāḱs	=	1 pav (ਪਾਵੀਆ [paia])
16 chaṭāḱs	=	1 ser
40 sers	=	1 man

ਤੋਲਕਾ (tolak) *n* weighing man. 2 *Skt* weight equal to one tola.

ਤੋਲਣਾ (tolna) *v* weigh; find weight with a balance.

ਤੋਲਨ [tolan] See ਤੋਲਣਾ.

ਤੋਲਾ [tola] *n* weighing man. 2 *Skt* ਤੋਲ and ਤੋਲਕ weight equal to twelve maṣas. *P* ۱۲ "khinu tola khinu masa."—*basāt m 1*. 'waxing and waning with feeling of joy and sorrow.'

ਤੋਲਾਇਆ [tolaiya] got (something) weighed. 2 *n* weighing man.

ਤੋਲਹਾ [tolaha] *adj* weighing man. 2 by weight. "sabh r tirath varat jag r pūn toulaha. har r har nam nā pujah r pujaha."—*jet m 4*.

ਤੋਲਿ [tolī] by weighing. "tolī nā tolt."—*gav kabir*.

ਤੋਲੀ [toli] *adj* weighing man. 2 (you) weigh; I weigh. "ghaṭ hi bhitarī so sahu toli."—*suhi m 1*. 3 *n* cannoneer, who aims at a target by adjusting the cannon.

ਤੋਲੁ [tolu] See ਤੋਲ. 2 weight, standard weight. "sacu tarajī tolu."—*srī a m 1*.

ਤੋਰ [tor] *n* needle thrust in yarn's skein while re-rolling it into a bigger honk. 2 *S* end, limit. 3 intoxication's vanishing effect; hangover. 4 See ਤੋਰਨਾ.

ਤੋਰਨਾ [torna] (*Skt* तुड़ व break, torment). *v* break, separate, disunite.

ਤੋਰ ਨਿਬਾਹੁਣਾ [tor nibahuṇa] *v* stand by one till the last (death).

ਤੋਰ ਪਹੁਚਾਉਣਾ [tor pahucauṇa] *v* help one reach his destination.

ਤੋਰਾ [tora] *n* money bag. 2 ornament for wearing round the neck. 3 deficiency, scarcity. 4 wick used to ignite a gun's matchlock. "kala pe jare mor tore dhukhāte."—*GPS*.

ਤੋਰਾਉਣਾ [torauṇa] *v* get broken. See ਤੋਰਾਏ and ਤੋਰਨਾ.

ਤੋਰਾ ਝਾਲਨਾ [tora jharna] *v* ignite spark on the wick of gunpowder put in a matchlock. 2 provoke, instigate. "aṭghan upar tora jhara."—*PPP*.

ਤੋਰਦਾਰ [toradar] *n* gun that is fired by igniting the wick; musket. See ਸਸਕੁ.

ਤੋਰਿ [torī] breaking. "torī bādhān mukat kare."—*maru m 4*. 2 imperative of tora. "nanak kārīa siu torī."—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਤੋਰੀਆ [torīa] See ਤੋਰੀਆ.

ਤੋਰੇਦਾਰ [toredar] See ਤੋਰਦਾਰ

ਤੋ [to] then. See ਤਉ.

ਤੋਅਮ [toam] *A* ۲ twins.

ਤੋਸਿਫ [tsiph] *A* ۲ *n* eulogy, appreciation, praise.

ਤੋਹਿਦ [tohid] *A* ۲ *n* monotheism, faith in one God. 2 monism, unitarianism.

ਤੋਹਿਨ [tohin] *A* ۲ *n* sense of laziness. 2 insult, indignity, disrespect.

ਤੋਕ [tok] See ਤਉਕ.

ਤੋਕਣਾ [tokna] sprinkle water. See ਤਉਕਣਾ.

ਤੋਕੀਰ [tokir] *A* ۲ *n* sense of dignity; regard; respect.

ਤੋਖਲਾ [tokhla] *n* apprehension, worry, trepidation. *A* ۲.

ਤੋਨ [ton] See ਤਉਨ. 2 his, her, of that. "paṭhe suna man me gune pure kamna ton."—*GPS*.

ਤੋਰੀਕ [torik] *A* ۲ *n* sense of being capable; capability; competence.

ਤੋਰ [tor] *A* ۲ *n* manner, mode. "guru ko tor her bidhī or"—*GPS*. 2 state, condition.

ਤੋਰਾਤ [torat], ਤੋਰੇਤ [toret] *A* ۲ religious scripture of the Jews, as revealed to them by Moses, first five books (Pentateuch) of the

Old Testament. See ਮੁਸਾ.

ਭੋਲ [tol] See ਤਹਿਲ.

ਭੋਲਾ [tolag] See ਤਹਿਲਗ.

ਭੋਲਾ [tola] *n* earthen cooking vessel with a wide mouth, pitcher. 2 utensil used for measuring the weight of food grains etc.

ਭੋਲੀਆ [tolia] *E* towel *n* wash cloth, handkerchief for cleaning the body; large scarf, garment to cover body's lower part.

ਭੋਰਾ [tora], ਭੋਰੀ [tori] See ਰਾਹਿਤਾ and ਰਾਹਿਤੀ.

ਭੇ [tā] *pron* to him, to her.

ਭੈਕ [tāik] *Sk* ਭੈੜ *n* fear, terror. 2 bereavement; grief on separation. 3 stone cutter.

ਭੰਗ [tāg] *Sk* ਭੜ੍ਹ *vr* tremble, stumble down. 2 *P* ੳ *n* belt for tightening a horse's saddle. "tāg ēc tēb kinas tyari."—*GPS*. 3 *adj* narrow, contracted. 4 stretched. 5 distressed, shocked. "vīṇu nāvē kufīaru aukha tāgie."—*m* / *var mālā*.

ਭੰਗ ਕਸਟਾ [tāg kāsṭa] See ਭੰਗ ਲੋਟਾ.

ਭੰਗਨਾ [tāgna] *n* harassment, trouble. "pāc dut tājī tāgna."—*maru solhe m* 5. 2 *P* ੳੳ difficulty, trouble. 3 impiety, impurity.

ਭੰਗਲੋਟਾ [tāgleṇa] *v* further tighten horse's saddle-belt. "prabhū kuc kār, le ghorān ke tāg."—*GV* 10.

ਭੰਗੀ [tāgi] *P* ੳ *n* sense of being cramped; narrowness. 2 poverty, indigency. 3 adversity, trouble.

ਭੰਗੀਐ [tāgie] *get* harassed, getting in trouble, being harassed. See ਭੰਗ 5.

ਭੰਗੁਲੀ [tāguli] *n* ਭੁਯ-ਅੰਗੁਲੀ; a multipronged agricultural implement used for lifting thorny bushes from the field. It is also used to winnow threshed crop on the threshing floor. Initially this implement with three prongs was in use, but now-a-days multi-pronged implements are available. "le kīrsan māno tāguli khāl danān jyṇē nabh bic uḍai."—*kīrsan*

ਭੰਜਣ [tājan] *S* wrapping. 2 rolling up yarn etc.

3 See ਭੰਜਣ.

ਭੰਜੋਰ [tājor] *Sk* ਚੁੜਪੁਰ a famous city of Madras presidency. It is also named Tanjapur. It is so called because it was founded by a demon called Tanjan. Tanjor is a station of South Indian Railway at a distance of 218 miles from Madras.

ਭੰਜਣ [tājan] See ਭੰਜਣ. 2 a group of girls gathered for spinning. See ਭੰਜੋਰ and ਚੁੜਪੁਰ.

ਭੰਡ [tāḍ] *Sk* ਭਧ *vr* beat, warn.

ਭੰਡੁਲ [tāḍul] *Sk* ਭਧੁਲ *n* rice.

ਭੰਡ [tāt] string. See ਭੰਡੁ. 2 See ਭੰਡੁ. 3 See ਭੰਡੁ.

"tāt kau paramtātu milā."—*prabhā m* /.

ਭੰਮੰਡ [tātmāṭ] See ਭੰਡੁ and ਮੰਡੁ.

ਭੰਡਰੀ [tātri] See ਭੰਡੁ.

ਭੰਡਲਾ [tāṭlā] *n* one who has Veena (a string instrument) in her hands—goddess Sarasvati.

ਭੰਡੀ [tāṭi] *Sk* ਭਨੀ *n* wire, string. "thiru bhai tātī tūṭasi nahī anhad kfguri baji."—*gaur kabir*. 2 cord, rope. 3 *Sk* ਭੰਡੀ Indian lute/lyre. "jru nātua tātu vājāe tātī."—*brīlā m* 4. 4 ਭੰਡੀ *adj* practitioner of magical incantations. 5 player of a stringed instrument.

ਭੰਡ [tātu] *Sk* ਭਨੁ *n* thread, cord. "chochi nahī tātu nahī nīkac."—*gaur kabir*. Here tātu means vital air. 2 fish-net. See ਭਨਭੰਡ. 3 string, wire. "tuṭi tātu rābāb ki."—*oākar*. Here rābāb means body and tātu means vital air. 4 octopus. 5 progeny, offspring. 6 nerves. 7 *Sk* ਤਤੁ element. "tātē kau param tātu milā."—*sor m* / . 8 individual soul. "ape tātu paramtātu sēbh ape."—*var brīhā m* 4. 'He is the individual soul himself as well as the Ultimate One.' 9 See ਭੰਡੁ. "tātu mātu pakhṭḍu nā koi."—*maru solhe m* / . "hāzī hāzī tātu mātu gurī dīnā."—*asa m* 5.

ਭੰਡੂਕੀਟ [tātukṭ] *Sk* *n* spider. 2 silkworm, which produces silk from its body.

ਭੰਡੂਮੰਡ [tātmātū] See ਭੰਡੁ and ਮੰਡੁ. "tātu mātu pakhṭḍu nā jānā."—*suhi chāt m* /.

ਭੰਡੁਵਾਪ [tātuvap], ਭੰਡੁਵਾਧ [tātuvay] *Sk* *n* weaver.

2 silkworm and spider etc.

३३ [tātr] *Skt* तन्त्र *vr* expand, rear a family. 2 *n* cloth, clothes. 3 rearing family. 4 theory. 5 medicine. 6 reason, cause. 7 effort, endeavour. 8 state. 9 administration. 10 army. 11 group. 12 bliss. 13 home. 14 wealth. 15 dynasty, lineage. 16 vow, pledge. 17 magical incantation, charm, spell. "jātr mātṛ na tāt jako adīpurakh apar."—*akal*. 18 subjection, control. "namo ek tātre namo ek tātre."—*akal*. 19 diplomacy. 20 scripture.

३३समस्त्र [tātrasastṛa] *Skt* तन्त्र सास्त्र *n* a scripture which describes the power of magical incantations and their texts. The worship of the illusionary world is predominant in this scripture. This scripture is regarded as the creation of Shiv. Many books are available on this subject in Sanskrit.

३३ [tātra] See ३३.

३३तलिका [tātralika] *adj* class of magical science, system of magical science. "ki mātṛavli he, ki tātralika che."—*datt*.

३३ [tātri], ३३ [tātri] *n* practitioner of magical science. 2 *Skt* तन्त्री nerve. 3 string of a musical instrument. 4 cord. 5 stringed musical instrument e.g. sitar, veena etc. 6 *adj* lazy, idle. 7 subordinate.

३३ [tāth] *n* element, extract, fact.

३३ [tād] *Skt* तद् *vr* slacken, get loose. 2 *n* See ३३ and ३३. 3 twisted cord made of the guts of a goat, sheep etc.

३३ [tāda] poisonous dark or brown insect belonging to the wasp species. Some scholars name it as dāteya (a biting insect). "bhīrār tāda brīd phīrāte."—*GPS*.

३३ भवेत्ता [tād marōṇa] *v* tune a musical instrument by tightening or loosening its string with the help of a hook. 2 tie a knot to the thread around a tree or human body by reciting a specific magical text and for exercising

charm through incantation of magical spell. "lakh tād marōṇi."—*BG*.

३३ [tādul] rice. See ३३. "leke tādul cabbion."—*BG*.

३३ [tādua] *n* an aquatic animal which entraps other creatures with its arms; octopus. Its maximum length including the arms is up to fourteen feet. See ३३. 2 Some authors regard the crocodile also as octopus, which is erroneous.

३३ [tādur] See ३३. 2 See ३३. "baje tādur."—*ramav*. 3 *P* ३३ thunder.

३३ [tādra] *Skt* तन्द्रा *n* laziness, idleness. 2 state of drowsiness; state of numbness; lack of sleep. See ३३.

३३ [tādrī] *n* laziness, idleness. See ३३. "cale bārbarī armāni chaḍ tādri."—*kalki*. 2 dizziness. 3 *adj* drowsy, sleepy. 4 lazy, idle.

३३ [tān] See ३३. "sei tān phūṭnī jina sāi visre."—*var gau* 2 *m* 5. 2 *pron* their. "khaku loṛeda tānikhe."—*var maru* 2 *m* 5. '(I) ask for their patronage.' 3 compound of ३३ and ३३. ३३ not he/she, not that.

३३ [tāni] in the body, on the body. "tāni jārai apne."—*sava* *m* 5. 2 See ३३ 2.

३३ [tānu] body, mortal frame. See ३३. "manu tānu nirmālu dekh darsan."—*suhi chāt* *m* 5. "retu bīnu tānu na hot."—*var ram* 1 *m* 3.

३३ [tāpa] *Dg* *n* cow. See ३३ 3.

३३ [tāba] *P* ३३ *n* pair of trousers, trousers, loose salwar. 2 leather-trousers. 3 *Skt* तन्वा gravid cow.

३३ [tābaku] See ३३.

३३ [tābi] short trousers. See ३३.

३३ [tābīh] *A* ३३ *n* act of making one aware; advice. 2 reprimand, punishment.

३३ [tābur] See ३३.

३३ [tābu] *n* tent. "tābu palāgh nivar."—*var majh* *m* 1.

३३ सारिख [tābu saharb] a gurdwara in Nankiana,

where Guru Nanak Dev took rest under a wild tree after doing honest business. 2 a place on the bank of a pond in Mukatsar, district Ferozepur, where the Sikhs camped. They spread their clothes on a large number of bushes in order to give an impression to the enemy that a huge army was camping there. See ਮੁਕਤਸਰ. 3 See ਝਗੜੂ.

**ਤੰਬੂਰ** [tābur] *P*  $\text{تبلور}$  and  $\text{تبلور}$  *n* tambourine, small drum.

**ਤੰਬੂਰਾ** [tābura] *Skt* तुम्बुरु वीणा *n* musical instrument, with strings; Veena (a string-instrument) introduced by a celestial musician Tumburu, which has four strings. This instrument is made by fixing a stick in a gourd's shell. Musicians sing in harmony with the tune produced by it. See ਸਜ਼.

**ਤੰਬੂਲ** [tābul] See ਤਬੋਲ and ਤਮੋਲ.

**ਤੰਬੇਸਰ** [tābesar] See ਤਮੇਸਰ. "kam krodh aru moh tridokhu... satiguru vacan tābesar puri."—*NP*. 'The Guru's utterance is like a cure for the cerebral disease.'

**ਤੰਬੇਰਾ** [tābera] *Dg* *n* elephant.

**ਤੰਬੋਰ** [tābor], **ਤੰਬੋਲ** [tābol], **ਤੰਬੋਲਾ** [tābola] See ਤਬੋਲ and ਤਮੋਲ. "mukh kharo tābor."—*gau kabir*. "ihu tābola kharri."—*asa m 5*.

**ਤੰਬੋਲੀ** [tāboli] *Skt* ताम्बूलिन *n* one who sells betel leaves and rolls them into bidis. "kaha su pan tāboli harma."—*asa e m 1*. "citi citva jese pan tāboli."—*hria m 5*.

**ਤਸਕੁ** [tyakt] See ਤਿਆਕਤ.

**ਤਸਮ** [tyaj] *Skt* त्यज् *v* give up, renounce.

**ਤਸਜਨ** [tyajan] See ਤਸਲਾ.

**ਤਸਯ** [tyag] See ਤਿਆਗ.

**ਤਸਯਪਤਰ** [tyagpatr] decree or document of divorce.

**ਤਸਯੀ** [tyagi] See ਤਿਆਗੀ.

**ਤਸਯਜ** [tyajy] See ਤਿਆਗਿਯ.

**ਤਯੋ** [tyō] See ਤਿਉਂ.

**ਤਯੋਹਾਰ** [tyohar] See ਤਿਉਹਾਰ.

**ਤ੍ਰ** [tr] short for ਤ੍ਰਯ; three. 2 when used as suffix it carries the meaning of place, situation e.g. tatr, paratr.

**ਤ੍ਰਿਦਸੀ** [trādasī] See ਤ੍ਰਿਦਸੀ. "trādasī tinx tap sāsar."—*gau m 5 thir*.

**ਤ੍ਰਿਣਿ** [trāṇi] *Skt* त्रय *adj* three. 2 third.

**ਤ੍ਰੀ** [trāi] *Skt* त्री *n* group of three, collection of three. "darsan nirmakh tap trāi mocan."—*sar namdev*. 'three sufferings: grief, violence, disease.' 2 Brahma, Vishnu, Shiv. 3 three Veds: Rig, Yajur, Saam. 4 goddess Durga. 5 a woman having husband, son and daughter.

**ਤ੍ਰਸ** [trās] *Skt* त्रस् *v* be afraid, fear, flee, snatch, stop, prohibit. 2 forest, wood.

**ਤ੍ਰਸਤ** [trāsāt] *Skt* त्रस्त *adj* afraid, frightened. "nā trāsā nā grāsā."—*akal*.

**ਤ੍ਰਸਨ** [trāsan] *v* be afraid. "pikhātih kalmā trāsan."—*sevye m 2 ke*. See ਤ੍ਰਸਨੁ. 2 *n* fear, terror.

**ਤ੍ਰਸਨੁ** [trāsnū] *Skt* त्रस्तु *adj* cowardly, timid.

**ਤ੍ਰਸਰੇਣੁ** [trāsrēṇu] *Skt* *n* moving particle; infinitesimal particle, which, from a wind's eye (aperture) in a house etc, appears wandering in the sunrays; six atoms i.e. a trāsrēṇu is a combination of three dvyāṇuks. (A dvyāṇuk has two atoms).

**ਤ੍ਰਸਿਤ** [trāsiti] See ਤ੍ਰਸਤ.

**ਤ੍ਰਹਕ** [trāhāk] *Dg* *n* beat of a drum.

**ਤ੍ਰਹਲਾ** [trāhula] See ਤਹਲਾ.

**ਤ੍ਰਕਣਾ** [trākkṇa] rot, go stale, decay.

**ਤ੍ਰਖਿ** [trākhī] *Skt* त्रुषित *adj* thirsty. "ham kau drisatī parē trākhī dāṇi."—*g3d kabir*. 'We see a blood-thirsty witch.'

**ਤ੍ਰਟ** [trāt] *Dg* *n* thirst. See ਤ੍ਰਿਟਿ.

**ਤ੍ਰਠਾ** [trāṭhṇa] *v* run fast, go hastily, go at a quick pace. "ghar ghar nū trāṭhe."—*BG*.

**ਤ੍ਰਪਣ** [trāpāṇ] *Po* jump, leap.

**ਤ੍ਰਪਾ** [trāpa] *Skt* त्रप्य *v* feel ashamed, frighten. 2 *n* modesty, shyness 3 fame, glory 4 prostitute, dancing girl

ਬੁਧਾਉਣਾ [trəpauna] *v* frighten; alert and make a horse jump by striking him with a whip. See ਬੁਧਾਣ and ਬੁਧਾ. "taji trəpayā."—*VN*. See ਬੁਧਾਉਣਾ.

ਬੁਧਾਣ [trəmaɪ] *Dg n* large kettledrum.

ਬੁਧਾਕ [trəmək] See ਬੁਧਾਕ. "təg trəməkayā."—*cāḍi* 2.

ਬੁਧ [trəy] See ਬੁਧਿ.

ਬੁਧੀ [trəyi] See ਬੁਧੀ.

ਬੁਧੇ [trəyo] third. 2 three. "trəyo baṇ le bam paṇḍ calae."—*VN*.

ਬੁਧੋਦਸ [trəyodəs] three more than ten; three plus ten; thirteen; 13.

ਬੁਧੋਦਸੀ [trəyodsi] *Skt n* thirteenth day of the lunar phase.

ਬੁਧਬਕ [trəyābak] *Skt* त्र्यम्बक *n* one who has three eyes, three-eyed Shiv. 2 a Shiv temple and a town of the same name on the bank of river Godawari in district Nasik of Bombay, situated at a distance of twenty miles in the south-west direction. A huge Kumbh fair is held here after every twelve years. See ਬੁਧ 10.

ਬੁਧਬਕਾ [trəyābka] *Skt* त्र्यंबिका *n* (female) having three eyes — goddess Durga; moon, sun and fire are thought to be the three eyes of goddess Durga.

ਬੁ [tra] *Skt vr* protect, bring up. 2 *adj* protecting, guarding.

ਬੁਸ [tras] *Skt n* fear, terror. See ਬੁਸ. "tras mīte jampāth ki."—*bavan*. 2 agony, distress, suffering.

ਬੁਸਰਹਾਰਾ [tras-harta], ਬੁਸਰਹਾਰਾ [tras-hara] *adj* who relieves fear; who destroys one's fear. "nam jan ki tras-hara."—*ram chāt m* 5.

ਬੁਸਕ [trasək], ਬੁਸਕਰ [traskar] *adj* frightening, intimidating.

ਬੁਸਤ [trasət] See ਬੁਸਤ. 2 causing fear, frightening. "jyō təkər ko trasət beri."—*NP*.

ਬੁਸਨ [trasən] *Skt n* frightening, terrorising.

ਬੁਸੁ [trasu] See ਬੁਸ.

ਬੁਧਿ [trahi] *Skt part* save, protect, give shelter.

"trahi trahi kəri sərri ae."—*mala m* 5. 2 in Punjabi the word trahī also means to reprimand or rebuke, "us nū trahi ke pərə kita". See ਫਾਰਾ.

ਬੁਧਿ [trāgh], ਬੁਧਿ [traghī] See ਤਾਧ. "agaha kū traghī."—*var maru* 2 *m* 5. 'tried hard to go ahead, i.e. exert more for progressing further.' "sur kanhar ki sunbe kahū traghī."—*krisən*. 'There was intense desire to listen to Krishan's flute playing.'

ਬੁਧਣ [trachən] *Dg n* hewing/shaping, smoothening.

ਬੁਟਕ [trəṭək] See ਬਟਕਰਾ.

ਬੁਟ [traṇ] *Skt n* defence, protection, safety. "traṇ karē nīj dasən ki."—*GPS*. 2 armour, coat of mail.

ਬੁਟ [trat] *adj* which has been protected; safe.

ਬੁਟਾ [trata] *Skt* त्राता *n* protector, saviour. "so kino surbhi ko trata."—*NP*. 'herdsman of cows.'

ਬੁਧਾਨ [trama] *Dg* large kettledrum.

ਬੁਧੀ [travī] See ਤਰਾਉਤੀ and ਬੁਧਾਉਣੀ.

ਤ੍ਰਿ [tri] *Skt adj* three. 2 *v* ਤ੍ਰਿ swim, float.

ਤ੍ਰਿਅ [trīa] *Skt* त्रय three. "trīa aṣṭhan tīn trīa khāḍa."—*bher a kabir*. 'three spheres of the universe, three characteristics of the mind, three categories of human beings: high, medium and low.' 2 woman, lady. "partrīa rup nā pekhe netr."—*sukhmāni*.

ਤ੍ਰਿਅਸਿਤ [trīajit] *adj* subjugated by a woman. "jagu trīajit kamānī hītkārī."—*asa a m* 1.

ਤ੍ਰਿਅ [trīa] woman, lady.

ਤ੍ਰਿਅੰਬਕ [trīābak] Shiv. See ਤ੍ਰਿਅੰਬਕ. "tuhi trīābak kasipur mahī."—*GPS*.

ਤ੍ਰਿਸ [tris] See ਤ੍ਰਿਖ.

ਤ੍ਰਿਸਕਾਰ [triskar] See ਤ੍ਰਿਸਕਾਰ. "hve tāko triskar visala."—*NP*.

ਤ੍ਰਿਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ [triskrit] See ਤ੍ਰਿਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ.

ਤ੍ਰਿਸਟ [trisṭ] See ਤ੍ਰਿਸਟ. "sṭi kē dokhī nā trīsṭ kor."—*sukhmāni*. "tāu nanak trīsṭasi

deha."—*maru m 1. 2* *Skt* तृष्ट *adj* thirsty.

त्रिंशत् [triṣaṭ] *Skt* तीस. thirty; 30.

त्रिंशति [triṣaṭi] *Skt* count of thirty.

त्रिसन् [trisaṇ] See त्रिसन्. "hau hau karat na trisaṇ bujhe."—*biha chāt m 5.*

त्रिसन् [trisaṇ] *adj*/thirsty. *P* त्रिसन्. 2 desirous, greedy. "trisaṇ jimi ihu kase dhave."—*GPS.*

त्रिसन् [trisaṇ] *Skt* तृष्णा *n* thirst. "trisaṇ bhukh sebh nast."—*ram m 5. 2* intense desire to achieve. "trisaṇ birle hi ki bujhi he."—*gau m 5. 3* *adj* ambitious, greedy. "trisaṇ pākhi phasa."—*sri m 5.*

त्रिसा [trisa] See त्रिसा.

त्रिशिख [triṣikh], त्रिशिरा [trisiṛa] *Skt* त्रिशिरस् *adj* three-headed, triple-headed. 2 *n* per Ramavtar, son of Ravan, who was killed by Hanuman in the battle of Lanka. He is also named as Trimund by some historians. 3 a demon, who is mentioned in Mahabharat. He was commander-in-chief of Khar. He lived in Dandak (forest). 4 god of riches, Kuber.

त्रिसिख [trisiṣ] See त्रिशिरा. 2, *Dg* trident.

त्रिसुल [trisul] a trident (prongs). It is a favourite weapon of Lord Shiv.

त्रिसुली [trisuli] Shiv, the holder of the trident; Mahadev.

त्रिसङ्कु [triṣaṅku], त्रिसङ्कु [triṣaṅku] *Skt* त्रिशङ्कु In Ramayan, a ruler of the solar dynasty, who wished to perform a fire-ritual through sage Vashishat with the motive of going to heaven alongwith his mortal frame but Vashishat did not agree with him. Sage Vishvamittar performed the fire-ritual with this motive and sent Trishanku alive to heaven. When the later reached close to paradise, he was sent back towards the mortal world. Trishanku cried in distress. Vishvamittar made him stay there with the power of his meditation, Trishanku is still hanging in space with face downward.

2 According to Hanvansh, Satyavrat, son of Trayarun, abducted a married woman and kept her as his wife. His father cursed him to become a cōdal. Thus Satyavrat began to live in the company of cōdals. At one time, Satyavrat slaughtered the cow of Vashisht and served its meat to his sons and also ate it himself. Vashisht cursed him, "First you annoyed your father, second you killed my cow and third you served its meat to my sons and ate it yourself too; thus because of these three unpardonable misdeeds, you will be called a Trishanku". Once Satyavrat rescued Vishvamittar and his wife from a serious crisis, who, in turn, was very pleased. He reformed him and put him on his father's royal seat. This Trishanku (Satyavrat) married Sapatraratha, daughter of the king of Kakkya dynasty who gave birth to a noble and charitable child Harish Chandar. 3 wild cat, male cat. 4 moth, winged-insect. 5 pied cuckoo, rain bird. 6 glow worm.

त्रिसंध्या [trisādhya] See त्रिकल संध्या.

त्रिह [trih] *adj* three. "trihā guna te rahe nirara."—*maru solhe m 5. 2* *n* longing, thirst.

त्रिहस [trihās] See त्रिहस.

त्रिहवल [trihaval] See त्रिहवल.

त्रिहु [trihu] *adj* three. "trihu gun te prabhu bhīn."—*sukhmani.* "trihu guna vici sahiu na paie."—*sri m 3. 2* longing, thirst.

त्रिहृदस [trihudās] *Skt* त्रिहृदस thirteen; 13. "trihudās mal rakhe jo nanek mokh mukatz so pave."—*guj a m 1.* 'one who guards his innerself from three thieving inclinations and ten sensualities.' 2 *Skt* त्रिहृदस *n* a god, who relieves us from three types of sufferings; god; deity; spiritual wealth.

त्रिहृदस मल [trihudās mal] See त्रिहृदस 2.

त्रिह [trih] *Skt* *n* group of three. 2 waist, loins, lumber region, back. 3 mixture of three medicinal fruits viz harar, baheṛa, aulā.

**विवट** [trikaṭu] *Skt* *n* a mixture of three acrid materials, viz dry ginger, black pepper and maghpipli-piperaceous plant. See **विवट**.

**विवल** [trikal] *Skt* *n* a word of three matras. 2 dhagāṇ, combination of three matras. See **विवल** 8. 3 See **विवल**.

**विवल** [trikaṇ] *Skt* त्रिकण्ड *n* three contexts. "vedāṇ kaha trikaṇ vīdhan. karam upasāṇ alamgyān."—*GrS*. 2 a glossary of scripture having three sections; dictionary of the Veds. 3 Amarkosh is also named as trikaṇ as it has three sections.

**विवल** [trikam] *adj* popular in three spheres of the universe; favourite of world's three spheres. "tribhāga trikame."—*jap*.

**विवल** [trikal] *past, present and future*. 2 morning, noon and evening; dawn, noon, dusk.

**विवल संयज्ञ** [trikal sādhyā], **विवल संयज्ञ** [trikal sādhyā] *n* traditional way of worship performed three times a day; any ritual performed according to religious tradition at the juncture of two periods of time. In Hindu mythology, these three worships are performed in the morning, at noon and in the evening. "sādhyā karam trikal kare."—*bher* *m* 1.

**विवल** [trikalag], **विवल** [trikalagy], **विवलदर्शि** [trikaldarśi] *Skt* त्रिकालज्ञ and त्रिकालदर्शि *n* one having knowledge of past, present and future.

**विवट** [trikuṭa] *Skt* **विवट** *n* mixture of three acrid things, i.e. dry ginger, black pepper and maghpipli (piperaceous plant). Per Ayurved its use is beneficial for digestive system.

**विवट** [trikuṭi] frown; scowl; three frowns on the forehead. "mathe trikuṭi drisāṇ karur."—*asa* *m* 5. 2 entangled knot (bondage) of three states of mind. "gur milī chuṭki trikuṭi re."—*dev* *m* 5. 3 worshipping of three gods. "brahma bisānu māhes tre mureṭi..

gurupārsadi trikuṭi chuṭe."—*ram* *a* *m* 3. 4 Trinity, triad—God, the holy spirit and Jesus—the son of God. 5 *Skt* **विवट** middle of the two eyebrows.

**विवट** [trikuṭ] *Skt* *n* mountain having three peaks, on which Lanka city is poised. 2 hill, on which Jaisalmer is situated. 3 according to Vaman Puran, mountain-son of Sumer. 4 in Yog, one of the six nerve-centres in the middle of eye-brows. 5 samosa.

**विवट** [trikon] *Skt* *adj* having three corners, three cornered; triangular (with three vertices); triangle. 2 vagina; genital organ of the female.

**विवल** [trikkal] *adj* triple, three times. "trikkal sādgal sara da."—*mago*. 2 *n* matrk combination dhagāṇ, comprising three matras. See **विवल** 2. 3 See **देवते** *रा* *वृष* 6.

**विव** [trikh] *Skt* *n* cucumber; oblong fruit of a creeper—a kind of cucumber. 2 *Skt* *vr* feel thirsty, long for. 3 *n* thirst.

**विव** [trikha] *adj* piercing, sharp. 2 *Skt* *वृष* *n* thirst. See **विव** 2. "trikha na utre sāṭi na ave."—*majh* *m* 5. 3 burning desire, intense desire.

**विवट** [trikhai] *adj* thirsty, desirous. "te nār trisāṇ trikhai"—*sor* *m* 5.

**विवट** [trikharat] *Skt* *वृषार्त* *adj* suffering due to thirst; uneasy due to thirst.

**विवट** [trikhavāt] *adj* thirsty; this word is plural of **विवट**. "trikhavāt jēl pivat thādha."—*majh* *m* 5.

**विव** [trig] *Skt* तिर्यक and तिर्यग *adj* moving obliquely; unable to walk straight. 2 who walks aslant. "narpal nrupal keral trig."—*akal*.

**विवट** [trigat] *Skt* त्रिगत *n* earlier name of Jalandhar and Kangra region. "trigat des esvar

<sup>1</sup>It means the holy Ghost. In the sacred scriptures of Islam and Christianity, it is the name of the angel, who conveyed the message of God to Miriam that she would become pregnant.

hū ayo."-*caritr* 52. 2 resident of Trigat region. 3 See त्रिगत.

**त्रिगता** [trigta] a poetic metre. It is a form of Akva and Ajba i.e. each foot is SSS, S. (magan followed by a guru) The only difference is that one character is repeated three times in a line. This metre is used to disseminate martial spirit during war.

Example:

tatta tirā. babba birā.

dhaddha dhalā. jaja jvalā.

-*ramav.*

2 This verse is also read as "tāt tirā - bab birā". In such a situation, characteristics of each foot are sāgaṇ (lls) and guru (S). In the books of prosody, it is also named as Devī and Ramaa.

**त्रिगत** [trigad] *Sk* त्रिगत्त *adj* moving obliquely, having non-linear motion; creeping and crawling; snake, frog etc. who cannot stand erect. "pasupākhi trigad jonī te mādā."-*gau m* 5. 2 three types of sufferings-(adhi, vradhi and upadhi).

**त्रिगत ज्ञेति** [trigad jonī] See त्रिगत.

**त्रिगतरा** [trigarat] See त्रिगत.

**त्रिगुण** [triguṇ] *adj* three-fold. 2 having three qualities. 3 *n* Sankhya Shastar which explains three qualities of nature. 4 See त्रैगुण.

**त्रिगुणात्मक** [triguṇatmak] *adj* having three qualities; marked by three states of mind such as piety passion and evil.

**त्रिगुणातीत** [triguṇatīti], **त्रिगुणअतीत** [triguṇ-eti] *adj* beyond the three states of mind. "kaḥ triguṇ-eti ttho."-*akal.*

**त्रिजक** [trijak], **त्रिजग** [trijag] *Sk* त्रिजक *adj* oblique, slanted, unable to move straight while in standing position. See त्रिगत.

**त्रिसट** [tripṣṭ] having three strands of matted hair; Shiv

**त्रिजटा** [trijata], **त्रिजटी** [trijati] त्रिजटा sister of

Vibhishan, who had three strands of matted hair on her head. She stayed with Sita in Ashok Vatika and provided her help of all kinds. "tāb kahe beṇ trijati bulāi."-*ramav.* In many scriptures, Trijata is referred to as a maid in Ravan's palace. 2 bxl tree (aegle marmelos) is also called Trijata as it has a set of three leaves, symbolising the trinity or triad of Brahma, Vishnu and Shiv<sup>2</sup>. 3 In Sanskrit scriptures, Shiv is also named as Trijati.

**त्रिजड** [trijar] *Dg n* sword. 2 dagger

**त्रिजामा** [trijama] night. See त्रिजामा. "ghaṭi ek do jam trijama bitī hotī."-*NP.*

**त्रिजल** [trijal] *n* group of women gathered for spinning. See त्रैजल, त्रैजल and त्रैजल.

**त्रिटि** [triṭi] *Sk* तृट् *n* thirst. 2 intense desire "triṭi kam ghānerī."-*NP.* "jai rīde triṭi hve jāhā."-*NP.*

**त्रिदिधि** [tridīḥ] See त्रिदिधि.

**त्रिण** [triṇ] *Sk* तृण *vr* eat grass, graze. 2 *n* grass, straw. "triṇ samāni kachu sāgi na jāve."-*sukhmani.* 3 *adj* small, little, meagre, slight. "tūdhū lep na lāge triṇ."-*var maru* 2 *m* 5. 4 insignificant, low. "triṇā ta merā."-*sahas m* 5. 'Sumer (mountain) to the insignificant.'

**त्रिणारि** [triṇ ari] *n* enemy of grass - deer

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**त्रिणारि अरि** [triṇari ari] *n* enemy of grass - deer; its enemy - lion.-*sanama.*

**त्रिणारि अरि अरि** [triṇ-ari ari ari] *n* enemy of grass - deer; its enemy - lion; enemy of lion - gun.-*sanama.*

**त्रिणहा** [triṇha] *n* destroyer of grass - deer. -*sanama.*

**त्रिणहारिणु** [triṇharipu] See त्रिणारि अरि.

**त्रिणका** [triṇka] See त्रिणका. 2 a poetic metre having onomatopoeic sound of triṇ triṇ etc. See त्रिण त्रिण.

<sup>1</sup>See त्रिजटा, त्रिजटा 27-30.

<sup>2</sup>See त्रिजटा 27-30.



ਕ੍ਰਿਟ ਕੀ ਅਗਨਿ [trīṇ ki aganī] fire of straw, meaning – a short-lived thing. “trīṇ ki aganī meḡh kī chāṛa gobīd bhāṇen binu har ka jālu.”—*jodī m 5. 2* See ਰੁਖਨਨ.

ਕ੍ਰਿਟਚਰ [trīṇcar] *n* animal, grass-eater.—*sanama*.  
ਕ੍ਰਿਟਚਰ ਪਤਿ [trīṇcar patī] lord of animals – lion.  
—*sanama*.

ਕ੍ਰਿਟਚਰ ਪਤਿ ਅਰਿ [trīṇcar patī ari] gun, the killer of lion.—*sanama*.

ਕ੍ਰਿਟਜਲੋਕਾ ਨਯਾਯ [trīṇjaloka nyay] leech just holding a straw is an illustration generally found in many books. It means that the leech after taking hold of the next straw leaves the previous one, similarly the individual soul after entering the next body leaves the previous one.

ਕ੍ਰਿਟ ਟਿਟ [trīṇ ṭiṭ] It is a variation of poetic Akra, Anka, Shashivadna metres i.e. four feet with each foot comprising one ṇeḡaṇ i.e. ॥ and one yegāṇ i.e. 155. The name is derived from sounds produced during the war as well as from the text beginning with trīṇ ṇiṇ.

Example:

trīṇ ṇiṇ tirē. brīṇ ṇiṇ birē.

ḡhṛaṇ ṇaṇ ḡhalā. jṛaṇ ṇaṇ jvalā..

—*ramav*.

ਕ੍ਰਿਟ ਤੋਤਨਾ [trīṇ toṇa] See ਤਿਨਕਾ ਤੋਤਨਾ.

ਕ੍ਰਿਟਚਰ [trīṇra] *Skt* ਰੂਪਰਾਜ *n* date. 2 coconut tree. 3 toddy palm tree.

ਕ੍ਰਿਟਰਿਪੁ ਨਾਟਿਕ ਰਿਪੁ [trīṇripu-naṭik ripu] *n* enemy of grass – deer; its lord – lion; its enemy – gun.—*sanama*.

ਕ੍ਰਿਟਾਲਯ [trīṇalay], ਕ੍ਰਿਟਾਲੇ [trīṇale] *n* strawhouse, cottage; thatched hut.

ਕ੍ਰਿਟਾਵਰਤ [trīṇavarat], ਕ੍ਰਿਟਾਵਤ [trīṇavrat] *Skt* ਰੂਪਾਰਤ *n* whirlwind, cyclone, rotating wind produced by a column of air in which the dry stalks of grass move rapidly in an upward spiral course. 2 according to Bhagwat, a demon, who was a servant of Kans. He wanted to kidnap Krishan in the guise of a whirlwind,

but was killed by Krishan. “trīṇavarat so kahyo jahu tako trikhe.”—*kṛṣṇan*.

ਕ੍ਰਿਟਾਪ [trīṇap] See ਤਾਪ ਭੁਯ.

ਕ੍ਰਿਟਾਲੀ [trīṇali] forty-three, 43.

ਕ੍ਰਿਟਿਯ [trīṇiy] *Skt* ਰੁੱਤੀਯ *adj* third. 2 *n* second era of Hindu mythology. “sat duapur trīṇiy kalīyug.”—*skāl*.

ਕ੍ਰਿਟੀਅ [trīṇiā] *Skt* ਰੁੱਤੀਯ *adj* third. “trīṇiā brīvastha sīce māi.”—*ram m 5*. ‘accumulates wealth in the third stage of life.’

ਕ੍ਰਿਟੀਅ [trīṇiā] *n* second era of Hindu mythology. “trīṇi māhī kichu bhāṛa dūṛa.”—*ram m 5*. 2 *adv* thrice. “trīṇi āe sursari.”—*tukha chāt m 4. 3*

*Skt* ਰੁੱਤੀਯਾ *n* third day of the lunar phase. “trīṇi treguṇ bīkhephāl.”—*gāu m 5* thirti.

ਕ੍ਰਿਟੀਯ [trīṇiā] See ਕ੍ਰਿਟੀਅ 3.

ਕ੍ਰਿਦਸ [trīṇas] *Skt* ਤ੍ਰਿਦਸ਼ *n* god curing three types of ailments; deity. 2 individual soul. 3 paradise, heaven. 4 *adj* thirty, 30

ਕ੍ਰਿਦਸਪਤਿ [trīṇaspatī] *n* Indar – lord of gods.

ਕ੍ਰਿਦਸਾਲਯ [trīṇasalay] *n* abode of gods – heaven. “trīṇasalay kī jenu krātī hari.”—*datt*. ‘as if the glamour of paradise has been stolen.’

ਕ੍ਰਿਦਸੇਸ [trīṇases], ਕ੍ਰਿਦਸੇਸੁਰ [trīṇasesvar] *n* lord of gods, chief of gods – Indar. “trīṇases lin bulai.”—*gajraj*. “bāl guṇ biraj me jenuk, trīṇasesvar ke bhāi”—*caryt 77*.

ਕ੍ਰਿਦਿਵ [trīṇiv] *Skt* *n* paradise, heaven. 2 sky. 3 comfort, bliss.

ਕ੍ਰਿਦਿਵੇਸ [trīṇiveś] *n* lord of paradise, lord of heaven – Indar.

ਕ੍ਰਿਦੀਨ [trīṇiṇ] *n* three-eyed; far-sighted; Shiv. 2 scholar. See ਤ੍ਰਿਨਯਨ.

ਕ੍ਰਿਦੋਖ [trīṇokh] ਤ੍ਰਿਦੋਖ *n* disorder of three elements, viz psora, syphilis and sycosis; variation of these elements from the original state. 2 cerebritis.

ਕ੍ਰਿਦੰਡ [trīṇḍḍ] *Skt* ਤ੍ਰਿਦੰਡ *n* ascetic's stick. This is so named as it is made of three things – stick, four fingers wide piece of cloth and rope

made of a black cow's hair. The piece of cloth is tied to the end of the stick with this rope.

2 See ਵਿਦੰਬੀ.

**ਵਿਦੰਬੀ** [tridāḍi] *Skt* त्रिदण्डिन n ascetic, monk keeping a stick with him. See ਵਿਦੰਬ. 2 a saint having control over mind, speech and deed. Mannu writes:

ਬਾਹੁ ਦਯਤੋਸ਼ਯ ਸਨੋ ਦਯਤ: ਕਾਧ ਦਯਤਸਤਯੈਰਧ।  
ਯਸ੍ਵੈਸੇ ਗਿਹਲਾ ਭੁਫ਼ੀ ਤ੍ਰਿਦਯਤੀਸਿ ਸ ਤਯਤੇ॥

**ਵਿਧਾ** [tridha] *Skt* adv in three different ways. 2 adj of three types.

**ਵਿਨ** [trin] See ਵਿਣ.

**ਵਿਨਯਨ** [trinyan] *Skt* n Shiv, having three eyes – moon, sun and fire are his three eyes. 2 scholar, whose third eye is knowledge.

**ਵਿਨਾਸਿ** [trinari] n ਵਿਣ-ਅਭਿ enemy of grass – deer. –*śanama*. 2 enemy of grass – fire. “*uṭhē ik bar trinari bhabhuke*.” –*caritr* 96.

**ਵਿਨਾਸਯ** [trinalay], **ਵਿਨਾਲੇ** [trinale] n thatched hut, house of straw, hut, hermit's cottage. “*nādi tir ik racyo trinale*.” –*caritr* 240.

**ਵਿਨੇਤ੍ਰ** [trinetṛ], **ਵਿਨੈਨ** [trinen] See ਵਿਨਯਨ.

**ਵਿਪ** [trip] n drop, droplet. 2 *Skt* तृप् vr satiate, satisfy, please.

**ਵਿਪਤ** [tripat] *Skt* तृप्त adj satisfied, content. See ਵਿਪ 2. 2 happy, pleased.

**ਵਿਪਤਰ** [triptat] get satisfied, be content.

**ਵਿਪਤਾ** [tripta] See ਵਿਪਤਾ ਮਾਤਾ.

**ਵਿਪਤਾਇਨੁ** [triptaṇu] n sense of being satiated; satisfaction. “*nam rēsaṇu mēnu triptaṇu*.” –*majh* m 5. 2 adj providing satisfaction, satiating.

**ਵਿਪਤਾਸ** [triptas] n satisfaction, satiety. “*jo piva tte hi triptas*.” –*sar* m 5. 2 adj ਵਿਪਤਿ-ਆਸ immediate gratification.

**ਵਿਪਤਾਸਿਯਾ** [triptasā] satisfied, satiated. “*pi smritu triptasā*.” –*brīa* m 5.

**ਵਿਪਤਾਸੀ** [triptasi] will be satisfied, will be satiated. “*catrik jēl piē triptasi*.” –*sar* m 4 *pāṭal*.

**ਵਿਪਤਾਸੁਤ** [triptasut] son of Mata Tripta – Guru Nanak Dev.

**ਵਿਪਤਾਗ** [triptaga] got satisfied, got satiated. “*jīn pia so triptaga*.” –*sar* m 1.

**ਵਿਪਤਾਤ** [triptat] achieved satisfaction. “*bhāe sar triptat*.” –*saḥ*. 2 ਵਿਪਤ-ਅਤਿ, fully content.

**ਵਿਪਤਾ ਟਨਯ** [tripta tanay] See ਵਿਪਤਾਸੁਤ.

**ਵਿਪਤਾਨਾ** [triptana], **ਵਿਪਤਾਨੀ** [triptani] got satisfied, got satiated. “*rēsa hāṛi hāṛi bhojan triptani*.” –*kan* m 5.

**ਵਿਪਤਾ ਪਤਿ** [tripta patṛ] Baba Kalu ji.

**ਵਿਪਤਾ ਮਾਤਾ** [tripta mata] wife of Baba Kalu ji and mother of Guru Nanak Dev. She breathed her last in Kartarpur in 1579. Bhai Santokh Singh writes that she expired in Talwandi. See ਨਾਨਕ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ ਉੱਤਰਾਧ 6. See ਚਾਹਲ 2.

**ਵਿਪਤਾਰੇ** [triptare] gets satisfied, gets satiated. “*jīh bhojanu kīno te triptare*.” –*kan* m 5.

**ਵਿਪਤਿ** [tripatṛ] *Skt* तृप्ति n sense of satiety. “*tripatṛ bhāe sēcū bhojan khāra*” –*dhāna* m 5. 2 contentment. 3 pleasure, happiness. See ਵਿਪ 2.

**ਵਿਪਤਿ ਅਘਾਈ** [tripatṛ aghai] *Skt* आघाण तृप्ति n sense of satiety, sense of satisfaction to the fullest extent; full satisfaction. “*se jān tripatṛ aghai*.” –*sar* m 5.

**ਵਿਪਤੀਵਨਾ** [triptivna] get satiated, be satisfied. “*śātokh sēda triptivna*.” –*mārū* 3 m 5.

**ਵਿਪਥ** [tripath] n three paths – deed, meditation, knowledge. 2 See ਵਿਪਥਕਾ.

**ਵਿਪਥਗਾ** [tripathga], **ਵਿਪਥਗਮਿਨੀ** [tripathgamini] *Skt* n Ganges flowing through three courses. There is a legend that rising from the matted hair of Shiv, Ganga flowed in three different currents (courses) viz Bhagirathi on the earth, Mandakini in the sky, Bhogwati under the earth (underworld).

**ਵਿਪਥ** [tripad] *Skt* n a three-legged small table. 2 tripod. 2 See ਵਿਪਦਾ. 3 Vishnu, who scaled the whole universe in just three steps in the

guise of a dwarf. See ਰਾਮਨ.

ਵਿਪਦਾ [tripda], ਵਿਪਦੀ [tripdi] *n* Gayatri who has three feet. The poetic metre anuṣṭubh having three feet with each foot comprising eight characters.

ਵਿਪਲ [tripal] *Skt* ਰੁਪਲ *adj* restless. 2 desirous.

ਵਿਪਲੁ [tripalu] *n* restlessness. 2 desire, lust. See ਵਿਪਲ. "tarī lagi tripalu palīc."—*gaur kabīr*. 3 See ਵਿਪੁਟੀ.

ਵਿਪਾਉਣਾ [tripauna] *v* cause one to walk on three feet (legs). In the olden days horse riders used to make their horses dance on three legs. This practice is still in vogue in Rajasthan. "bājī ko tripar bhāyo age."—*GPS*. 2 make it hop, cause it jump. See ਰੁਪਾਉਣਾ.

ਵਿਪਾਠੀ [tripaṭhi] *Skt* त्रिपाठिन् *n* one having knowledge of three Ved, Trivedi. 2 a particular subcaste of Brahmins, who have knowledge of the three Ved.

ਵਿਪਾਲ [tripal] *n* tent of three sheets. 2 *E* tarpaulin, mat made waterproof with tar or otherwise. 3 See ਰੁਪਾਲ.

ਵਿਪਿਸ਼ਯ [tripiṣṭap] *Skt* *n* paradise, abode of gods.

ਵਿਪਿਟਕ [tripiṭak] *n* supreme holy scripture of Buddhism, which has three chapters. These three chapters are Sutar Pitak, Vinay Pitak and Abidharam Pitak. The holy scriptures of Buddhism are kept in the form of loose sheets in small boxes. Three chapters are kept in three different boxes, hence the name tripiṭak.

ਵਿਪੁਟ [tripuṭ] *n* three covers, three curtains. 2 secret of mind's three faculties. 3 arrow. 4 lock, padlock.

ਵਿਪੁਟੀ [tripuṭī] set of three objects e.g. knower, knowledge, knowledgeable; meditator, meditation, worth-mediating on visionary, visual, vision etc. "tripuṭ banirahit he tade."—*GPS*.

ਵਿਪੁੰਡ [tripuṇḍ], ਵਿਪੁੰਡ [tripuṇḍr] *Skt* त्रिपुण्ड्र *n* equal to the size of three segments of sugarcane; transverse mark applied by the Shaivites on their foreheads. See ਰੂਪ ਪੁੰਡ and ਆਛਾ ਟੀਕਾ.

ਵਿਪੁਰ [tripur] *Skt* *n* three towns, three cities. 2 according to Mahabharat, three dwelling places built by demon May for three sons (Tarkaksh, Kamalaksh, Vidyunamali) of demon Taark. One of these places was made of gold and located in the heaven, second of silver set in the space while the third one was made of iron built on the earth. Their territory spread to about 100 yojans each. When the demons of these three cities became troublesome to the deities, Shiv destroyed all the three cities alongwith the three demon-brothers with a single shot of an arrow. "tripurē ik det bādhyo tripurā."—*rodr*. 3 a name of Vanasur.

ਵਿਪੁਰਘ [tripurghna], ਵਿਪੁਰਦਹਨ [tripurdahan], ਵਿਪੁਰਾਤਕ [tripurātak] *n* Shiv – the destroyer of three cities (dwelling places of three demon-brothers). See ਵਿਪੁਰ.

ਵਿਪੁਰਾਤਕ ਅਰਿ [tripurātak ari] *n* the destroyer of three cities – Shiv; his enemy – Kam. —*sanama*.

ਵਿਪੁਰਾਰਿ [tripurari] *n* enemy of three-cities – Shiv. See ਵਿਪੁਰ.

ਵਿਪੁਰਾਰਿ ਅਰਿ [tripurari ari] See ਵਿਪੁਰਾਤਕ ਅਰਿ. —*sanama*.

ਵਿਪਰਭੇ [tripyate] get satiated, get satisfied. "pivat sēt ne tripyate."—*sehas m S*

ਵਿਫਲ [triphal], ਵਿਫਲਾ [triphala] *n* three fruits, combination of three medicated fruits. viz chebulic myrobalan, belleric myrobalan and emblica officinalis – Indian gooseberry. According to Ayurved, it is an appetizer, as also a blood-purifier and improves eye-sight as well as is antipyric.

ਵਿੰਬਕ [tribak] See ਰੁੰਬਕ.

**त्रिषण** [tribarag] See त्रिषण. "namstā tribarge."—*japu*.

**त्रिषलि** [tribali], **त्रिषली** [tribali] *n* three wrinkles, three furrows on the abdomen, regarded as mark of beauty on the body because neither fat nor slim persons have it. 2 according to the science of music a two-sided drum which is long and has its sides covered with a stretched sheet of leather. 3 *adj* having three-times more power; three-fold power.

"ek ball ke jor tē jag me bacē nā kor,  
tuṅ tribali ke jor tē kse bacbo hor?"

Here tribali is an equivocation.

**त्रिषप** [tribadh] *adj* destroyer of three types of sufferings; eradicator of three types of sufferings.

**त्रिषिप** [tribidh] *adj* of three types, of three kinds.

**त्रिषिपि** [tribidhi] See त्रिषिप.

**त्रिषिपिकरम** [tribidhikaram] physical, vocal, mental actions. 2 pious, medium, sinful deeds. "tribidhi karam kamaie."—*sri m 1*.

**त्रिषिपिपैरज** [tribidhirjog] pious, normal, mean. 2 religious, emotional, evil characteristics. 3 *hathiyog*—a type of yoga involving austerities, *karamyog*—a type of yoga that lays stress on honesty, and *sahajyog*—sincere performance of one's duties, a kind of yoga involving concentration and meditation. "tribidhi loga tribidhi yoga."—*ram a m 1*.

**त्रिषिपिपैरज** [tribidhibādhān] bondage of three characteristics. 2 bondage of accumulated, destined, self-practised actions. "tribidhi bādhān tuṭāhi gursēbdī."—*majh a m 3*.

**त्रिषिपिमन्सा** [tribidhimansa], **त्रिषिपिमन्सा** [tribidhimāsa] three states of mind viz pious, emotional, evil, and transcendental world of illusion. "tribidhi māsa tribidhi māsa."—*majh a m 3*. 2 See आत्मा त्रिषिपि.

**त्रिषिपिलेग** [tribidhirlog] See त्रिषिपिलेग.

**त्रिषेटी** [tribeṭi], **त्रिषेती** [tribeṭi], **त्रिषेनी** [tribeṭi] *Sk* त्रिषेटी *n* concourse of three streams; confluence of three rivers; juncture of three rivers—Ganga, Yamuna and Sarasvati at Parayag is specifically named as Sangam. "tāḥ hi jat tribeṇi bhāe. pōṇḍan dīn karēt bitāe."—*VN. 2* a village in district Hoogli of Bengal, which is regarded a holy place by the Hindus. It is the meeting place of three rivers (Ganga, Yamuna and Sarasvati). 3 third stream i.e. Sarasvati river, "dāt gāga, jāmunā tēn syam, su lohu bāhyo tih mahi tribeṇi."—*cāḍi 1*. 4 In yog, the juncture of three breathing passages viz left nostril *ira*, right nostril *piḡla* and cerebrospinal *susmana* nerve. "sāci pārali gāgānsar bhāre. jai tribeṇi mājjan karē."—*ratānmala*.

**त्रिषेव** [tribhavan] *Sk* त्रिषेव *n* three spheres—heaven, earth and underworld. "tribhavan tarānhar suami."—*gau m 1*. "tribhavan māhip."—*japu*. 2 the Creator incarnate in universe. "jau tribhavan tēn mahi samava."—*gau bavan kabir*.

**त्रिषेवनथ** [tribhavanānath] *n* the Creator, the ultimate One. 2 Shiv, Mahadev. "anik patak hēta tribhavanānath ri."—*dhāns trilocan*.

**त्रिषेवन** [tribhavan] See त्रिषेव.

**त्रिषेवली** [tribhavlī] *n* equality/equivalence of three parts; three identical parts; equal amount of ghee, wheat flour and sugar for preparing sacred consecrated pudding (*karah prasāda*). See त्रिषेवली.

**त्रिषेवड** [tribhugat] *adj* sufferer and enjoyer of the three spheres. 2 delightful or painful in three spheres. See त्रिषेव.

**त्रिषेवन** [tribhuvan] See त्रिषेव.

**त्रिषेजी** [tribhāgi] having three twists, curved at three places. This is a specific quality of Krishan, because he used to stand gracefully

with twisted abdomen, waist and neck while playing the flute. 2 having three-fold qualities of nature, pious, passionate and evil in essence. "tribhāgi anāge."—*japu*. 3 a particular idol of trinity. See શ્રીરંગી. 4 a poetic metre, having four feet, each foot with thirty-two matras, first pause on the tenth, second and third each on the next eighth the fourth pause on the last sixth. Each foot must have three alliterations. If the fourth alliteration also occurs at the end of the line, the metre becomes all the more elegant.

Example:

khagkhād bñhādā, khādal khādā,  
atīrāñ mādhā, bārbādā,  
bhujād ākhādā, tej prādhādā,  
jotī amādā, bhanuprabhā,  
sukh sātā kārñā, durmatī dārñā,  
kīrvīkh hārñā, asī sārñā.  
je je jagkarāñ, sristī ubarāñ,  
mām prātīparāñ, je tegā.—*VN*.

Poets have found the use of sāgañ (15) and yagañ (155) at the end in Tribhāgi as very charming. See both these illustrations:

(b) tribhāgi ending with sāgañ (15)

atī mudīt kapālī, kīkāt kalī,  
arī dīś hālī, cāmāk cālī,  
bāhu khāl bhalī mace, pālcar nace,  
rāñchītī jace, rākat rālī,  
dāgmāg bhu kāpē, rāj nabh jhāpē,  
rīpu kar sāpē, rudīt khālī,  
nīrkhat sur lajē, dīggañ bhājē,  
jāb dāl sajē, sīgh bālī.

—*sikkhiprabhakar*.

(c) tribhāgi ending with yagañ (155)

pīth kamāth karākke, brīkhābh bhārākke,  
bhujāg māyākke jīh nāgi,  
nādī nadd uchālē, udadhī dahālē,  
pabb suhālē, bahu rāgi,  
mud yoganī bādādhē, bherav cādādhē,

nīj gāñ kādādhē, sīv bhāgi,  
rāñ dūdābhī bājē, rīpudāl dājādhē,  
sīgh su gājē, jāb jāgi.

—*sikkhiprabhakar*.

(d) If all the four pauses are after eight matras each, the poetic metre is named as "sōdar".

Example:

vir vīśālā, gāhī asī dhālā,  
rup karālā, rāñ ko cālā,  
rīpu māñ hālā, hve bhīhālā,  
jāñ pī hālā, gīr dār hālā....

વિરહંગી શીરખ [tribhāgi diragh] It is not a separate type of tribhāgi poetic metre, but is simply a lengthy hymn having twenty tribhāgi stanzas written at one place. See અકાલ ઉસરતિ દા અંગ 211.<sup>1</sup>

(b) Many poets have also named the syllabic tribhāgi as diragh tribhāgi. Its characteristics are four feet, each foot having six nagañ (11), two sāgañ (15), one bhagañ (51), one māgañ (555) and then one sāgañ (15) with guru (5) at the end. making a total of thirty-four matras. Hence we have 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 15, 51, 555, 15, 5.

Example:

sād gurumātī dhar kar anumatī pārhar,  
tāj devahu rīti dukhdai he gurubhai,  
kalukh rahit hui jānam saphal tab,  
jāb māñ me bās he arī guru at āśahai...

ત્રિમન [triman] *adj*/worthy of worship as trinity. "triman dev."—*japu*. worth worshipping as Brahma, Vishnu, Shiv. 2 worth worshipping in three periods (past, present and future); worth worshipping in three spheres (heaven, earth and under earth).

ત્રિમુખત [trimuket] *adj* above all the three qualities. "trimuket bībhutī hē."—*japu*.

ત્રિમંત્ર [trimōd] See શ્રી મંત્ર and ત્રિમિત્ર.

ત્રિમુરતિ [trimurātī] *Sk* त्रिमूर्ति *n* triad. According <sup>1</sup>for details of these Tribhāgi metres, see the footnote of અસરિત

to the Veds – fire, air and sun. 2 In the Purans – Brahma, Vishnu and Shiv. 3 In the Bible – God, the holy Ghost, Jesus.<sup>1</sup> 4 In Sikhism – The Creator with the three faculties.

विद्य [triy] *n* woman, lady.

विद्यक [triyak] See त्रिलोक, त्रिगुण and त्रिमूर्ति.

विद्या [triyā] woman, lady. "man keryo man bic triya." – *krisan*.

विद्यापराय [triyapareth] Arjun's wife – Dropadi. – *sanama*.

विद्याभा [triyama] what comprises three quarters. Actually the night is spread over three quarters (one quarter = 3 hours) after deducting the period of dusk and dawn, hence it is named as triyama (i.e. having three quarters). See त्रिजगत्.

विद्यैव [triyābēk] See त्र्यम्बक.

त्रिलोह [triloh] *Sk* three metals – gold, silver and copper.

त्रिलोक [trilok] *n* three spheres of the universe. viz heaven, earth and netherworld. 2 pious, medium and mean people. 3 fair, wheatish and black in complexion.

त्रिलोकन [trilokan] *n* Shiv, with three eyes. 2 a devotee, whose hymns are included in Guru Granth Sahib. The holyman, Vaishya by caste, was a resident of Baarsi (district Sholapur). He was born in Sammat 1325. "trilokan guru milī bhāi sudh." – *basāt a m 5*. His name is also written as Tilochan. See त्रिलोकन 2. 3 scholar, a learned person, who has a third eye symbolising knowledge.

त्रिवरग [trivarag] *Sk* त्रिवर्ग *n* group of three; combination of three. 2 mixture of three fruits. 3 mixture of three acrid things, piperaceous plant. 4 Gayatri having three parts. 5 three qualities of Maya – virtue, passion and evil. 6 Per Manu – wealth, religion and passion. "namastē trivarge." – *japu*.

<sup>1</sup>See त्रिवृटी 4, as also the footnote.

त्रिवली [trivli] See त्रिवली.

त्रिविष्टप [triviṣṭap] *n* heaven, paradise. 2 Tibet.

त्रिविक्रम [trivikram] *Sk* *n* micro incarnation of Vishnu (Vaman), who scaled the whole of universe in three steps only. 2 In Rig Ved, the sun is named as trivikram who covers the whole of the universe in three steps viz rising, being in the zenith (noon) and setting. 3 legendary Sanskrit poet who composed the tale of Damayanti, queen of Nall, the king.

त्रिविध [trividh] See त्रिविध.

त्रिविध समीर [trividh samir], त्रिविध पवन [trividh pavan] three types of wind. "sit mād sugādh calio sarēb than sēman." – *maru a m 5*. "aitē sugādh mād bhukhan prabhājani ko." – *saruktavli*.

त्रिवेदी [triveni] See त्रिवेदी.

त्रिवेदी [trivedi] scholar of three Veds, scholar of Rig, Yajur and Saam Ved. 2 a particular subcaste of Brahmans, owing origin to knowledge of three Veds

त्रिष [triṣ] *n* long branch of creeping grass. See त्रिष.

त्रिषक [triṣka] It is another name for Akva and Shashivadna poetic metres. As Trinka is formed by the imitation of sound, so is this metre. with each foot comprising negan (||), yagan (||S).

Example:

triṣ triṣ triṣ. triṣ triṣ triṣ.

ḍhriṣ triṣ ḍholṣ. triṣ triṣ bolṣ.

– *kalki*.

त्री [tri] See त्री. 2 See त्री.

त्री (tria), त्री (tria) *n* woman, lady. 2 wife, better-half. "tēb ih tria uh kōtu kahava." – *gau kabir bavan*.

त्री (triale) *n* त्री-आलय, female quarters. "peth peth gae triale." – *paras*.

त्री (triy), त्री (triyā) See त्री and त्री.

वृट [vṛṭ] *Sk* वृट *vr* clip, chop, break, remove doubt.

ਤੁਣਿ [truṭi] *Skt n* deficiency, shortage. 2 error, mistake. 3 breaking one's promise; not keeping one's word. 4 doubt, suspicion. 5 period of four moments; time-interval of four moments. 6 cardamom. 7 turbulent infinitesimal particle.

ਤ੍ਰੇਸਥ [tresath], ਤ੍ਰੇਹਥ [trehaṭh] sixty-three, 63.

ਤ੍ਰੇਹਣ [trehuṇ] See ਤ੍ਰੇਹਣ.

ਤ੍ਰੇਤਾ [treta] *Skt n* a group of three fires. See ਤ੍ਰਿਨ ਅਗਨੀਆਂ. 2 the second aeon. "treta ik kal kīni durr."—*ram m 4*. according to the Purans, religion had three feet in the second aeon. See

ਤ੍ਰੇਤਾਂਤਕ [tretaṅtak] the author of Sastarnammala has wrongly written ਤ੍ਰੇਤਾਂਤਕ for ਤ੍ਰੇਤਾਂਤਕ. See ਜਲਮਾ 395, water, the destroyer of earth. 2 terminator of the second aeon — (ਤ੍ਰੇਤਾ [treta]); the third aeon dvapar.

ਤ੍ਰੇ [tre] *adj* three. "tre guṇ bharam bhulaṛ."—*sm 3*. "jalu tarēg agni pavne phuṇi tre mīli jagatu upaia."—*prabha 3 m 1*. See ਜਲਚਰੰਗ 2. 2 mind, speech and body. 3 mind, eyes and skin. "mai māgat tre lobhavahṛ."—*ram 3 m 1*.

ਤ੍ਰੈਅ [treā] *adj* three.

ਤ੍ਰੈਅਸ [treas] See ਧੈਅਸ.

ਤ੍ਰੈਸਤ [tresat] *adj* three and seven i.e. ten. "tresat 5gul vai kahie."—*srđhgosaṭi*. In yog, exhalation is up to ten fingers away from the nostril. 2 three centuries, three hundred, 300.

ਤ੍ਰੈ ਸੇ ਸਥਿ ਤੀਰਥ [tre se sathṛ tirath] 360 days of the year spent in meditation. "tirath parse trese sathṛ."—*retanmala bāno*.

ਤ੍ਰੈਕਾਲਦਰਸੀ [trekaldarsi] See ਤ੍ਰਿਕਾਲਦਰਸੀ. "krīpasīdhu kalitredarsi."—*hajare 10*.

ਤ੍ਰੈਗੁਣ [treguṇ] See ਤ੍ਰਿਗੁਣ. 2 three qualities of Maya (illusionary world) virtue, passion, and evil. "tre guṇ sabb tere tū ape karta."—*sm 3*. 3 *Skt* ਤ੍ਰੈਗੁਣ underlying essence of the three faculties; following the three faculties. "samvedu riḡu juḡaru aṭhərbəṇu. brāhme mukhṛ maya hē treguṇ."—*maru solhe m 1*.

"treguṇ baṇi brahm jājala"—*gau 3*. Thus is written in Bhagwat Gita:

"ਤ੍ਰੈਗੁਣਯੋ ਵਿਥਯਾ ਧੰਦਾ, ਸਿਤ੍ਰਿਗੁਣਯੋ ਭਗਵਤੁੰਨ."

→ 2, § 45.

ਤ੍ਰੈਗੁਣ ਬਾਨੀ [treguṇ baṇi] See ਤ੍ਰੈਗੁਣ.

ਤ੍ਰੈਗੁਣੀਆ [treguṇia] *adj* having three faculties.

ਤ੍ਰੈਗੁਣਤ [treguṇy] See ਤ੍ਰੈਗੁਣ 3.

ਤ੍ਰੈਗੁਣ [treguṇ] See ਤ੍ਰੈਗੁਣ. "tre guṇ mai mohṛai, kahāu bedən kahṛ!"—*mala m 5*.

ਤ੍ਰੈਣ [tren] *n* ਤ੍ਰਿ-ਨਯਨ three-eyed Shiv. 2 scholar, as he has the third eye of knowledge. "tum kaho jethamati tren iṭ."—*akal*. 'Take it as the doctrine of learned persons.' 3 of all the three.

ਤ੍ਰੈ ਪੱਖ [tre pakh] See ਤ੍ਰਿਪੱਖ.

ਤ੍ਰੈ ਪਤ੍ਰਕ [tre pātrak] *Dg* that which has three leaves, — forest tree (butea frondosa). 2 Bil tree (aegle marmelos).

ਤ੍ਰੈਪਾਲ [trepal] sustainer of the universe—the Divine 2 that which has three lines—Gayatri; having three parts. "trepal tihā bicarṛ."—*var 3 m*.

ਤ੍ਰੈ ਭੁਖਣੀ [tre bhukhni], ਤ੍ਰੈ ਭੁਖਣੀ [tre bhuchni] having three ornaments. "prat same tre bhuchni pavān calat sukhkar."—*gurusikhya prabhakar*. 'Coolness, fragrance and steadiness are three ornaments (characteristic) of the wind'. See ਤ੍ਰਿਵਿਧ ਸੀਰਿ.

ਤ੍ਰੈਭੰਗੀ [trebhāgi] See ਤ੍ਰਿਭੰਗੀ 2 a single idol of three gods; God. "setābar pitābar kache baghābar kaṭi saje. traylocān drīg aṭ du netar trebhāgi bāpu chaje."—*saloh*. White clothes of Brahma, yellow of Vishnu and lion-skin of Shiv; three eyes of Shiv, eight of Brahma and two of Vishnu.

ਤ੍ਰੈਮੁਦ੍ਰਾ [tremudra] *n* three symbols of the Khalsa; symbols made mandatory by Guru Gobind Singh for the Sikhs to wear. "tre muda kacch kes kirpanā."—*saloh*. "kacch kes karad su guru tin mudra yohṛ pas te nā dur karo sādā 5g sād dhar."—*GPS*.

ਤ੍ਰਿ ਲੋਇਟੀ [trɛ loɪɪ] three-eyed Shiv. 2 scholar, learned person. 3 messenger of death keeping an eye on the three spheres of universe. "trɛ jəm johan loɪɪ."—*m* / *bhno*. 'Messengers of death who are watching the universe.'

ਤ੍ਰਿਲੋਕ [trɛlok] See ਤ੍ਰਿਲੋਕ.

ਤ੍ਰਿ ਲੋਭਾਵਹਿ [trɛ lobhavəhi] See ਤ੍ਰਿ 3.

ਤ੍ਰੋਟਕ [troɪək] *Skt* adj piercer, cutter, breaker.

ਤ੍ਰੋਣ [troɪ] quiver. See ਤ੍ਰੋਣਿ. "kase sastre troṇḥ, guru janu droṇḥ."—*kalki*.

ਤ੍ਰੋਤਿ [troɪɪ] See ਤ੍ਰੋਤਨ and ਤ੍ਰੋਟ. "phəga niḥum troɪɪ."—*var maru 2 m 5*. 2 after breaking.

ਤ੍ਰੋਕਣ [trokɳa] See ਰਉਕਣ.

ਤ੍ਰੋਦਸੀ [troɪdasi] See ਤ੍ਰੋਦਸੀ.

ਤ੍ਰੋਯਕ [troɪyək] See ਤ੍ਰੋਯਕ.

ਤ੍ਰੋਯਕਾ [troɪyɪka], ਤ੍ਰੋਯਿਕਾ [troɪyɪka] *Skt* ਅਯਿਕਾ *n* goddess Durga who has three eyes; moon, sun and fire are her three eyes.

ਤ੍ਰ [tv] *Skt* *pron* your (singular) your (plural). "tva sərəb nam kəthə kavan."—*japu*. 2 *tv* part separate, different, other, another. 3 *adj* one. 4 *tv* used as a suffix, it is indicative of an

abstract noun e.g. ਪੁਰੁਸ਼ਤ੍ਵ (manhood), ਦਾਸਤ੍ਵ (slavery).

ਤ੍ਰਸ਼ਾ [tvaʃta] *Skt* ਤ੍ਰਸ਼ਾ *n* Vishavkarma, chief engineer of the deities. 2 Shiv 3 carpenter.

ਤ੍ਰਕ [tvək], ਤ੍ਰਕ [tvəg], ਤ੍ਰਚ [tvəc], ਤ੍ਰਚਾ [tvəca] *Skt* ਤ੍ਰਚ *vr* cover, wrap. 2 *Skt* ਤ੍ਰਕ *n* skin bark, peel. 3 dermis, skin. 4 sensory organ of touch, which is inherent in the skin.

ਤ੍ਰਦੀਯ [tvədiy] *Skt* *pron* your, yours.

ਤ੍ਰ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦ [tv prasad] your grace See ਰਤਪ੍ਰਸਾਦ.

ਤ੍ਰ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਿ [tv prasadi] with your grace. See ਰਤ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਿ.

ਤ੍ਰਚ [tvar] *Skt* ਤ੍ਰਚ *vr* make haste, go quickly.

ਤ੍ਰਚਣ [tvarəɳ] *Skt* haste.

ਤ੍ਰਚਾ [tvəra] *Skt* *n* quickness. 2 quickly, hastily.

ਤ੍ਰਚਿਤ [tvərit] *Skt* *adj* quick, clever. 2 *adv* quickly, hurriedly.

ਤ੍ਰਚਿਤਗਤਿ [tvəritgati] See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਗਤਿ ਦਾ ਦੂਜਾ ਰੂਪ.

ਤ੍ਰਚਿਸ਼ [tvadriʃ] *Skt* ਤ੍ਰਚਿਸ਼ *adj* looking like you.

ਤ੍ਰਿਸ਼ [tvriʃ] *vr* shine, illuminate. 2 *n* light. 3 glory.

ਤ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਿਤ [tvriʃit] *adj* shining, illuminating.

ਤ੍ਰਿ [tvā] *Skt* *prov* you.





ਥ [thættha] twenty-second character of Punjabi script pronounced with the help of teeth. 2 *Skr* *n* fear, terror. 3 Mara. 4 defence, security, protection. 5 mountain. 6 food, diet. ਥਹਿ [thəu] *part* than, from. "Idar jeha jodha me thəu bhəjjia."—*cādi* 3. "mən thəu lekha māṅgi."—*m* 1 *bāno*.

ਥਹੀ [thai] *n* pile. 2 *Skr* स्थायिन् *adj* established, firm. "thai hamaro dhəni sēda che."—*səloh*.

ਥਹ [thəh] *n* place, spot. 2 pile, stack, layer.

ਥਹਰਨਾ [thəharna] *v* stumble, stagger, vibrate. "camki ghəni kripāne nāgi. thəhrət hathan sroṇət rāgi."—*GPS*.

ਥਹਿ [thəhi] See ਥਹ. 2 *layer*.

ਥਹਿਰਨਾ [thəhirna] See ਥਹਰਨਾ.

ਥਹੁ [thəhu] *n* secret. 2 state. 3 thought. 4 extent. ਥਕਾ [thakna], ਥਕਨਾ [thakna] (*Skr* स्थ[ *vr* cover, stay) *v* ਥਕਨਾ *cover*, cover with cloth. 2 get tired, cease to work.

ਥਕਾਹੀ [thakau], ਥਕਾਹ [thəkaṇ], ਥਕਾਨ [thakan], ਥਕਾਵਟ [thəkaṇṭ] *n* tiredness, fatigue.

ਥਕਿ [thəki] *adv* on being tired, on being exhausted. "thəki pərio prabhudarbar."—*bīla* ੨ *m* 5. See ਥਕਾਹ.

ਥਕਿਤ [thəkit] *adj* tired, exhausted.

ਥਕਿਪਾਹਿ [thəkipahi] *get* tired. "lede thəkipahi."—*jəpu*.

ਥਕੇਵੀ [thəkeṇi] See ਥਕਾਵਟ.

ਥਟ [thəṭ] *n* a musical measure, arrangement of notes. 2 site, place.

ਥਟਕ [thəṭək] *n* composing, playing a musical measure, installation. "thəṭəkhare thəṭu aṇe hi thəṭia."—*var ram* 2 *m* 5.

ਥਟਕਾਰਾ [thəṭəkhara], ਥਟਕਾਰੂ [thəṭəkharu] *adj* composer. 2 *n* one who creates; the Creator.

ਥਟਨ [thəṭan] See ਥਟਕ.

ਥਟਿਆ [thəṭia] composed, created. See ਥਟਕ.

ਥਟੀ [thəṭi] composed, created. 2 established, installed. "jini kiti tīne thəṭie."—*var ram* 3.

ਥਟੂਆ [thəṭua] *adj* who creates or composes. 2 *n* ostentation, display. "anik bhāt thəṭhi kari thəṭua."—*səveye sri mukhvak m* 5. "bhekh karahi khitha bahu thəṭua."—*ram* ੨ *m* 1.

ਥਣ [thəṇ] *Skr* मूत *n* test, nipple.

ਥਣੀ [thəṇi] due to the breast, from the breast. "mūdh nā garabu thəṇi."—*səva m* 1. See ਥਣ. 2 in the tests, in the breast. "dudha thəṇi nā avai."—*subi farid*.

ਥਥਾ [thəṭha] character ਥ. "thəṭha, thir kou nahi."—*bəvan*. 2 pronunciation of ਥ.

ਥਨ [thən] See ਥਣ. "thən cokhta makhanu ghuṭla."—*gūṇḍ namdev*.

ਥਨਥੇ [thəṇae] at different places. "thən thəṇae sərəb sēmae."—*kan m* 5.

ਥਨੇਸਰ [thənesar], ਥਨੇਸਰ [thənesur] *Skr* Being a place of Shiv, this pilgrimage centre and the town have come to known as Thanesar. It falls under the jurisdiction of the famous pilgrimage centre of Kurukshetar in district Karnal, an important pilgrim centre of Hindus. It was plundered savagely by Mahmood Gazni in Sammat 1069 and by Ahmed Shah Durani in Sammat 1812. S. Bhanga Singh established Thanesar as his capital in Sammat 1820.

Following gurdwaras are situated in Thanesar:  
1. a gurdwara named Siddhbati in memory of



Guru Nanak Dev is situated near Kurukshetar's holy tank to the south of the town. The true Master preached righteousness to the people gathered in Kurukshetar on the occasion of the eclipse. The hymn "masu masu karti murekhu jhagarah." was uttered by the Guru at this place. The gurdwara was built by Bhai Uday Singh, the ruler of Kaithal. A residential complex has also been built adjacent to the shrine. The gurdwara is situated at a distance of one mile to the south of Thanesar city railway station.

2. The sacred place of Guru Amar Das is close to the city and is situated to the west of Mohalla Khakroban. The building is small and has no priest to look after. It is situated at a distance of half a mile to the north of Thanesar City railway station. Guru Har Rai also visited this place.

3. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Hargobind is situated by the Sanet (Senayat) Pond on Pehowa Road at a distance of two furlongs from the city in the south east direction. Residential houses have also been built near the holy shrine. This holy place was built by the devotees in Sammat 1966. A woman looking after the gurdwara gets one mound of flour per month from the Patiala state.

4. A gurdwara relating to Guru Tegbahadur stands on the bank of Thantirath near the tomb of Sheikhchilli to the north west of the city. 50 vigas of land is attached with the shrine.

5. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Gobind Singh is situated to the north-west corner of Kurukshetar Pond, three quarters of a mile away in south west direction from the city. A shrine and residential houses have been constructed there. There is no permanent priest. This place is half a mile away from the mound of Karan (the battle place of Karan

and Arjun).<sup>1</sup>

6. The second gurdwara relating to Guru Gobind Singh stands in Mohalla Saudagaran of the city. Responding to the devotional attachment of a female disciple, the true Master visited this place. A small shrine has been raised. An annual revenue of rupees 300 comes to the gurdwara from the village Khanpur in tehsil Ropar of district Ambala. It was dedicated to the gurdwara by Singhpuria misl.

7. Jotisar. The third and the tenth Masters visited this holy place. See ਜੋਤਿਸਰ.

ਥਨੰਤਰ [thanātar] *Skṛ* थनंतर *n* the interior of a site, sanctum sanctorum. "than thanātarī apī."—*sri m 1*.

ਥਨੰਤਰੀ [thanātarī] in the sanctum sanctorum. See ਥਨੰਤਰ.

ਥਪਕਣਾ [thapēkṇa] *v* pat. 2 utter encouraging words.

ਥਪਣਾ [thapṇa] See ਥਪਨਾ.

ਥੱਪਾ [thappar] *n* slap, smack, cuff. The word is onomatopoeic.

ਥਪਾਏ [thapyau] installed, set up. "ramdas soḍhu thir thapyau."—*saveye m 4 ke*.

ਥਮ [tham] See ਥੰਮ.

ਥਰ [thar] *n* site, place, land. 2 layer, surface.

3 den of a lion; hiding place of the Singhs.

4 flock, grove. "jēhā mṛigrajān ke thar dhalet hē."—*hōsram*.

ਥਰਥਰ [tharhar], ਥਰਥਰੀ [tharhari] *n* shiver, vibration. 2 fear, apprehension. "tharhar kāpē bala jiu."—*suhi kabir*.

ਥਰਕਣਾ [tharakṇa] *v* tremble, waiver.

ਥਰਥਰ [tharthar] See ਥਰਥਰ. "tharthar kāpē jīrā."—*oṣkar*.

ਥਰਥਲਾ [tharthalla] *n* earth's tremor, earthquake.

<sup>1</sup>It is called Mound of Karan because the battle between Karan and Arjun was fought at this place in which Karan was killed.

2 turmoil, upheaval.

**ਥਰਮਾਮੀਟਰ** [tharmamīṭar] *E* Thermometer. *G* thermo (heat) meter (measurement). *n* a device used to measure the temperature. It contains mercury. Mercury expands on heating while it contracts on cooling. The thermometer is calibrated between the zero and the boiling point of water. See its details in ਜਲਮਾਪਨ and ਜਲਮਾਪ.

The temperatures of the body and the weather are measured with a thermometer. The common terms used in temperature measurements are as follows:

Maximum, Minimum, Mean, Normal, Sub-normal.

**ਥਰਾ** [thara] See ਥਰਾ.

**ਥਰੀਯਾ** [thariya] *Pu n* flat tray or platter. "thariya dai udai."—*cārītr* 225.

**ਥਰੀ** [thari] *n* small platform. "vākṛ bhīṭi rēc kinas thari."—*GPS*.

**ਥਲ** [thal] *Sk* ਥਲ *n* place, spot, site. 2 desert, land devoid of water, arid land. 3 *Dg* sand dune. "bhaṇc thal siri saro vahe."—*suhi m* 1. 'A sea flows over the top of the dune.' 4 150 miles long and 50 miles wide area in the Sindh Sagar doab (between Sindh and Chenab rivers).

**ਥਲਚਰ** [thalcar] *n* creatures living on land.

**ਥਲਨ** [thalan] See ਜਲਨ.

**ਥਲਿ** [thalī] at place. See ਥਲਨ. 2 of the land. "tisu bhaṇa ta thali siri saria."—*bher m* 5.

**ਥਲੀ** [thali] *n* place, site, spot. 2 desert, arid land. "thali kar sagah."—*var majh m* 1. 3 *Dg* area dotted with sand dunes; sandy region of Marwarh.

**ਥਲੀ** [thali] in the deserts. See ਥਲੀ 2.

**ਥਲਾ** [thalla] *n* base, bottom, lowest layer, lower portion.

**ਥਰਾ** [thara] *n* platform.

**ਥਰਾਸਾਹਿਬ** [tharasahib] *n* a platform graced by the true Master by sitting on it when preaching.

Of special mention is the platform on the bank of Amrit-Sarovar towards Guru Ka Bagh side from where Guru Arjan Dev used to supervise the construction work of Harimandir Sahib and also deliver sermons. 2 place visited by Guru Tegbahadur near Akal Bunga. 3 a platform on the bank of Ramsar; seated on it, Guru Arjan Dev uttered Sukhmani. 4 a place in Khadoor Sahib where Guru Amar Das was ceremonially installed as the Guru. 5 a platform in Guru Ka Bagh in Amritsar from where Guru Arjan Dev used to deliver sermons to the devotees in the evening. 6 a place near the upper story room of Mohan ji in Goindwal where Guru Arjan Dev uttered the hymn "mohan tere uce mādar." 7 See ਸਥੀ ਸਰਵਰ 2 ...

**ਥਰੀ** [thari] *n* small platform. "thari banavo rucir prakare."—*GPS*.

**ਥਰਾ** [tharha], **ਥਰੀ** [tharhi] See ਥਰਾ and ਥਰੀ.

**ਥਾ** [tha] the past tense of ਹੋ; was. "hə kabe hau jar tha."—*s kabir*.

**ਥਾ** [thā], **ਥਾਉ** [thau] *n* place, spot, site. "sagāl rog ka binsia thau."—*gəu m* 5. 2 stationary place; earth. "cād suraj dui phirde rakhiaṛ nīzhcāl hove thau."—*var majh m* 1. 'If we stop the revolution of the sun and the moon and bring the earth to a standstill.'

**ਥਾਉ ਕੁਥਾਉ** [thau kuthau] *n* knowledge about a place as to whether it is good or bad, proper or improper for a given purpose. "thau kuthau na jāni sādā citavahi vikar."—*var sar m* 3.

**ਥਾਇ** [thai] *n* abode, dwelling place. "sacā nīrōkar nījthai."—*sri m* 1. 2 *adv* in return, in lieu of. "kūne heṭh jāiṛ balāṇ sādē thai."—*s farid*. 3 at the proper place.

**ਥਾਇਪੈਣਾ** [thaipeṇa] *v* be accepted. "sahjē gavia thaipeve."—*sri a m* 4.

**ਥਾਈ** [thai] at places, in places. "rāvīa srēb thai."—*brīa m* 5. 2 *adj* permanent, stable.

**ਥਾਹ** [thah] *n* stratum of sea or river, extent of

depth. "ticeru thah na pavai."—*var maru* 2 m 5. 2 measure of depth. 3 limit, extent.

थक [thak] 5 sitting place. 2 land revenue. 3 See थकटा.

थकासि [thakasi] gets tired (m); gets tired (f). "ek na thakasi mara."—*suhi kabir*. See थकटा.

थका [thaka] got tired. "thaka teju udia man pakhi."—*sri beru*.

थकि [thaki] getting tired.

थकी [thaki] tired (f). 2 postponed, inert, immobile. "bhayo prem thaki."—*NP*.

थके [thake] exhausted, tired. "pari pari pedit moni thake."—*asa chat* m 3.

थक [thak] Mn dwelling place, place. 2 bottom, extent. 3 search, exploration.

थगी [thagi], थगी [thaghi] adj who estimates the extent; who has knowledge about a particular situation. See थन. "nigusa bahigae thaghi nahi kor."—*s kabir*. 2 P *गुरु* firm-footed; which stays on firm footing. 3 helper, supporter. 4 sleuth, detective, spy.

थट [thai] n musical composition, arrangement of notes. 2 concept, idea. "mukat bhae binse bhram thai."—*gau* m 5. "eke hari thai."—*kan* m 4 *partal*. See *E* thought.

थटन [thaten] n idea of composing music; playing of a musical composition. 2 deliberating upon a subject. "enik bhai thatehi kari thateua."—*sevye sri mukhvak* m 5. "bed puran part suni thate."—*gau* a m 1. "sac ka petha thateo."—*fofi* m 5. "ape sabh bidhi thatei."—*sor* m 5.

थट [thai] See थट. "jadahu ape thateu kia bahi karu."—*var baha* m 4.

थान [thana], थान [thano] place, location, site, dwelling place. 2 police station; a large police post headed by a thanedar.

थानी [thani] n wealth, capital. "thani pai hari ko nam."—*gau* m 5. 2 accumulated wealth. 3 bag.

थाने [thane] a village in district and tehsil

Amritsar. A gurdwara named Chubacha Sahib in memory of Guru Arjan Dev stands here.

थान [than] n place, site. "than pavitra man pavitra."—*sar* m 5. 2 a roll of newly-spun unused cloth.

थानस [thansa] *Skt* स्थान adj fixed at a place. 2 n priest of a holy place; head priest. "thansa jag bharisa; hoe dubta iv jagu."—*dhana* m 1. 3 holy place, sacred place.

थानक [thanak] *Skt* स्थानक n place, site. 2 town, habitation. 3 Dg house, home. "thore thali thanak arabhhe."—*gau kabir bavan*.

थानतीरथ [thantireth] n pilgrimage centre, sacred place. 2 *Skt* स्थान तीर्थ a sacred place relating to Shiv in Kurukshetar See थनेसर. "gurgian saca thantireth."—*dhana chat* m 1. "The knowledge of the true One is the real pilgrimage."

थानभरिस [thanbharisa], थानभरिस [thanbharsa], थानभिस [thanbhisa] *Skt* स्थानभू adj fallen; apostate; degraded from one's status. "set ke dukhani thanbharsa;u hor."—*sukhmani*. "sakat thanbharisa; phirahi."—*gau* a m 5.

थान [thana] See थट.

थानाना [thanana] *Skt* स्थानिन adj dweller, resident. "jo jan gar dhia; jas thakur tasu prabhu he thanana."—*gau kabir*.

थानि [thani] at the proper place. "nithave kau tum thani bethavahu."—*bher* m 5.

थानिहा [thaniha] n place of stay; place of origin. "paro ped thaniha."—*asa* m 5. 2 dwelling place, abode. See थ and थिरान.

थानी [thani] adj owner of a place; occupant of a place.

थाने [thane] *pron* your (singular) your (plural) See लर.

थानेसर [thanesar] See थनेसर.

थानेदार [thanedar] n head of a police station; chief of a police station; police employee. See थट 2.

ਥਾਨੰਤਰ [thanātar] *Sk* ਥਾਨੰਤਰ *n* another place, alternate place.

ਥਾਨੰਤਰੀ [thanātarī] at another place, at an alternative place.

ਥਾਨਿਤ [thanīy] *n* place, location. 2 at places, in places. "bhagvan rāmā sərbatr thanīyā."—*sahas m 5*.

ਥਾਪ [thap] See ਥਾਪਨ. 2 full stroke on one-sided or two-sided drum. "lāgat dholak thap he."—*soloh. 3* slap, smack. 4 situation, tradition. "thapyo sabbhe jīh thap."—*jāpu. 5* act of striking gently; patting a child with affection. See ਥਾਪਿ 2.

ਥਾਪਨ [thapən] *Sk* ਥਾਪਨ *n* installing; sense of installation. "thapīa nājat kīa nāhor."—*jāpu. 2* installing a person on a seat of authority. "jālēdhī bādhi dhru thapīo ho."—*sor namdev.*

ਥਾਪਯੋ [thapye] *adj* worth installing, worth honouring. "kī sərbatr thapye."—*jāpu.*

ਥਾਪਰ [thapər] *n* slap, smack. "thaper sō sou mardāryo."—*krisan.* See ਥਾਪੜਨਾ. 2 a subcaste of Bunjarian Khatris.

ਥਾਪੜਨਾ [thaparna] to pat. See ਥਾਪ 5.

ਥਾਪਿ [thapī] by installing, by establishing. 2 by patting gently with affection. "balak rakhe apne kārī thapī."—*basāt m 5*.

ਥਾਪਿ ਉਥਾਪਿ [thapī uthapī] by establishing and de-establishing. "tu dekhāhī thapī uthapī."—*suhi a m 1*.

ਥਾਪਿਯੋ [thapie] See ਥਾਪਯੋ.

ਥਾਪੀ [thapī] See ਥਾਪਨ. 2 *n* patting; patting on the back gently with affection. "gar thapī dīti kādī jīu."—*ari m 5 pepaī. 3* heavy flat club to crush soil and lime.

ਥਾਭ [thabh] *n* column, pillar. "bin hī thabhāh mēdīr thābhē."—*gāu kabir bavan.*

ਥਾਮ [tham] *n* place, spot, site. 2 stopping, blocking. "anīk chīdr bōhī th ke chūkāt tham nājāhī kārē."—*toḍī m 5*. 'could not be blocked.'

ਥਾਮਨਾ [thamna] *v* stop, block, support. "jīu mādār kau thame thāmānu."—*sukhmanī.*

ਥਾਰ [thar] See ਥਾਲ. "tatchīn puryo thar prasād."—*GPS.*

ਥਾਰੋ [tharō], ਥਾਰਾ [thara] *pron* your (singular), yours (singular).

ਥਾਰੀ [tharī] *n* a flat plate; platter. 2 *pron* your (singular-female). "māsa pure tharī."—*maru solhe m 4*.

ਥਾਰੋ [thare] *pron* your (plural). "bure bhāle hām thare."—*sor m 5*.

ਥਾਰੋ [tharo] *pron* your, yours.

ਥਾਲ [thal] *Sk* ਥਾਲ *n* pot, vessel, utensil. 2 a wide and flat vessel. "thal vici tīnī vāstu paio, sātū sātōkhu vicaro."—*mōḍavī m 5*. Here ਥਾਲ [thal] stands for Guru Granth Sahib. 3 place, site, spot. "simārī simārī jīvāhī tere dāsa, bān jāl purān thāl ka."—*maru solhe m 5*. O! Creator of vegetation, ocean etc.

ਥਾਲੀ [thālī] a small flat plate. 2 *Sk* ਥਾਲੀ cooking kettle, cooking pot. 3 earthen cooking pot.

ਥਾਵ [thav] *n* holy place; sacred place. "asākh navasākh thav."—*jāpu.*

ਥਾਵਹੁ [thavahu] *part* from. "sābh tujh-hī thavahu mōgde."—*dhana m 4*. 2 from a place. "kīdu thavahu hām ae?"—*gāu m 1*.

ਥਾਵਰ [thavar] *Sk* ਥਾਵਰ *adj* stationary, immovable. "thavar jōgām kī bīdhātā."—*NP. 2 n* planet Saturn is so called, because of its slow movement. 3 Saturday. "thavar thīru kar rakhe sō."—*gāu kabir var 7*. 4 hill, mountain. 5 tree.

ਥਾਵਰੀ [thavri] *Sk* ਥਾਵਰ *adj* powerful, mighty. "prābhū mērā thīr thavri, hōr āve jāve."—*var maru 2 m 5*. 2 honourable. 3 firm, strong.

ਥਿਓ [thio] was; happened. "pachānu virlo thio."—*var gāu 2 m 5*. See ਬਿਆਉਣਾ.

ਥਿਆਉ [thiāu] *S v* be. "sāca sō thīai."—*var ram 2 m 5*.

ਬਿਆਉਣਾ [thiāuna] *v* achieve, find, get.

ਥਿਠੇ [thiɛ] happened, existed. See ਥਿਠਾਫੁ.

ਥਿਠਲੀ [thigli] *Skt* ਥਿਠਲੀ cover, lid, cover-cloth. 2 patch of cloth used to cover a split. "taga kərīkē lai thigli."—*ram m 5*.

ਥਿਠ [thit], ਥਿਠਾ [thita] *Skt* ਥਿਠ adj stable, immovable, stationary. "dhūḍh vāṇai thia thita."—*var ram 2 m 5*. "The quest has ended and the mind has become stable."

ਥਿਠਿ [thiti] *n* ਥਿਠਿਠਿ stability, poise, calmness. "thiti pai cūke bhram gavan."—*sukhmani*. 2 metathesis of tithi is thiti, with the same meaning. "thiti varu nā jogi jānē."—*japu*. See ਸਿੱਧੀ 4.

ਥਿਠੀ [thiti] date. See ਥਿਠਿ 2. "thiti var sabbh sabbadī suhae."—*bīla m 3 var 7*. 2 a specific composition in Guru Granth Sahib, which is according to the lunar phases. See ਚਾਹ ਕਹਿਤੀ and ਬਿਲਵਲ.

ਥਿਠੀ [thiti] plural of tithi. See ਕਹਿਤੀ ਦਿਠ ਥਿਠੀ ਕਹੀਤੀ ਸੀ ਬੀ.

ਥਿਠਾ [thidha] adj oily, greasy. 2 *n* ghee. 3 oil.

ਥਿਠਾਈ [thidhai] *n* oiliness, greasiness. "ahābūdhi māni puri thidhai." *sadhadhuri kari sudh mājai*.—*gau m 5*.

ਥਿਠਾ [thibga] *v* stumble; tremble. 2 slide, slip.

ਥਿਠਕ [thimək] *onom n* sound of ਥਿਠ ਥਿਠ. "thimək thimək būde jē parhī."—*GPS*. 2 leaking roof, dripping roof.

ਥਿਠ [thir] adj stable, immovable, stationary. "thir thir cit thirhā."—*asa m 5*. 2 firm, strong. 3 certain.

ਥਿਠਕਾ [thirəkpa], ਥਿਠਕਾ [thirəkna] *v* stagger, stumble, shake, slip.

ਥਿਠਿਠਿਠ [thiricit] having a steady mind, having an unwavering mind.

ਥਿਠਾ [thirta] *n* firmness, stability, steadfastness. "thirta si sāsar mahi lakh."—*NP*.

ਥਿਠਥਾਨ [thirthan] *n* fixed place; permanent

abode; self-realisation; spiritual knowledge; spiritual quietude. 2 holy congregation.

ਥਿਠਥਾਨਿ [thirthani] at a stage of self-realisation; in the final stage of spiritual quietude. "gheru deru thapi thirthani suhavi."—*bīla m 1 thiti*.

ਥਿਠਥਾਵ [thirthav] See ਥਿਠਥਾਨ.

ਥਿਠਥਾਵਰੀ [thirthavri] See ਥਾਵਰੀ. 2 having permanent abode.

ਥਿਠਾ [thira] adj stable, immovable. "nāhi thira rāhar."—*gau kabir bavan*. 2 *n* earth. See ਅਰਥਾ.<sup>2</sup>

ਥਿਠੁ [thiru] See ਥਿਠ. "thiru sātan sohagu."—*asa chāt m 5*.

ਥਿਠਕਾ [thirakna] See ਥਿਠਕਾ.

ਥੀ [thi] *v* past tense of ਥਿ; was, 2 state of being. "tin hi jesi thirha."—*oṣkar*. was being. "jo gunvāṁti thirha."—*vād m 1*. 3 part from. "mithia moh māgan thī rāhīa."—*suhī chāt m 5*. 4 adj stable, existing. "mē jug car lēge nāhi thihō."—*caritr 112*.

ਥੀਠਿ [thiu] *S* imperative form of verb ਥੀਠਾਫੁ; be, become. "thiu sātan ki reṇu."—*var maru 2 m 5*. "thiu reṇu jini prabhu dhīara."—*suhī chāt m 5*.

ਥੀਠਿ [thio] happened, became. See ਥੀਠਿ. "apio pio gatu thio bherna."—*jēt m 5*.

ਥੀਠਿਸਿ [thiosī], ਥੀਠਿਮ [thiom], ਥੀਠਿਮਿ [thiomī] happened, occurred. See ਥੀਠਿ. "hērio thiosī."—*var maru 2 m 5*. "jo pharide kujra sē koha thiomī."—*s fārid. S* ਥੀਠਿਮ.

ਥੀਠਾਫੁ [thiəu] *S v* be.

ਥੀਠਿਨਿ [thiani] *S* may be.

ਥੀਠਾ [thia] became. "sabbhu nanak supen thia."—*ari m 5*.

ਥੀਠਾਫੁ [thiau] may become. "mu thiau sej."—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਥੀਠੇ [thie] become; happen.

<sup>1</sup>Some authors interpret and pronounce this word as bzdhai which is totally incorrect.

<sup>2</sup>Sanskrit scholars regard earth as acal (immovable, stationary).

धीरि [thi-i] on becoming. "tin jaru veri nanka, jī budhe thu-i marānī."-var suhi m 1.  
 धीरी [thiāi] will happen, will become. "locā na saḥaī jo marī khaku thi-i."-suhī a m 3.  
 धीरे [thiē] became, happened. "sai thie kripai."-sri chāt m 5.  
 धीरी [thiī] will become, will happen. "jo tau bhavē sol thīsi."-sopurakhū.  
 धीरे [thiē] does become, does happen. "binu guru gīan tripai nahi thīje."-ram a m 1.  
 धीर [thiā], धीरा [thiāa] S be. See धीरु.  
 धीर [thiā] adj fixed, immovable. 2 See धीरि.  
 धीरि [thiāi] n position, pause, rest. "utsah rīti kar vāse pur thūti kar."-GPS. 2 day according to lunar phases; date. "sagli thūti pasī darīrakhi."-bher m 5. 'put aside all the dates.'  
 धीरे [thiāi] settled, sat. "grih priy thūte sād thae."-dev m 5.  
 धीरे [thiāi] S will be. 2 may be. 3 does become, does happen  
 धीरा [thiāa] adj greasy, oily. 2 with affection. "teri bhagatī kare jānu thīdha."-sor kabīr.  
 धीर [thiā] n existence. See धीरु and धीरन.  
 2 S stability, firmness. 3 installation.  
 धीर [thiā] adj stable, permanent, immovable. "tenu manū sabbhu sītalu, para sukhū thīr."-brīa m 5.  
 धीर [thiā] adj stable, immovable, everlasting.  
 धीर [thiā], धीरा [thiāa], धीर [thiā] n existence; idea of being. "thivāi lala aī gulala."-suhī chāt m 5. "sāda thīr thivte."-sri chāt m 5. "sāse pīta mat thīvīa."-sri m 4 pāhīre. "tenu manū thīve hārīa."-mūdāvnī m 5. "khua sakat nār thīve."-brīa m 5. "būd man sukh thīvan."-sar m 5. "vekhe! chīṭarī thūdo."-var maru 2 m 5.  
 धीर [thiā] v be. See धीरु. "phīr nāge nahi thīvna."-maru a m 5.  
 धूक [thuk] n a colourless viscous fluid secreted

into the mouth from glands of the tongue, which keeps the mouth wet and acts as a digestive agent when combined with food; spit, spittle, saliva. "bhāke thuk pavē nīr dārī."-var asa.  
 धूक [thuk], धूक [thuk] v spit, sputter. S see धीर act of spitting.  
 धूक [thuk] n S see धीर oblong mouth of animals like a horse or pig etc.  
 धूक [thuk], धूक [thuk] n loss, deficiency, shortage. "dhan ki thur nahi."-carrīr 269.  
 धूक [thuk] in loss, in shortage. "tīcārū mulī na thūdo."-sava m 5.  
 धू [thu] n act of spitting; sound of spitting. 2 part mark of reproach or censure or shame.  
 धूक [thuk] n pillar, column, peg, support.  
 धूक [thuk] See धूक. "thuk mukhī pāia."-guj m 4. 2 reproach, censure.  
 धूक [thuk] See धूक.  
 धूक [thuk], धूक [thuk], धूक [thuk], धूक [thuk] S see धूक n upright support, wooden beam. "ducīte ki dūr thūnī gīranū."-gāu kabīr. "bajhu thūnīa chāpra thāmīa."-asa m 5. 'Thatched-hut like body is left without any support i.e. any hope of outside support has been abandoned.' 2 peg, stack, wooden post fixed to tie the cattle. "thūnī pāi thīrī bhāi."-s kabīr. Here धूक [thuk] means devotion.  
 धूक [thuk] धूक [thuk] (thūnī khānān nyay) S see धूक नितान नय. See नय.  
 धूक [thuk] v stuff, fill forcibly to capacity so that no hollowness remains there. 2 S see धूक beat, thrash; clearly, the meaning of धूक 1 i.e. becomes evident.  
 धूक [thuk] S see धूक adj bulky, heavy, fat. "sīmārāhī thūl sukham sabbhī jātā."-maru solhe m 5.  
 धूक [thuk] n bulkiness, fatness, heaviness. "hūti thūlta tān sabbh thānā."-GPS.  
 धूक [thuk] (thūlnas) which has a big nose - pig.



वे [the] plural of व [tha]. 2 at that place. "hor the man laūda he."—*jasa*. 3 part from. "janam maraṇ duhu the rāho."—*saveye sri mukhvak m 5*. 4 *Dg* pron to you. "the bhavē rakhēhu priti."—*prabha m 1*. "kāhō or kā ne hāthi chād theso."—*ramav*. 'whom else should I speak to, leaving a resolute one like you aside.'

वे [thē] *pron* from. "ek thē kie bisthare."—*saveye sri mukhvak m 5*.

वेरी [thē] *n* fixed date; appointed day. 2 the day fixed for consuming the whole of available milk. Milk is neither curdled nor churned into curd on this day.

वेरी [theso] like you, similar to you. See वे 4.

वेर [thēh] See वेर.

वेरणी [thēhri] See वेरी. 2 small mound (on ruins of a village). See वेर. 3 a village [2 kōhs south of Muktsar. See सिंह सर्ग 4.

वेरु [thēhu] *n* mound of a ruined village; a ruined town. 2 city, town, village. The Persian root of the word is देर [deh]. "ujar thehu vasaio."—*sri m 5* *pepar*. 'Body ruined by evils is rehabilitated by good qualities.' "guri sac bādha thehu."—*var sor m 4*. "maṭu khajana thehu gharu."—*gau m 5*. 3 place, abode. "nirhalu tudh thehu."—*var jet*. 4 situation, existence. "car dihar thehu."—*BG*.

वेर [thēk] *n* sheath. "guri ki theke vici samar."—*var ram 1 m 1*. 2 purse, bag.

वेरणी [thēgri], वेरली [thēgli] See विल्ली.

वेर [thē] *n* place of stay; camping place. 2 meeting place, rendezvous.

वेर [thēta] *n* fair, gathering. "banaras kar gāga theta."—*BG*.

वेर [thēva] *n* precious stone embedded in a ring. "theva acarajāia re."—*asa m 5*. Here वेर [thēva] means self-realisation.

वे [thē] *n* place, site. "gurseva tesukh paik horthē sukh nē bhal."—*var brha m 4*. 2 *adv* at the right place; on the proper occasion. "ape the

sabh rākhion."—*asa a m 3*. 3 with, near. "pukare raje sūbh the."—*cādi 3*. 4 *suf* from.

वे [thē] *pron* to you. "thē bhavē dār lāhār pirāṇ."—*mala a m 3*. 'The person can look for you, if you so desire.' 2 *suf* from.

वेर [thēla] *n* bag, sack.

वेरी [thēli] *n* small bag. 2 purse of one thousand rupees. 3 nugget. "alākar mīli thēli hoi he tate kanik vakhar."—*dhana m 5*. 4 cash. "sācat sācat thēli kini."—*asa m 5*. 5 wealth, money. "thēli sācāhu sram karēhu thakīpārēhu gavar."—*bavān*.

वे [tho] past tense of ह; was.

वेर [thohar] *n* cactus; a thorny bush – when cut or broken, a milky fluid secrets from its stem or leaves *L. euphorbia nerrifolia*. It is generally grown for fencing around the fields. It is of many kinds, but the dāḍathohar is very popular.

वेर [thok], वेर [thokra] *n* thing, material, objects. "sābhe thok parapate."—*sri m 5*. "lābhe hābhe thokre."—*sri chāt m 4*. 2 heap, pile. 3 cash. 4 wholesale material, wholesale goods.

वेर [thothar], वेर [thothra], वेर [thotha] *adj* hollow from inside; not solid. 2 essence-less. "kān bina jese thothar tukha."—*gau m 5*. "mukh alavān thothra."—*var maru 2 m 5*. 3 devoid of, empty. "sādarēhu thotha kuṭiaru."—*var maru 2 m 5*. 4 ineffective. "thothar vajē ben."—*asa m 4*.

वेरी [thopi] *n* slap, stroke. "marat he mujh ko vāh thopi."—*krisan*.

वेर [thom] *P* तुम *n* garlic. "thom nē vas kathuri ave."—*BG*.

वेर [thorā], वेरणी [thorī], वेर [thora] *adj* little, small, meagre, hardly any.

वेरी [thori] *adj* (f) little; small, meagre, less, negligible. "kāhā nār garbasī thori bat?"—*sar kabir*. 2 *n* a subcaste like Aherian, mostly

found in Jodhpur and Bikaner region. Thoris live like primitive bauries and dhanaks. Horse flesh is prohibited for them as is beef for the Hindus. 3 *ਸ਼ਰ* *adj* higher, larger. "thori tum apen birad rakhavahu."—*dhana m 5*. 'you should observe your high standard and reputed practice.' 4 *ਥਾਈ* permanent, everlasting. "haha lap[10] re mure kachu na thori."—*foji m 5*. 5 *Dg* hunter. 6 In Dhanni Pothohari dialect merchants dealing in the sale or purchase of horses, mules and providing these animals on hire for transportation are called thoris.

ਥੋਰਾ [thorā], ਥੋਰੀ [thorī], ਥੋਰਾ [thorā], ਥੋਰੀ [thorī] *adj* a little, small, meagre, negligible. "kaca rāg kasūbh ka thorīa dīn carī."—*suhi a m 1*. "kra thorī bat gumanu?"—*sri m 5*.

ਥੋਰ [thoru] See ਥੁਰ.

ਥੀਧਾ [thādha] *adj* greasy, oily. 2 ghee. 3 oil.

ਥੀਧਾਈ [thādhrai] *n* oiliness, greasiness.

ਥੰਡ [thābh] *ਸ਼ਰ* स्तम्भ *n* column, pillar. "prabhu thābh te nīkse ke bisthar."—*basāt kabir*. 2 idea of preventing (collapse), upright support. "dusar bari thābh ke kaḥ."—*carītr 281*. 'second pill for preventing loose motions.'

ਥੰਡ ਸਾਹਿਬ [thābh sahib] a column or pillar connected with the true Master. 2 a holy place in Kartarpur, where Guru Arjan Dev pitched a log of Indian rosewood tree *ṣiṣam* or *ṣahli* for upright support to get constructed a meeting hall for congregations. See ਕਰਤਾਰਪੁਰ 2 (b). 3 a column or pillar in Goindwal, with the support of which, Guru Arjan Dev used to stand up during his childhood. See ਭੋਇੰਦਵਾਲ 4. 4 See ਜੰਬਰ. 5 a gurdwara, in memory of Guru Hargobind, in the inhabited area of Dumeli in Tehsil Phagwara of Kapurthala state. A four cornered five feet high pillar still exists here; it is called thām ji. A majestic gurdwara has been built here. Kapurthala state allotted twenty-five ghumaons of land which includes three wells

also. This holy place is situated on Hoshiarpur road at a distance of ten miles from Phagwara railway station. 6 A gurdwara in honour of Guru Nanak Dev in the heart of village Udoke in tehsil, police station and district Amritsar. The holy shrine is at a distance of four miles to the east of Kathunangal railway station. The Guru stayed here for nine days at the residence of a devotee. The name of the gurdwara Thambh Sahib is derived from the word thām (pillar) with the support of which the Guru used to sit. About 100 vighas of land has been allotted to the gurdwara. 7 See ਥੋਮਸਹਨ....

ਥੰਡ ਜੀ [thābh ji] See ਥੰਡਸਾਹਿਬ. 2 See ਥੰਡਸਾਹਿਬ 5.

ਥੰਡਣ [thābhāṇ], ਥੰਡਨ [thābhāṇ] *ਸ਼ਰ* preventing stopping. 2 *S* to support.

ਥੰਡਾ [thābha], ਥੰਮ [thām] *n* pillar, column. See ਥੰਡ. "jāl ki bhītī pavān ka thābha."—*sor ravidas*. "tapāt thām gālī lai."—*maru m 5*.

ਥੰਮਸਾਹਿਬ [thāmsahib], ਥੰਮਜੀ [thāmji] See ਥੰਡਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਥੰਮਣ ਸਿੰਘ [thāmansīgh] See ਥੰਮਨਸਿੰਘ.

ਥੰਮਣਾ [thāmṇa], ਥੰਮਣੁ [thāmṇu] See ਥੰਡਨ.

"satiguru milte dhavatu thāmṇa."—*asa chāt m 3*. "sāgu utarī thāmīo pasara."—*suhi m 5*.

ਥੰਮਨ [thāman] See ਥੰਡਨ. "jag thāman kau thām dije."—*kalī a m 4*. 2 hill, mountain, according to the Purans, which has held apart earth. "ape jāl ape thāl thāman."—*savaye m 4* ke. water, land and mountains.

ਥੰਮਨਸਿੰਘ [thāmansīgh] Bhai Thamman Singh was born in a family of Barhe (barhe) landlord in village Farwahi Telian Wali of subdivision Barnala in Patiala state. This devoted Sikh used to take his meals only after serving food to others, but one day, under the influence of excessive intoxication, he got so excited that he displayed lights on a large scale by collecting a huge amount of oil from the land owners. He proclaimed that this illumination

was a celebration of the arrival of Russia in India and that Russia would totally raze the rule of Sikh states. This act of Thamman Singh annoyed the Sikhs. They could not tolerate such derogatory remarks against those states which were declared by the Guru as his own home. Many of them complained to Maharaja Karam Singh of Patiala state, who in turn, ordered to chop off the tongue of Thamman Singh. Bhai Thamman Singh died in village Bachhoana<sup>1</sup> many years after this incident. A majestic memorial has been erected in the village and a beautiful monastery is built in the wilderness.

ਬੰਮਰੁ [thāmānu] See ਬੰਡਨ. 2 column, pillar, upright

support. "jru mādar kau thame thāmānu." —*sukhmāni*.

ਬੰਮਾ [thāma] See ਬੰਡ and ਬੰਮ.

ਬੰਮੀ [thāmi] *n* upright support, wooden log for support.

ਬੰਮੁ [thāmu] See ਬੰਡ and ਬੰਮ. 2 a wooden pole in place of a pillar of bricks. "gharu bādhahu sac dharam ka gadī thāmu ahlē." —*var gau 2 m f.*

ਬੰਮੁਣ [thāmhan] See ਬੰਡਨ.

ਬੰਮੁਣਸਿੰਘ [thāmhanṣiḡh] See ਬੰਮਨਸਿੰਘ.

ਥੁਟਿਟਿ [thutitit] *Sk* ਸਥੁਰਦੀ dropping of a goat, sheep or rat; dropping of a camel, ball of dung of animals. "jese pankat thṛtṛtṛ hākti." —*bēsāt namdev*. 'as the filth eating insect pushes forward the dropping.' See ਪਨਕਤ.

<sup>1</sup>Village Bachhoana is under police station Budhlada in district Hissar.

ੲ (dadda) twenty-third character of Punjabi script. It is dental in pronunciation. The pronunciation is clear when the tip of the tongue touches the upper teeth. 2 *Skt* *n* mountain. 3 teeth. 4 defence, protection. 5 wife, betterhalf. 6 *adj* giver, provider; it gives this sense only when used as a suffix with a word e.g. *sukhad*, *jalad* etc.

ਦਊਟੁ [daunū] *Skt* ਦਮਨ suppression, act of overpowering. "ahī nīsi jujhe durjən dāunū."—*raṭanmalā* b3no. 'fights day and night to subdue the evil forces.' See ਦਊਟ.

ਦਊਤ [daut] *Skt* ਦੌਤ *n* light, illumination. "cautha pāhīru bhāia daut bīhage ram."—*tukha chāt* m 1. 'Here cōtha pāhīr means cōthi vāstha (fourth stage of life i.e. old age), while bīhag stands for time of death.' "ram namu hārī tēk hē nīsi daut sāvare."—*asa ७m* 1. 'It illuminates night, the symbol of ignorance.' 2 sunshine, warmth. 3 day.

ਦਊਰ [daur] *n* running about, strenuous effort. "bhīt kī dāur."—*prithu*. 2 *A* دوار circle, round, period. 3 time, age, era. "ūthā dharam ko dāur."—*kalkī*. 'The era of religion has elapsed.'

ਦਊਰਨਾ [daurana] *v* run, hasten, hurry. "sune bolē dāurīo phirēt hē."—*asa ravidās*.

ਦਊਰਨਾ [daurana] *v* cause to run, make one run. "dāh dīx lē ihu mānu dāurāio."—*mālī* m 5.

ਦਊਲਤ [daulat] *A* دولت *n* reign. 2 state. 3 wealth.

ਦਊਲਤਸਾ ਜੋਈ [daulabā lodī] See ਦੌਲਤਸਾ.

ਦਊਲਤਿ [daulatī] See ਦਊਲਤ. "līgārī dāulatī vāḍīc."—*var ram* 3.

ਦਊਜਈ [daujai] دوجی a sect of Mansur and Mangeezai Pathans. "daujai aṭhrīdīē kop dhae."—*cārīr* 96.

ਦਇਅਲੀਆ [dāialia] *adj* kind, benign. 2 of the kind hearted. "sarāṇī nanak prabh purakh dāialia."—*asa* m 5.

ਦਇਆ [dāia] *Skt* दया *n* feeling of compassion at the sight of others in distress; pity, compassion. "sāṭī sātokh dāia kamavē."—*sri* m 5. "dholu dharamu dāia ka putu."—*jāpu*.

ਦਇਆ ਮਇਆ [dāia māia] compassion and joy. "kārī dāia māia, dīa sace!"—*asa chāt* m 1. See ਮਇਆ.

ਦਇਆਰ [dāiar] *Skt* दयालु *adj* kind, merciful, benign. "karan karan sāmraṭh dāiar."—*g3d* m 5. 2 See ਦਿਆਰ. 3 See ਦਯਾਰ.

ਦਇਆਰਾ [dāiara], ਦਇਆਰੂ [dāiaru] *adj* kind, merciful, benign. "nanak sahib sādā dāiara."—*bavan*. "kāhu nanak jīsu apī dāiaru."—*bher* m 5.

ਦਇਆਲ [dāial] See ਦਇਆਰ 1. "dāial, tēṭ namī tara."—*dhana* m 1. 2 bestower, provider. "sābhi jācāk prabhū tum dāial."—*basāt* m 5.

ਦਇਆਲ ਚੀਨ [dāial dīn] See ਦੀਨਦਯਾਲੂ.

ਦਇਆਲਾ [dāiala] *adj* kind hearted, merciful, compassionate. 2 bestower, provider. "sarab sukh dāiala."—*dhana* m 5.

ਦਇਆਲੂ [dāialu] *adj* merciful, kind, compassionate.

ਦਇਆਲੂ ਦੇਵ [dāialu dev] *n* merciful God, the Creator.

ਦਈ [dai] *Skt* दैव *n* maker, the Creator. "sītāl sāṭī dāial dāi."—*bīla* m 5 2 *adj* bestowed,

gave. "satiguru agya dai."—GPS.

**ਦਰੀਆ** [daia] *n* deity, the Creator. *adj* giver, bestower. 3 to God, to the Creator. "sax milia hari daia."—*brla* m 4.

**ਦਰੀਓ** [dait] See ਦੋਹੜ.

**ਦਰੀਮਾਰਾ** [daimara] *adj* cursed by God.

**ਦਰੀਵ** [daiv] See ਦੋਵ. 2 deity. "thats daivdano."—*VN*. 'created deities and demons.'

**ਦਰੇ** [dae] gave, donated, bestowed. 2 *n* mercy, compassion. "ajan agiani rakhe dhari dae."—*brla* m 5.

**ਦਸ** [das] *Skt* दस *adj* one tenth of a hundred; ten, 10. "das dier khojet me phirio."—*gau thri* m 5. 2 indicative of a set of ten objects as — "das dasi karidini bhatar."—*suhi* m 5. 'The Creator has brought all the ten senses under control.' 3 short for ਦਸ [das], devotee. "kati silek dukhara kariline apdase."—*var jet*. 'made (them) His devotees.' 4 See ਦੋਸਟ. 5 *Skt* दस *vr* bc weak, get tired. 6 *n* demon.

**ਦਸਾਉਅਲ** [dasaul] *adj* having two holes; with two wounds. "kadhe dasaul phut."—*caritr* 24. 'arrows pierced through.' The first wound of a gunshot or arrow etc is at the point where it strikes and the second one is at the point of exit.

**ਦਸ ਅਵਤਾਰ** [das avtar] *n* ten incarnations of Vishnu; ten main incarnations for the Hindus. Five incarnations of the first (true) aeon (i.e. satyug) are — macc (fish), kacch (tortoise), varah (pig), nrisigh (man & lion), vaman (dwarf); two incarnations of the second aeon (i.e. treta yug) are — Parshuram and Ramchandar. one incarnation of the third aeon (i.e. dvapar yug) is — Krishan; while two incarnations of the fourth aeon (i.e. kalpyug) are Buddh and Kalki. "das avtar raje hor varte."—*suhi* m 5.

**ਦਸਅਸਟ** [das-asat] *adj* eighteen. "carx ved das-asat purana."—*varsri* m 4. See ਪੁਰਾਣ. 2 indicative of a set of eighteen objects. "dasasat khasat

aravan sune."—*sar* m 5 *partial*. 'listened to eighteen Purans and six Shastars.

**ਦਸਅਸਟ ਖਸਟ ਸੁਚਨ ਬੁਨੇ** [das-asat khasat aravan sune]—*sar* m 5. eighteen Purans and six Shastars.

**ਦਸਅਸੁਮੇਧ** [das-asvmedh] See ਦਸਅਸੁਮੇਧ.

**ਦਸਅਠ** [das-ath] *adj* eighteen. 2 indicative of an object having eighteen quantities. "das-ath likhe hovahr pas."—*basat* m 1. 'possessing manuscripts of eighteen Purans.'

**ਦਸਅਠ ਵਰਨ** [das-ath varan] eighteen castes. "ape dasath varan uparano."—*var brha* m 4. According to the Smritis in Hindu religion, the following are the eighteen castes:

The four castes of Brahman, Khatri, Vaish, Shudar are called pure ones.

The following six castes are called derived ones viz — progeny of a Brahman from the womb of a Khatri, Vaish or Shudar woman; progeny of a Khatri from the womb of a Vaish or Shudar woman; progeny of a Vaish from the womb of a Shudar woman.

The offspring of a Shudar from the womb of a Vaish woman; Shudar from the womb of a Khatri woman; Shudar from the womb of a Brahman woman, Vaish from the womb of a Khatri woman, Vaish from the womb of a Brahman woman, Khatri from the womb of a Brahman woman.

These six from cross-relationships are called derived castes.

The offspring of an unmarried girl is called karin and atyaj.<sup>1</sup>

**ਦਸਅਠਾ** [das-atha] *adj* eighteen. 2 indicative of a set having eighteen objects. "das-atha athsatha care khar."—*dhana revidas*. 'eighteen Purans, sixty-eight pilgrimages.'

**ਦਸ ਅਰਾਰ ਮੇਂ ਅਪਰੰਪਰੇ ਚੀਨੇ** [das athar me apraparo 'ਚੀਨ [bhi], khar] etc fall under the category of atyaj

cine)-sri m I. knows the ultimate Reality in four Veds, six sections of Veds and eighteen purans.

ਦਸ ਅਵਤਾਰ [das avtar] See ਦਸ ਅਵਤਾਰ.

ਦਸਵੇਂ [dasaē] adv tenth, at the tenth place. 2 adj tenth. "ra: daseē bhaī."-s kabir.

ਦਸ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ [das satiguru] The ten apostles imparting true spiritual knowledge - Guru Nanak Dev, Guru Angad Dev, Guru Amar Das, Guru Ram Das, Guru Arjan Dev, Guru Hargobind, Guru Har Rai, Guru Harkrishan, Guru Tegbahadur and Guru Gobind Singh.

ਦਸਸੀਸ [dasesis] *Skt* दशसीस n Ravan, who was said to have ten heads.

ਦਸ ਸੰਸਕਾਰ [das sāsakar] ten rituals of the Hindus - garbhadhan, pūṣeṇ, simātonnyan, jātkarṇ, nīṣkramṇ, namkṛṇ, ānpraṣan, curakarṇ, upnayan and vivah.

ਦਸ ਸੰਨਿਆਸੀ [das sānyasi] See ਦਸ ਨਾਮ ਸੰਨਿਆਸੀ.

ਦਸਹਰਾ [dasehara], ਦਸਹਿਰਾ [dasehira] *Skt* दशहरा n tenth day of the bright fortnight of the lunar month Jeth. According to the Purans, on this day, river Ganges, the destroyer of ten sins, emerged. The following are the ten sins - going back on promise, doing violence, acting against the religious scriptures, adultery, hurting of feeling with ill-talk, telling a lie, back biting, committing theft, wishing to harm others and talking rot.

2 Vijaya Dashmi (day of victory), the tenth day of the bright fortnight of lunar month Asu. On this day Ramchandar went ahead to kill the ten-headed Ravan. "tithi vijyadāsmi paī. uṭhale śri rāghuraī."-ramcādrīka.

3 *Skt* दशदि, ten days. 4 tenth day after the death of a person; especially in the Sikh tradition, the completion of the recitation Guru Granth Sahib and the ceremony of accepting turban by the eldest surviving son on the tenth day after the death of the deceased person.

ਦਸ ਹੁਕਮ [das hukam] See ਮੁਸ਼.

ਦਸਕੰਠ [daskāṭh], ਦਸਕੰਧ [daskādh], ਦਸਕੰਧਰ [daskādhār] Ravan, having ten necks; ten-necked. "dehu srya daskādh."-ramav.

ਦਸਖਤ [daskhat] See ਦਸਖਤ. "age lkhari ke daskhat."-akal. 'Prior to it is the hand written text by Guru Gobind Singh and after it is the signature of author.'

ਦਸਗੁਣ [dasgāt] n According to Hindu tradition, rituals spread over ten days, when pīd (ball of cooked rice, barley or wheat) is offered daily to the ancestors. According to Purans, the spirit of a dead person is completed by offering these balls on ten consecutive days. The head is formed by the pīd offered on the first day; eyes, ear & nose on the second day and so on. The creating of the whole body is complete when the feet are formed by offering it on the tenth day.

ਦਸਗੁਣ [dasgūn]. "jagg dan tēp dharam sēti sām dām dhirayvāt. sahaṅsil māsar rēhī dās gūn zhi gānāt."-NP.

ਦਸ ਗੋਨਿ [das gonī] See ਸਹੀਅ.

ਦਸਗੁਣਿ [dasgūnī] See ਦਸਕੰਠ.

ਦਸਚਾਰ [dascar] adj fourteen, 14. 2 See ਚਉਦਹਿ ਵਿਦਯਾ. See ਦਸਚਾਰ ਚਾਰ.

ਦਸਚਾਰ ਹੱਟ [dascar haṭṭ] See ਦਸਚਾਰਿ ਹਟ.

ਦਸਚਾਰ ਚਾਰ [dascar car] fourteen and four. i.e. eighteen. It means eighteen types of knowledge.

ਅਭਗਾਨਿ ਵੇਦਾਰਥਵਾਰੋ ਮੀਮਾਂਸਾ ਨ੍ਯਾਯ ਵਿਸ਼ਤਰ:।

ਧਰਮਸ਼ਾਸ਼੍ਤ੍ਰ ਪੁਰਾਣਾਯ ਵਿਦਿਆਯੋਤਾਰਥਪੁਰੰਸ਼।

ਆਯੁਰਵੇਦੋ ਯਨੁਰਵੇਦੋ ਗਾਨ੍ਧਰਵਰਥੇ ਤੇ ਤ੍ਰਯ:।

ਅਰਥਸ਼ਾਸ਼੍ਤ੍ਰ ਯਨੁਰਵੇਦੁ ਵਿਦਿਆਯਾਦਰਸ਼ੀਬ ਨੂ।।

-viṣṇupurāṇ.

four veds, six sections of veds, critique, logic, religious codes, Purans, Ayurved, Dhanurved, Gandherv Ved and Arthshastar are eighteen types of knowledge described in Vishnu Pura. "dascar car prābin."-akal.

"dascar car nrdhan."—*prichat*.

સમર્થિ હટ [dascari haṭ] fourteen spheres.

"dascari haṭ tudhu sajja, vaparu karive."—*var*  
*sri m 8*.

સમર્થકર [dasātīkar] See સમર્થકર.

સમ હટ [das haṭ] See હટ 3.

સમર [dasat] *P* دست *n* loose motion, diarrhoea.  
2 hand. 3 profit, gain. 4 power, force. 5 *P* دست,  
forest, wilderness.

સમરક [dastak] *P* دست *n* act of producing sound  
by clapping. 2 act of knocking at the door.  
3 summons. 4 transit permit, transit pass. This  
transit permit was given to British traders by  
Muslim rulers during the middle of eighteenth  
century in Bengal. They were exempted from  
paying octroi on their goods by showing this  
permit. A dispute arose between the British  
and Nawab Mir Kasim on the issue of this  
dasat (transit permit).

સમરકારી [dasatkari] *P* دستکار *n* handicraft.

સમરકત [dasatkat] *P* دستخط *n* handwriting.  
2 signature, writing one's name at the end of  
a document.

સમરગીર [dasatgir] *P* دستگیر *adj* who extends a  
helping, hand. 2 *n* helper, provider. 3 a holy  
Muslim chief, named Abdul Qadir of Baghdad.  
He was born in 1078 AD in Jilan, a town of  
Persia and was known for his religious  
conduct. This holyman died on 22<sup>nd</sup> February,  
1166 in Baghdad, where a tomb exists in his  
memory. He is popularly known as dastgir.  
Holymen belonging to his sect are known as  
Kadiris. Just as the successors of Farid are  
named as Farid, so the successors of Dastgir  
are designated as dastgir. "puchia phirke  
dastgir, kaṇ fakir kis ka gharana."—*BG*. See  
[1166]

સમરગીરી [dasatgiri] See સમરગીર.

સમરદરાઝી [dasatdarazi] *P* دستدرازی *n* act of  
extending hand; assaulting, beating.

સમરપા [dasatpana], સમરપાહ [dasatpanah] *P*  
دست *n* saviour of the hand; a pair of tongs.

સમરપાજા [dasatpāja] See પાસાહ.

સમરબાસતા [dasatbasta] *P* دستبند *adj* bound  
hands; who has tied the hands.

સમરબોસી [dasatbosi] *P* دستبوسی *n* act of kissing  
one's hands. "lai dasatbosi uṭh pir."—*NP*.

સમરશ્વન [dastarxvan] *P* دسترخوان *n* sheet on  
which food is served.

સમરશ્વ [dastaravā] *P* دستراوان *n* act of  
practising, practice of firing with a gun or  
shooting an arrow, etc.

સમરત્રાગ [dasatrag] *n* iron-gloves. "phuṣṭi jirahr  
dasatrag."—*kalki*.

સમર [dasta] *P* دست *n* grip, handle. 2 group, body,  
crowd. 3 stick, rod. 4 quire of twenty-four  
papers.

સમર [dastā] *P* دست *n* guile, deceit. 2 song.  
3 narration, story, tale.

સમરના [dastana] *P* دستار *n* one of a pair of  
gloves. 2 handle of a sword with a frame for  
protecting the hands.

સમરતર [dasatar] *P* دستار *n* turban. "sabot suratr  
dastar sira."—*maru solhe m 5*. 'Having  
unshorn hair is like wearing a turban on the  
head.'

સમરતરબંદી [dastarbādi] *n* ceremony of wearing  
turban, act of wearing turban by the son or  
the heir of an elderly person, offered to him  
by his near and dear ones at the time of the  
elder's death. 2 custom of wearing turban on  
the installation of a Muslim judge. See *History  
of India* (chapter 8) by Elphinstone.

સમરતારા [dastara] See સમરતર. dastara is used for  
dastar by the Khalsa.

સમરતારેઝ [dastavez] *P* دستاویز *n* hand written  
document, certificate.

સમરુર [dastur] *P* دستور *n* custom, tradition. 2 rule,  
code. 3 minister, vazir. 4 During the Mughal  
rule, the headquarters of a district was called

dastur. There used to be many dasturs in one suba.

ਦਸਤਗੀਰ [dastāgir] See ਦਸਤਗੀਰ 1. "kas nes dastāgir."—*trīṣṭm* 1.

ਦਸਦਸਾ [dasdasā] Ten stages of the mortal frame are thus described in Guru Granth Sahib —

pāhīle piarī laga thān dudhī,  
duje māx bap ki sudhī,  
tije bhāya bhabhī beb,  
couthē piarī upāni khed,  
pājve khaṇ piāṇ ki dhatu,  
chivē kamu nē puchē jatr,  
satve sājī kia ghervasu,  
āthvē krodhu hoā tēn nasu,  
navē dhāule ubhē sah,  
dasvē dādha hoā suah.

—*var majh m* 1.

2 In poetics ten states of the beloved during separation from her lover are described as under:

"abhīlakh, sufta, gunkathan, simrati, udbeg, pralap, unmad, vyadhī, jārhta bhāye hot maraṇ pun ap."—*rasikprīya*.

3 ten stages of the human body as described by Sanskrit scholars are —

conception, birth, infancy, childhood, teenage, adolescence, youth, old age, ailment and death.

ਦਸਦਸੀ [dasadas] See ਦਸ 2.

ਦਸ ਦਿਸ [das dis], ਦਸ ਦਿਸਾ [das disa] ten directions are —

east, south-east, south, south-west, west, north-west, north, north-east, heavenward, netherward. "das dis khojēt me phirio."—*gaur thīti m* 5. See ਦਿਸ and ਦਿਸਪਲ.

ਦਸ ਦੁਆਰ [das duar] n ten doors, body's ten openings; ten openings of the body are —

two ears, two eyes, two nostrils, mouth, anus, penis and palate. "dasmi dase duar basī kine."—*gaur thīti m* 5.

ਦਸ ਦੋਟਿ ਦੁਆਦਸ ਮੈਤ [das doi duadas māt]—*gyan*. an incantation of twenty-four characters; Gayatri a sacred verse.

ਦਸਨ [dasan] n teeth. 2 cover, armour. 3 sting, bite. "dasan bihun bhuyāgā mātrā garuṇi nīvaranā."—*gāthā* 'a snake spellbound by the magical incantation chanted by the charmer cannot bite.'

ਦਸ ਨਖ ਕੀ ਕਰ [das nakh ki kar] hard labour, true labour, honest earning. "das nakh karī jo kar kamave."—*rāhit dasasfgh*.

ਦਸਨਵ [dasnav] adj nineteen 19. 2 objects, nineteen in number.

ਦਸਨਾ [dasna] of the devotees, of the disciples. "caraṇ malau harī dasna."—*gūḍ m* 4. 2 See ਦਸਨ. 3 See ਦੋਸਨ.

ਦਸ ਨਾਮ ਉਦਾਸੀ [das nam udasi] See ਉਦਾਸੀ.

ਦਸ ਨਾਮ ਸੰਨਯਾਸੀ [das nam sānyasi] ten sects of ascetics, ascetics of ten religious sects — tirath, aṣṭam, van, arnya, giri, parvat, sāgar, sarasvatī, bharti and purī. "das nam sānyasia, jogi barah pāth calae."—*BG*. See ਦਸਮਕ੍ਰਮ, ਦੋਤਦਰਾਰ.

2 Ascetics believe that they owe their origin to Shankaracharya; ten types of ascetics who have originated from his four disciples are described below:

tirath and aṣṭam from viṣṇu.

van and arnya from padampad.

giri, parvat and sāgar from troṭak.

sarasvatī, bharti and purī from prithvidhār.

ਦਸ ਨਾਰੀ [das nari] ten sense organs and organs of action. "das nari me karī duhagant."—*prabhā m* 5. meaning 'mind is not involved in the pleasures of these organs.' 2 ਦਸਨ-ਅਭਿ enemy of teeth.

ਦਸ ਨਾਰੀ ਇਕੁ ਪੁਰਖ [das nari iku purakhu]—*var maru m* 5. ten senses and the human soul.

ਦਸ ਪਰਬ [das parab] See ਦਸ ਪੁਰਬ.

ਦਸ ਪਾਰਬੰ [das patau] See ਪਾਰਬੰ.



ਦਸ ਪੁਰਖ [dās purəb] ten religious celebrations of the Hindus; ten festivals. "dās purəb sādā dāsahra."—*dhāna chāt m 1*. "dās purbī gurpurəb na para."—*BG*.

The ten religious celebrations are—eighth day of a lunar phase, fourteenth day of a lunar phase, night or day of the new moon, night or day of the full moon, first day of a month, summer solistice; winter solistice, constellation of stars having inauspicious influence, lunar eclipse, solar eclipse.

ਦਸਪੰਚ [dāspāc] ten and five—fifteen, ten sensory organs and five passions. "māram dāsā pācā ka bujhe."—*ratanmala, bāno*.

ਦਸਪ੍ਰਾਣ [dāsprāṇ] ten types of vital air are:

"pon dās suno nam pran hē āpan dou,  
janiye sēman udian hē bīan so,  
nag or kurām krikāl devdatt lākho,  
dāsvī dhanājē nam karēt bākhan so."

—*NP*.

pran (vital air) in the heart, āpan through the anus, sēman in the navel (central part), udian in the throat, bāyan in the whole body, nag through the belch, kurām for opening eyes, krikāl the source of appetite, yawning from devdatt, dhanājē to inflate the dead body.

ਦਸ ਬਾਘਿਆਣੀ [dās baghriāṇī], ਦਸ ਬਿਘਿਆਣੀ [dās bighriāṇī] ten she-wolves. "dās bighriāṇī lēi nivarī."—*ram m 5*. meaning—sensory organs and organs of action.

ਦਸ ਬੇਰਾਗਣੀ [dās beragāṇī] ten sensory organs indifferent to evil-doings. "dās beragāṇī agriakari."—*gāu m 5*.

ਦਸਮ [dāsam] *adj* tenth. 2 *n* tenth chapter of the Bhagwat. "dāsam katha bhagaut kī bhakha kari banai."—*kṛiṣan*. 'the story regarding Krishan in the Dasam Granth not only derives from the 10<sup>th</sup> chapter of Vaishnav Bhagwat but also refers to the doctrine from Devi Bhagwat and other scriptures. That is why there is praise

of Devi and mention of Radha in it. 3 *Skt* दसम् *adj* extraordinary, wonderful.

ਦਸਮ ਸਥਾਨ [dāsam sathan] *n* tenth place, tenth door (beyond nine openings). See ਦਸਮ ਦੁਆਰਾ. 2 tenth house in a horoscope.

ਦਸ ਮਹਾ ਵਿਦਯਾ [dās mahā vidyā] See ਸਾਬਤ.

ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ [dāsamgrāth] The holy scripture of Guru Gobind Singh. A brief history of the composition of this scripture is as follows—

In Sammat 1778 on the order of Mata Sundri, Bhai Mani Singh was appointed head priest of Darbar Sahib Amritsar. He discharged this duty excellently and preached the Sikh doctrine remarkably well. During his tenure as head priest, in addition to writing other religious books, he compiled the fourth manuscript of Guru Granth Sahib. In this manuscript of Guru Granth Sahib, he put the hymns of each Guru and the Bhagats separately according to the sequence of Rags. In addition to this, he tried to collect the religious discourses of the tenth Master and translations of Sanskrit scriptures, and compiled them into a single volume entitled ਦਸਵੇਂ ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹ ਕਾ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ.

The fourth manuscript of Guru Granth Sahib did not accord with the Adi Granth compiled by Guru Arjan Dev. So Bhai Mani Singh had to face the wrath of the Sikh community and his scripture was not approved. Setting an example of a true Sikh, Bhai Mani Singh attained martyrdom in Lahore in Sammat 1794. After the martyrdom of Bhai Mani Singh, Dasam Granth was sent for a thorough study at Damdama Sahib, known as the centre of knowledge (Kashi of Sikhs). It was discussed at large in the Khalsa Diwan, and one view was that retention of baṇī in different volumes, was not proper and should be bound a single volume. The other view was

to retain the scripture in different volumes was proper so that scholars, researchers and students etc could study according to their requirements. The majority were of the view that it should be in two different volumes – the first volume should contain the hymns uttered by Guru Gobind Singh himself which accord with the spiritual hymns of the other nine Gurus, while the second volume should include writings of historical importance. Many were of the view that all other writings should remain as written by Bhai Mani Singh, but Charitars and eleven anecdotes in Zaffarnama should be published separately.

Thus this debate continued for long but with no definite decision acceptable to all could emerge. Meanwhile Bhai Matab Singh, on learning the disrespect shown by Massa Rangar to Darbar Sahib Amritsar in Sammat 1797, reached Damdama Sahib from Bikaner on his way to Amritsar. The Sikhs sought his advice on the issue regarding Dasam Granth. He said that if he returned to Damdama Sahib after killing Massa Rangar, then the volume compiled by Bhai Mani Singh be accepted as such. Otherwise if he got martyrdom in Amritsar, the scripture be divided into two different volumes. After killing the wicked and unjust Massa Rangar, Bhai Matab Singh came back to Damdama Sahib raising victory slogans. The Sikhs showered honours upon Bhai Matab Singh. The scripture of Dasam Granth compiled by Bhai Mani Singh was duly approved as per the wishes of Bhai Matab Singh.

One manuscript of Dasam Granth was also compiled by Bhai Sukha Singh, priest of Patna Sahib who included ਦੱਬੇ and ਤਰੀਖੀਸਰੋਤ੍ਰ etc in it. Many more volumes of the scripture were prepared by ignorant and self-seeking authors,

which have played havoc with the text. No dedicated scholar has tried to emend them. Although there are a number of such manuscripts available, yet only two of them are recognised as genuine by the Sikhs – one compiled by Bhai Mani Singh, which is also named as of Bhai Deep Singh and the second compiled by Bhai Sukha Singh, which is popularly known as Khas Bir.

ਦਸਮਦੁਆਰਾ [dasamduara] ਦਸਮਦੁਆਰਾ [dasamduaru] *n* tenth door, brain. "dasamduara agam apara." –ram beni.

ਦਸਮਰਦਨ [dasamradanu] suppression of ten senses, act of controlling the ten sensory organs. "tasbi yadr karahu dasamradanu." –maru solhe m 5.

ਦਸ ਮਿਰਗੀ [das mirgi] ten sensory organs eroding the effect of virtuous actions. "das mirgisahje bādhr ani." –bher m 5.

ਦਸਮੀ [dasmi] *n* tenth day of the lunar phase. "dasmi dase duar basī kine." –gau thiri m 5. 2 any object at the tenth place.

ਦਸਮੁਖ [dasमुख] *n* Ravan – having ten faces. 2 trinity, three gods with 10 faces – four of Brahma, one of Vishnu, five of Shiv.

ਦਸਮੁਖਾਤਕ [dasमुखहतक] *n* Ram, who ended the life of ten-faced Ravan. 2 arrow. –sanama.

ਦਸਮੇਸ਼ [dasmes] *n* the tenth lord, tenth Master of the Sikhs – Guru Gobind Singh.

ਦਸਯਨ [dasyan] by the tenth, with the tenth "dasyan bort ris ratē." –ramav. 'Through the tenth mouth, Ravan speaks in anger.'

ਦਸਰਥ [dasrath] ruler of Ayodhya, son of Aj of Raghu dynasty and father of Ram, whose chariot could freely move unhindered in ten directions. According to Ramayan he had 353 wives, Kaushalya, Kaikeyi and Summitra were the chief ones. Kaushalya gave birth to Ram, Kaikeyi to Bharat while Laxman and Satrugan were born to Summitra. Dashrath

was sixty thousands years old when he wanted to instal Ram as the crown prince (See ਵਾਲਮੀਕਿ section 2, a 2).

Once Kaikeyi had came to the rescue of Dashrath in the battlefield. Pleased at it, Dashrath had promised to grant her two boons. Reminding him of these promises, Kaikeyi demanded the installation of Bharat as crown prince in place of Ram as also fourteen years of exile for him. The king had to accept her demand under great compulsion. However he was extremely grieved to send Ram into exile and could not survive in his absence. "ut dasrath ten ko tajiyo sri raghubir viyog." -ramav.

According to Valmiki, one night a devotee named Sindhu (Shrvan), son of a Vaish from the womb of a shudar woman, came to fetch water from the pond for his blind parents. Dashrath was sitting in ambush on the bank of the pool for a prey. He killed Shrvan with his arrow by aiming it at the sound of a pitcher being filled with water which he mistook for that of an elephant or some other wild animal. He was grief stricken at the sight of dying Shrvan, who told Dashrath about his blind parents and asked him to offer them water for drinking. The king went to them with water, told the whole incident and apologised for his crime. The blind parents cursed the king that he would die grieving for his son.<sup>1</sup>

2 grandson of the emperor Ashok, who lived around two hundred years BC.

ਦਸਰਾਜੁਡ [dasarathak], ਦਸਰਾਜਨਾਯ [dasarathenay] Ramchandar. 2 Bharat, Laxman and Shatrughan.

ਦਸਲਾਕਸ਼ਣਕ [daslakṣaṇak] Skt n that which has ten qualities - religion. See ਧਰਮਸ਼ਾਸ਼ਟਕ.

<sup>1</sup>According to Uttarkhand of Padam Puren, Dharam Dutt Brahman was born as Dashrath of Surya Dynasty

ਦਸਲਾ ਕਰਭਿਖ ਆਦੀ [dasla karbhikh adi]-sanama. Duryodhan - elder brother of Duhshalya and Karbhish.

ਦਸਵਾ [dasva], ਦਸਵਾਂ [dasvā] See ਦਸਮ 1. "mādaru dasva duaru."-sri a m 1.

ਦਸਵਾ ਅਕਾਸ [dasva akas] tenth door. "manu caria dasve akasi."-sava m 3.

ਦਸਵਾਂ ਦੁਆਰ [dasvā duar] See ਦਸਮਦੁਆਰ.

ਦਸਵੇਂ ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹ ਦਾ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ [dasvê patṣah da gr̥th] See ਦਸਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ.

ਦਸਵੰਧ [dasvādh] tenth part, one tenth share. "jo apni kachu karəhu kamaī. guru hit dihu dasvādh banai."-GPS. See ਦਸੋਂਧ.

ਦਸਾ [dasa] Skt ਦਸਾ n state, condition. 2 lamp's wick. 3 end portion of a dupatta. 4 See ਦਸਦਸਾ. ਦਸਾਉਣਾ [dasauṇa] v ask, enquire. "hau pāth dasai nit khārī."-sri m 4. "rahu dasai na julā."-var d m 1. "hau pūji nam dasaīda."-maru m 4 "pāth dasava nit khārī."-asa chēt m 4.

ਦਸਾਇ [dasai], ਦਸਾਇਣੁ [dasaiṇu] adv by asking. 2 of servants, of slaves. See ਦਸਦਸਾਇ and ਦਸਦਸਾਇਣੁ.

ਦਸਾਈ [dasai] See ਦਸਾਉਣਾ. 2 n act of asking. "hāri sajā meli piare, milī pāthū dasai."-var sor m 4.

ਦਸਾਸ਼੍ਵਮੇਧ [dasasvmedh] Skt दशाश्वमेध a pilgrim centre in Kashi, where Brahma performed ten Ashvmedh Yajnas with the help of king Divodas.

2 ten types of Ashvmedh Yajnas:

prabhu, vibhu, vyaṣṭi, vidhriti, vyavriti, urjasy, payavan, brāhamvarcas, ativyadhi and diragh.

ਦਸਾਹਰਾ [dasahra] See ਦਸਹਰਾ. 2 appears, is apparent, is seen. "sabh tera khel dasahra jū."-majh m 5.

ਦਸਾਕੀ [dasaki] See ਦਸ ਦਸਾਕੀ.

ਦਸਾਕਸ਼ਰ [dasakṣar] In prosody, eight initial combinations of matras of eight prosodic feet

and two initial syllables i.e. long & short matras, which are the basis of poetics –  
ma bha ja sa na ya re ta la ga.

**ਦਸਾਂਗੁਲ** [dasāṅgul] *Skt* दशाङ्गुल *n* musk melon; cantaloupe, having ten strips. There is a legend that a fruit fell from the sky for an ascetic. He caught it in mid air by supporting it with his two hands, and all the ten fingers left their mark on it. The musk melon, in general, has ten marked strips.

**ਦਸਾਨਨ** [daśanana] *n* Ravan with ten faces.

**ਦਸਾਨਨ ਅਰਿ** [daśanana arī] enemy of Ravan – Ram.

**ਦਸਾਂ ਨੌਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਕਮਾਈ** [dasā nahā di kamai] See ਦਸ ਨਖ ਕੀ ਕਾਰ.

**ਦਸਾਵਤਾਰ** [dasavtar] See ਦਸ ਅਵਤਾਰ.

**ਦਸਿ** [dasī] by telling, by informing. 2 imperative form of verb ਦਸਣਾ; tell, inform. "soi dasī updesā."—*suhi m 5 gūṇvāṭi*.

**ਦਸਿਹੁ** [dasihu] please tell, please guide. "me dasihu maragu."—*var maru 2 m 5*.

**ਦਸੁਹੀ** [dasuṇi] *adj* ten times. "je jug care arja hor dasuṇi hor."—*jəpu*.

**ਦਸੇ** [dase] all the ten. See ਦਸਦੁਆਰ and ਦਸਮੀ. 2 tells, informs.

**ਦਸੇਰਾ** [dasera] *n* a measure of ten seers.

**ਦਸੋਤਰ** [daśotar] *Skt* दशोत्तर *adj* ten above one hundred, one hundred and ten. 2 ten more than any number.

**ਦਸੋ ਦਿਸਾ** [daso disa] See ਦਸ ਦਿਸਾ.

**ਦਸੋ ਨਾਗ** [daso nag] this is incorrect reading of ਦਿਸਾ ਨਾਗ (दिशानाग) in caritr 217 of Dasam Granth, due to some ignorant writer. "prithi cal kino daso nag bhage." The correct reading is – "dīṣanag bhage." 'the elephants stationed in eight directions started running.'

**ਦਸੰਧ** [dasādh] *n* tenth part, one tenth share; tithe. It is customary in Sikhism to offer one tenth part of one's earnings in the name of the Creator. "das nakh karī jo kar kamave. tā kar

jo dhan ghar mahī ave. tis te gurudasādh jo del. sīgh suyās bahu jag me lei."—*prashnottar bhai nādlā*. "dasvā hīssa khaṭṭke sikkhā de mukh par."—*māgo*. Donating the tithe is also mandatory in the Bible. See Gen XIV 20, and XXVIII 22.

According to sage Prashar's writing, lay householders must part with 1/21<sup>st</sup> share of their income for the sake of the deities, but a Brahmin householder should give 1/30<sup>th</sup> part of his income.

**ਦਸੰਧੀਆ** [dasādhia] one who pays tithe 2 the child on whose behalf the tithe is offered.

The custom is like this – the parents offer prayer for begetting a child and resolve to offer one tenth of its value to the Guru if a male child is born to them. When the child, so born, starts walking, he is taken to the gurdwara, and his value is assessed by the five Sikhs; one tenth of this assessed value is donated by the parents to the gurdwara. "guru ko sut dasādhia kin."—*GPS*. 'the son received from the Guru by offering tithe'

3 During the Marhatta rule, a person who was exempted from paying one tenth of the total revenue, was called dasādhia as tithe-man. He was held responsible for the security of the tithe-free district.

**ਦਸੰਦਾਦ ਚਉਦਾਹ ਵਿਦਿਆ** [dasādar cāudah vidyā]—*gyan*. twenty-eight types of knowledge. Adding ten more to eighteen types of knowledge as described in the word dāscar car, we get a total of twenty-eight types of knowledge. See ਕਲਾ and ਚੌਦਹ ਕਲਾ.

**ਦਸੰਤਰ** [dasātr] *Skt* देशान्तर *n* foreign country, abroad, other country. "dīṣātr jas cholic."—*paras*. 'who with arms has conquered other countries.'

**ਦਸੰਦਾ** [dasāda] telling, informing. 2 appearing. 3 asking, questioning. "yar ve, te ravīa lālenu

mu dāsī dāsāda.”—*jet chāt m 5*. ‘here **दास** [yar] stands for the person who has achieved self-realisation i.e. the Guru.

**दस** [dasa] *n* news; information. 2 imperative form of verb **दसक**.

**दसु** [dast], **दसु** [dast] See **दसत**.

**दसु अबाँदन** [dast afsādan] *P* دست افشان *v* shake off hands. 2 meaning – abandon i.e. forsake.

**दसुगीर** [dastgir] See **दसतगीर**.

**दसुगीरी** [dastgiri] *P* دستگیری act of extending a helping hand, sense of giving support. “dastgiri dehi, dilavar!”—*tilāg m 5*.

**दसु** [dasyu] *Skt n* thief, robber. 2 foe. 3 fire. 4 an uncivilised tribe, that finds reference in Rig Ved. The Aryans named the uncivilised black complexioned people of India as dasyu. **दह** [dah] *Skt dḥ vr* burn, destroy, torture, light funeral pyre. 2 See **दण**. 3 *adv* having burnt. “cuna hove uja dah pethar kutte.”—*BG. 4 P*, *adj* ten. “dubidha lage dah dīsi dhavē.”—*majh e m 3*.

**दहसत** [dahsat] *A* دشت *n* terror, fear. 2 harassment, restlessness.

**दहसिर** [dahsir] *Skt दशशीर्ष n* Ravan having ten heads. “rove dahsir lāk gavar.”—*var ram 1 m 1*.

**दहक** [dahak] See **दणक**.

**दहकान** [dahkan] *A* دكان substitute for **देवकान**, villager. 2 rustic, vulgar.

**दहण** [dahan] See **दहन**. “bhrām bhrātī dahan āitai sukḥ datāu.”—*savze m 5 ka*.

**दह दिन** [dah dīsi], **दह दिनि** [dah dīsi] See **दस दिनि**. 2 *adv* in all the ten directions, that is – everywhere. “dah dīsi purīrahīa jasu suami.”—*suhī chāt m 5*. “dah dīsi puj hove harījan ki.”—*suhī chāt m 3*.

**दहन** [dahan] *Skt n* act of destroying completely, burning. “sātru dahan harīnam kahan.”—*guj m 5*. “harī simran dahan bhāe māl.”—*toḍi m 5* 2 fire. “trīna dahan bikhe jo dahna.”

—*NP*. 3 person having irate temperament 4 *P* دهان mouth, face.

**दहणु** [dahanu] See **दहन** 1. “dūt dahanu bhāia, govīd prajāia.”—*asa chāt m 5*.

**दहण** [dahar] *A* دهر *n* time, period. 2 world, universe. 3 *Skt* brother. 4 child. 5 Varun, god of ocean. 6 cock; rooster. 7 hell. 8 mice. 9 *adj* small. 10 little. 11 difficult to understand.

**दहण** [dahrah], **दहण** [dahra] *P* دهر *n* small sword. 2 dagger.

**दहरी** [dahri] *A* دهری *n* one who regards Time as the creator and destroyer of the universe. 2 atheist, non-believer in God and the next world.

**दहल** [dahal] *A* دل *n* fear, apprehension. 2 a disease, دهن heart's sinking, fright, heart sinking, heart's palpitation, apprehension, sudden startling. This is the first stage of insanity. The causes of this disease are – weakening of muscles, excessive indulgence in sex, mental overwork, anger, fear, gastric trouble, excessive use of liquor, hemp, smack, hashish, tobacco etc, liver and stomach disorders, fatigue, exhaustion and piles etc

A patient suffering from this disease must be given tonics, easily digestible food, fruits, jams, milk, butter, cream etc. Syrups of pomegranate and sandal are also useful. Every effort should be made to keep him in good humour. Medicines, which are beneficial to cure insanity, also give relief to the patient suffering from this disease. See **दुःखद**.

3 One feels stricken with fear, if he has committed some evil deeds, punishable by the ruler, the elders or the teachers etc. The best treatment of this disease of heart's sinking is to lead a virtuous life by avoiding indulgence in evildeeds.

**दहलिय** [dahaliz] *P* دهل *n* threshold, bottom part of a wooden doorframe, doorsill

ਦਹਾ [daha] *P* دها *n* period from the first to the tenth day of Muharram; first ten days of Muharram. 2 sense -teziyah (tajia). See ਤਜੀਆ.

ਦਹਾਨ [dahan] *P* دهن *n* mouth.

ਦਹਾਨਾ [dahana] *P* دانه *n* curb, curb-bit, an iron-curb put in the horse's mouth; rein, snaffle, bridle. 2 opening for the discharge of water, opening in the distributory. 3 a place, where river merges in the ocean.

ਦਹਾਨੀਦਨ [dahanidan] *P* دهن دهن *v* cause to give, arrange to give.

ਦਹਿਲੀ [dahiri] a village under Anandpur police station in tehsil Una and district Hoshiarpur, which is 18 miles north of Ropar railway station. There is a gurdwara in memory of Guru Hargobind to the east of this village. The Guru came to this village several times from Kiratpur while going for hunting. A structure is in place. The priests are followers of Kabir. There is no permanent income. 2 *adj* destroyer, 3 right.

ਦਹਿਨਾ [dahina] See ਦਹਨ. 2 See ਦਹਿਨਾ.

ਦਹਿਰੀ [dahiri] See ਦਹਰੀ.

ਦਹਿਲ [dahri] See ਦਹਲ.

ਦਹੀ [dahi] *Skt* दधि *n* milk set to curdle, which is slightly sour, curd. "pāḍit dahi viloie bhai." -sar a m / . sense - deeds according to invoking the essence of all religious practices.

ਦਹੀਆ [dahia] *n* first ten days of Muharram. 2 *adj* destroyer; destroying by burning.

ਦਹੀਂਦੀ [dahīdī] *n* earthen pitcher containing curd. "dahīdī de airage kario" -PPP.

ਦਹੀਰ [dahir] *A* دهر *n* era of cruelty, period of oppression.

ਦਹੁਮ [dahum] *P* دهم *adj* tenth.

ਦਹੇਜ [dahel] See ਦਾਜ.

ਦਹੀਂਦਿਸ [dahīdisi] See ਦਹ ਦਿਸ.

ਦਹੜੇ [dahyo] burnt. 2 *n* curd. See ਮਹੜੇ.

ਦਕ [dak] *Skt* *n* water, aqua.

ਦਕੀਕਾ [dakika] *A* دقيقة *n* sensitive matter having deeper meaning. 2 method, remedy, plan. 3 moment, instant. 4 deficiency, shortage, loss.

ਦਕੋਦਰ [dekodar] dek (water) - uder (stomach).

See ਜਲੋਦਰ.

ਦਕ [daks] *Skt* दक्ष *vr* be clever, be wise, be able, be strong. 2 *adj* clever, wise. 3 *n* one of the gods credited for creating mankind, who is described in Rig Ved too. According to Garuh Puran, Daksh emanated from the right thumb of Brahma and his wife from the left thumb. According to Bhagwat, Daksh is a human son of Brahma while his wife Prasuti is the daughter of Manu. In Vishnu Puran and Mahabharat, Daksh is described as son of Prachet - one of the gods credited for creating humanity. It is an agreed fact in all references that Daksh played a major role in the creation of humanity. He begot many daughters, of whom ten were married to Dharamraj, thirteen to Kashyap, twenty-seven to Moon and one (Sati) to Shiv. Shiv chopped off the head of Daksh and replaced it with that of a goat. See ਸਤੀ and ਗਯਾ ਧਰਮਰਾਜ. 4 cock. 5 bull - vehicle of Shiv. 6 Shiv. 7 Vishnu. 8 power, strength. 9 semen 10 *adj* right side.

ਦਕਸੁਤਾ [daksuta], ਦਕਸਨਯਾ [daksanya], ਦਕਸਾ [daksja], ਦਕਸਨਯਾ [daksatanya] *n* daughter of Daksh - Sati, wife of Shiv, wives of Kashyap and Moon. See ਦਕ.

ਦਕਸ਼ਾ [daksā] *n* cleverness, wisdom. 2 ability, understanding.

ਦਕਸ਼ਿਣ [daksin] *Skt* *adj* right. 2 clever, wise. 3 *n* south direction, the direction to your right when your face is towards the sun early in the morning. 4 Vishnu. 5 In poetry, the hero, who has equal love for all his wives. 6 stomach, abdomen.

ਦਕਸ਼ਿਣ ਨਾਯਕ [daksin nayak] See ਦਕਸ਼ਿਣ 5.

ਦਕਿਣਾ [dəkʃɪnə] See ਦਕਿਣਾ.

ਦਕਿਣਾਯਨ [dəkʃɪnəyən] *Skt* *n* period during which the sun moves from the Tropic of Cancer to the Tropic of Capricorn in the southern direction, period from 21<sup>st</sup> June to 22<sup>nd</sup> of December. See ਦਿੱਖਾਯਨ.

ਦਖਣ [dəkʰən] See ਦਕਿਣ. 2 See ਦੱਖਣ.

ਦਖਣਾਹਿਨ [dəkʰənəhɪn] See ਦਕਿਣਾਯਨ.

ਦਖਣਿ [dəkʰənɪ] in the southern direction. See ਦਿੱਖਣਿ.

ਦਖਣੀ [dəkʰɪni] *adj* southern, pertaining to the southern direction and the southern countries, as – dəkʰɪni vaḍ-hās. See ਅਲਾਹੁਣੀ *m* 1, ਸ਼ਬਦ 3.

ਦਖਣੀ ਓਂਕਾਰ [dəkʰɪni ɔ̃kar] a famous temple of Mandhata island in Nimar district of Madhya Pradesh (C.P.). dəkʰɪni ɔ̃kar was composed by Guru Nanak Dev in Ramkali Rag to impart wisdom to the priests of this temple. This composition is also based on alphabets just like bavan akhri.

ਦਖਣੀਰਾਇ [dəkʰɪnɪraɪ] He was a renowned and pious person from Baba Prithi Chand's lineage. Kapial and Batriana villages were gifted to him by the Patiala state. His residence was in Gharachon of Bhawanigarh sub division. Dakhani Rai died in Sammat 1872. His descendants still live in Charachon. Tilok Ram, an Udasi saint, was a great scholar. He set up a centre for imparting knowledge. There used to be a large number of pupils in his company.

The lineage of Dakhani Rai is as follows –

Guru Ram Das  
|  
Baba Prithi Chand  
|  
Meharban  
|  
Karan Mall  
|

Sohan Mall

|  
Niranjan Rai

|  
Dakhani Rai.

ਦਖਨੁਤਾ [dəkʰnuta] interrupted urination causing pain. See ਦਖੁਰਾ.

ਦਖਨ [dəkʰən] See ਦਕਿਣ 3. "dəkʰən des hari ka basa, pachimī alah mukama." – *prabha kabir*. The Hindus believe that the south (Sri Rangnath) is the abode of Ishwar, while the Muslims hold that Allah resides in the west (Kabba).<sup>1</sup> See ਪਰਿਮਿ.

ਦਖਮਾ [dəkʰuma] *P* ۱ *n* tomb. 2 an enclosure, where the Parsis – the worshippers of fire – keep their dead bodies to be eaten by birds, Tower of Silence, hasan. See ਹਸਟ and ਹਸਟਿ.

ਦਖਲ [dəxəl] *A* ۱ *n* possession, right. 2 entry, approach.

ਦਖਿਣ [dəkʰɪɳ] See ਦਕਿਣ.

ਦਖਿਣਾ [dəkʰɪɳə] *Skt* ਦਕਿਣਾ *n* offering made with the right hand. 2 offerings given to the holyman or family priest etc. 3 sense – donation. "ɪk dəkʰɪɳə hau te pəhɪ magau." – *prabha m* 1. 4 south.

ਦਖੀਲ [dəxɪl] *adj* holder. See ਦਖਲ.

ਦਖੁਰਾ [dəkʰura] ਦੁੱਖ-ਖੁਰਾ *n* सूत्रकृच्छ्र retention of urine, intermittent urination causing pain.

The discharge of urine is painful due to the intake of eatables having warm-dry effect, drinking of wines, taking of hot food, ignoring to answer the call of nature, remaining thirsty and hungry for a longer time, indulgence in sex by retaining urine and stool etc.

<sup>1</sup>In the Bible, Jerusalem and the temple built there are believed to have such glory. See Psalm 87 "His foundation is in the holy mountains. The Lord loveth the gates of Zion more than all the dwellings of Jacob. Glorious things are spoken of thee, O city of God."

To cure this disease one should take milk, rice and rice-pulse puddings etc instead of meat, spices, pickles, jams. The following medicinal measures are very beneficial for immediate relief from strangury.

(1) to take the ground powder of cardamom, pure rock secretion, seeds of cucumber, mineral salt, saffron with rice water.

(2) to take syrup prepared by crushing seeds of tribulus alortus, inner seed of cucumber, white cremin, cardamom.

(3) to take syrup of sandalwood and lime squash.

(4) to take one masha each of jskhar and crystalline nitre with lassi.

(5) to take with honey the boiled extract of coriander and bhakkhṛa (tribulus alatus).

(6) to take mixture of ground and filtered roots of jasmine with goat's milk by adding lumpsugar to it. If strangury is not taken care of at its initial stage, it can cause dangerous diseases like gonorrhoea, spermatorrhoea etc. "cīṇaḡ pramoh bhagīdr dakhutṛa."—*caritr* 405.

दँध [dakkh] See दँध.

दँध [dakkhaṇ] See दँध.

दँध सँध दँध [dakkhaṇ sakkhaṇ bhakkhaṇ]—*senama*. one having attachment with the southern region—Ravan; his destroyer—the arrow.

दँ [dāḡ] short for दँ. See दँगण. 2 See दँद. 3 See दँ.

दँद [dāḡa] v burn, be aflame or ablaze. 2 get burnt, blazed. 3 shine.

दँध [dāḡadh] *Skṛ* दँध *adj* burnt, got burnt. "kalmā dāḡadh hohi khin śterī."—*sarm* 5.

दँध अँध [dāḡadh akhaṇ], दँधक [dāḡadhakhaṇ] in prosody, a set of five forbidden characters: ड, ण, उ, ङ, न; some poets regard dāḡadh as a set of eight characters: ड, ङ, य, र, म, उ, ष, न. Many others are of the view that dāḡadh

consists of even more characters. The usage of these characters at the beginning of a verse is forbidden. See दँदुँद सिन्ध.

दँगण [dāḡaṇ] *P* १५, *adj* deceitful, guileful, of deceiving nature, treacherous. "dāḡaṇ jīvaṇ jan nā dīo."—*kṛṣṇ*.

दँग [dāḡa] See दँग and दँग.

दँग [dāḡa] *n* space for putting a footstep on; path, passage. "kāc nā jāvō tāke dāḡa." 2 delay, lateness. 3 traveller, passer by, wayfarer. "ramrasaṇ pīu, re dāḡaṇ"—*asa namdev* 4 See दँग. 5 one of the imaginary birds like anāl and hūma, on the wings of which ayaṭs (verses) of Koran are believed to be written. "dāḡa pācī pāṇ pāṇ līkha kuraṇ māṭī."—*GV* 10. 'The Koran and hādīs contain no reference to this bird; it is simply a tale coming from tradition.'

दँगी [dāḡī] traveller, passer by. 2 See दँगी.

दँग [dāḡo] See दँग.

दँग [dāḡa], दँगी [dāḡī] *P* १५, *n* coat, blouse. "pāhīrū nāhi dāḡaḡe nā pālā."—*asa kabir*. Here dāḡī stands for the mortal frame while पाल [pālā] stands for death.

दँग [dāḡa] *n* raised land, mound 2 See दँग.

दँग [dāḡa] *P* १५, *n* deceit, betrayal, treachery.

दँग [dāḡaṇa] v get burnt, get the cannon ignited. 2 marking a tattoo on the body with a hot metal. See दँग.

दँगी [dāḡī] having a mark. "mathe mere dāḡī."—*ram kabir*. 'I got a scar of wound on my forehead while facing the enemy's weapon.' 2 burnt, set on fire. 3 *n* act of branding a scar. 4 wages for tattooing.

दँगण [dāḡaṇa] v mark or cause a mark on the body with hot metal. In ancient times, slaves were marked on the forehead for identification. 2 marked, scarred. "hamre māṭīk dāḡ dāḡaṇa."—*gṛm* 4.

दँगण [dāḡabaz] See दँगण.



ਦੱਗੇ [dage] marked, got branded, tattooed with a circular mark, those who got branded in Dwarka. "dage dṛgāber vad karae."—BG.

ਦੱਗ [dagg] adj shining. 2 bright. See ਦਗਟਾ. 3 See ਦਗਪ.

ਦੱਗੜੇ [dagyo] got marked. 2 got burnt, burnt to ashes. "ag lage gan sal dagyo."—krisen. 'The cluster of trees was reduced to ashes.'

ਦੱਗ੍ਹ [dagh] vr reach, become less, go, defend, protect.

ਦੱਗ [dach] See ਦਗ and ਦੱਛ.

ਦੱਗਨ [dachan] See ਦੱਗਿਣ and ਦੱਗਨ.

ਦੱਗਨਾ [dachna] See ਦੱਗਿਨਾ.

ਦੱਗ [dacch] See ਦੱਗ. "dach prajapatī jīnāhī upae."—VN.

ਦੱਗਨ [dacchan] See ਦੱਗਿਣ and ਦੱਗਨ.

ਦੱਗ [dajh] See ਦੱਗਣ and ਦੱਗਿ.

ਦੱਗਣ [dajhāṇu] S n sense of getting burnt. "ikī dajhāhī ikī dābiahī."—var sor m 3.

ਦੱਗਿ [dajhī] n fire, which has the power to burn. 2 adv by burning, after getting burnt. "manukh jājhī mārōnī."—suhṛ a m 3. 3 adj inflammable, combustible.

ਦੱਗੇ [dajhe] burns, blazes. "apne rohi ape hi dajhe."—sava m 3.

ਦੱਗਿਨ [dajhōnī] burn (plural), are aflame. "dajhōnī vānhī me parē."—sāloh.

ਦੱਗਪਾ [dajpā] See ਪਹਿਲੀ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 11.

ਦੱਗ [daj] n rebuke, reprimand. "jīne duseṭ dajjā."—VN. 2 short for ਦੱਗਟ, assault, attack.

ਦੱਗ [dat] Skṛ दत्ति n donation, blessings. "kācna behu dat kara."—sar m 4 partal. 2 See ਦੱਗੁ and ਦੱਗ.

ਦੱਗਨ [datvan] See ਦੱਗਣ.

ਦੱਗਰ [dagar] See ਦੱਗਰ.

ਦੱਗਿ [daj] See ਦੱਗ.

ਦੱਗੀ [dajī] teeth.

ਦੱਗੁ [dagu] Skṛ दत्त adj donated, gave. "dara datu danu."—japu. 2 n donation. "kācna ke koṭī datu kara."—sri a m 1. 3 renunciation, act

of abandoning. "sur sat khorṣa datu kia" —maru jedev. See ਦੱਗਸਤ 4 See ਦੱਗ 5 See ਦੱਗ.

ਦੱਗ [datt] See ਦੱਗੁ 2 Dattatrey, son of sage Attri from the womb of Ansooya. "tāb harī bahur datt upjāyo."—VN. Datt is one of the twenty-four incarnations. This inquisitive saint adopted twenty-four teachers (Gurus) and gained one or the other virtue from each of them. According to the Dasam Granth, his twenty-four teachers are the following —

earth, water, air, sky, moon, fire, sun, pigeon, python, ocean, elephant, black bee, moth, woman who extracts honey from honey comb, deer, fish, Pingla — the harlot, vulture, hunter, child, virgin, arrow maker, spider and butterfly.

According to Markandeya Puran, Ansooya sought blessings and gave birth to Brahma in the guise of Som, Vishnu as Dutt and Shiv as Durvasa.

ਦੱਗਕ [dattak] n adopted son and heir.

ਦੱਗਕੁਯ [dattatrey] Dutt, son of Attri. See ਦੱਗ 2.

ਦੱਗਿ [daj] See ਦੱਗ.

ਦੱਗ [dajtha] See ਦੱਗ.

ਦੱਗ [dad] Skṛ दद्व donate, give up. 2 adj giver, bestower. 3 See ਦੱਗ. 4 See ਦੱਗ.

ਦੱਗਸਰ [dadasar] n dwelling place of paternal grandfather, paternal grandfather's paternity. "nāhi dādsar pīṭ pītama."—BGK.

ਦੱਗਨ [dadan] Skṛ n giving, bestowing.

ਦੱਗ [dada] Gurmukhi character ਦ. "dada data eku hr."—baven. 2 pronunciation of ਦ.

ਦੱਗਿ [daj] Skṛ adj giver, donor.

ਦੱਗੁ [dadu] adj giver, bestower. "bādhān kaṭ dadu nirvāṇ."—GPS.

ਦੱਗਰਸ [dādehas] father-in-law's mother, grandmother-in-law.

ਦੱਗ [dadd], ਦੱਗਰ [daddar] a skin disease. Skṛ दह्नु ṛṅgworm. This disease is caused by remaining dirty, coming into contact with

contaminated water, putting on wet clothes and due to defect in blood. In Ayurvedic system of medicine, this defect is regarded a type of leprosy. Originating from germs, the disease worsens on scratching. Mild irritation is felt on the body part affected by ringworm. Excessive rubbing may cause scratches on the skin; water oozes out and burning sensation is felt.

To cure this disease, first wash the affected body part with sulphur-soap and then apply the following medicine on it:

Sieve through a cloth crushed mixture of catechu, gall nut of oak (berry of cypress), sulphur and aconite root and then grind this mixture in a stone mortar by sprinkling water on it till it turns into a fine paste. Make small balls of this paste, dry them in shade. Rub a ball in water and apply the paste so formed on the ringworm. The affected part should not be covered with cloth till the applied paste gets dry.

Apply the paste prepared in lemon-juice by crushing six mashas of powder of water caltrop and one masha of opium.

Blood purifying drugs like ophelia chirretta are very beneficial in the treatment of this disease. A patient suffering from ringworm should avoid taking spicy food.

दधु [dādu] *Sk* दहू *n* ringworm. See दध. 2 tortoise.

दध [dadh] See दध. 2 See दधि. 3 short for दधु (दध). "dhar rup gau dādhaīdhu gāi."—*rudr*. 'went towards the ocean of milk.' 4 *Dg* ocean,

दधिसुत [dādhisut] ocean of milk. See दध 3. 2 ocean of curd. See सधत सधत.

दधिसुता [dādhisutā] *Dg n* daughter of ocean — Luxmi, goddess of wealth.

दधा [dādha] burnt to ashes, aflame. See दध.

"dādha hōa suah."—*var mañj m 1*.

दधि [dadhī] *Sk* *n* curd, curdled milk. "dādhi kṛ bhōle birōle nir."—*gau kabir*. 2 cloth. 3 short for दधिय, ocean. "jese dādhi maddh cāhū or le bhōth cāle."—*BGK*.

दधिसार [dādhisar] *n* butter.

दधिसुत [dādhisut] *n* son of curd, butter. 2 son of ocean, moon. 3 pearl. 4 nectar.—*sanama*.

दधिसुत सर [dādhisut sar] *n* son of ocean — अमृत, pond—सर (Amrit + sar).—*GV 6*. This name of Amritsar is written in the form of a puzzle.

दधिसुता [dādhisutā] *n* daughter of ocean—Luxmi (goddess of wealth). 2 sea shell.

दधिधीर [dādhihīr] *Sk* धीरोदधि *n* ocean of milk.

दधिज [dādhi], दधितटिआ [dādhiṭā], दधिसात [dādhiṣat] *n* butter. 2 moon created from the ocean, moon born from the ocean. 3 pearl. "jhalār dādhiṣae."—*GV 6*. 'fringe of pearls.' 4 See दधिसुत.

दधिरिपु धन्नि [dādhiripu dhanni] An ignorant scribe has wrongly noted down this version in place of the original text dāvipripudhanni in 596 section of Shastarnammala, which means — dāvip (elephant), its enemy ser (lion), army producing roaring sound like the lion. 2 gun.

दधीच [dādhiç], दधीचि [dādhiçi], दध्याच [dādhyāç] *Sk* दध्यञ्च Both the words दध्याच or दधीचि are correct. a Vedic sage, son of Atharav born from the womb of Shanti. There is a legend that Indar taught him the art of making wine on the condition that if he revealed it further to anybody, he would be beheaded. Ashvini Kumars persuaded Dadhichi to reveal the art of wine-making. To save him from the wrath of Indar, they attached the head of a horse in place of Dadhichi's own head. When Indar chopped off this head of the horse, Ashvini Kumars reinstalled the original head on Dadhichi's body.

According to Rig Ved, Indar cut the bodies

of 810 Vritr demons with the help of Dadhichi's bones. There is a reference in Mahabharat and Purans that Dadhichi got a boon from Yam (god of death) that his (Dadhichi's) bones would be mightier than the knobbed club of Indar and the dynasty of Vritr could be destroyed with these bones only.

दनु [danu] daughter of Daksh and wife of Kashyap, who gave birth to the demons.

दनुज [danuj] progeny of Danu; demons.

दनुजेश [danujesh] lord of the demons, king of demons, Hiranyakashipu, Ravan etc.

दनुपति [danupati] Kashyap. See दनु.

दनुवंश [danubansha] dynasty of the demons, lineage of the demons.

दण्ड [danat] *Skt* दुनोति causes pain (*vr* दृ means to give pain, to cause one to suffer). "na danoti jasmānen janam jaradhī maraṇ bhārā."—*gūjādev*. 'meditating upon glory, fear of rebirth, old age, mental disorder, death does not cause any pain.' 2 See दण्ड.

दण्ड [dapat] *n* growl, threat. 2 sprint, attack, invasion. "dapat pethyo camu mahā."—*saloh*.

दण्ड [daf] *A* داف *n* tambourine. "baje daph naphirā."—*saloh*.

दण्डतन [daf-tan] *A* دف *adv* suddenly, all of a sudden.

दण्डतर [daftar] *P* دفتر *n* office; place where documentation of files is done. 2 files wrapped or tied in a piece of cloth.

दण्डति [daphteri] in the office, within the office. "jake daphteri puche na lekha."—*gau a m 5*.

दण्डतु [daphteru] See दण्डतर 2. "daphteru dai jab kadh he."—*s kabir*.

दण्डन [dafen] *A* دفن *n* act of pitching in the soil. 2 act of burying the dead body. Although the tradition of burying the dead body prevails in many religious communities, it is an essential part of the Islamic tradition.<sup>1</sup> According to

Hindu tradition, only the ascetics and infants (whose teeth are not yet grown) are buried. From the Bible, it becomes clear that the practice of burying the corpses was in common much before the arrival of Islam.

दण्डन [daphnana] *v* bury, pitch. "pun hute murid ju aradh le nika tahā daphnā dīya."—*NP*. 'The disciples buried half the sheet of the Guru's garment.'

दण्ड [dapha] *A* داف *n* times. "anik dapha samjhavan kino."—*GPS*. 2 section, class, line. "rakh lai sabh gop dapha."—*krisan*. 3 section of law; manual or agreement. 4 *A* داف, dispelling, driving away. "danav kar dapha."—*saloh*.

दण्डन [dafinah] *A* دفن *adj* buried under the ground. 2 *n* wealth hidden under the ground, treasure trove.

दण्डक [dabakna] *v* crouch in fear. 2 threaten, frighten.

दण्डक [dabka] *n* threat, authority, awe. "drilli me dabka bahu paryo."—*GPS*. 2 shelf or arch just above the roof to store domestic goods. *Skt* दण्डक.

दण्डक [dabgar] *n* maker of large leather container (by compressing and burning leather till the paste is formed).

दण्डक [dabat] *n* threat, awe. 2 sense of yielding under terror. "danav rō dabate hē."—*cādi 1*.

दण्डक [dabate] should threaten. 2 should donate. "ap khahdi khari dabate."—*var ram 3*. 'took offerings and distributed to others.'

दण्डक [dabna] *v* bury. See दण्डक. "anta dhanu dharī dabra."—*suhi chat m 4*.

दण्डक [dabdaba] *A* دابة *n* awe, grandeur, authority.

दण्डक [daballna] *v* cause one to run under threat; threaten and push away.

दण्डक शम्भु [dabru ghushu] *xa* *n* one who hides in one's house; coward. 2 lax in following the

<sup>1</sup>See दण्ड about the ritual of burying.

dictums of Sikhism, fearing opposition from the public and self-opinionated persons.

**ਦਬਾਉ** [dabau] *n* warning, threat. 2 pressure, tension. 3 authority.

**ਦਬਾਉਣਾ** [dabauna] *v* bury. 2 threaten, frighten. 3 seize, occupy.

**ਦਬਾਊ** [dabau] *adj* heavy. 2 whose front is heavier than the rear.

**ਦਬਾਕਤ** [dabakat], **ਦਬਾਕਤ** [dabakat] *A* دباكت *n* pressure. 2 awe.

**ਦਬਿਸਤਾਨ** [dabistan] *P* دبستان *n* place of learning, school, educational institution.

**ਦਬਿਸਤਾਨੇ ਮਾਜ਼ਹਬ** [dabistane majahab] دبستان مذهب *n* school of religious teachings; scripture containing doctrines of various religions. Sheikh Mohammad Muhsin, alias Fani, a resident of Persia, disciple of Sheikh Mahibulla. It is estimated that he was born around 1615. He spent major span of his life in Kashmir. He wrote the book 'dabistane majahab' in about 1645. He was in correspondance with Guru Hargobind and held many meetings with the true Master. Many of his writings about Sikhism are worth reading. He died in 1670.

**ਦਬੀਰ** [dabir] *A* دبر *n* writer, author, scribe.

**ਦਬੂ** [dabu] *Sk* دبو *n* "ghabu dabu jab jarie bichurei prem bihal."—*caubole m 5*. domestic articles.

**ਦਬੀਨ** [dabel] *adj* under pressure. 2 overloaded. 3 buried under debt.

**ਦਬੀਨ** [dabōṅg] *adj* having dominating appearance, domineering, awesome, dauntless.

**ਦਬ** [dabh], **ਦਬੂ** [dabhu] *Sk* دبو *vr* deceive, cheat, ruin. See **ਦੰਭ**. 2 *Sk* **ਦਬੀ** *n* type of spear grass. "thiu pavahi dabhu."—*s farid*. See **ਦੁਸ਼**.

**ਦੰਭ** [dabbh] See **ਦਬੂ** 2.

**ਦਮ** [dam] *Sk* दम *vr* suppress; calm one down; win. 2 *n* sense of controlling one's senses.

<sup>1</sup>Several writers consider Mir Zulafkar Ali alias Mubid Shah as the author of this book.

3 home, dwelling place. 4 brother of Danyanti, wife of king Nall. 5 son of Marut – a king belonging to the solar dynasty. 6 *P* दम *n* breath. "ham admi hā rkdami."—*dhana m 1*. 7 *P* دما *n* cash, currency. "binu dam ke sauda nahī hat."—*gau a m 1*. See **ਦਿਹਾਮ** and **ਦਿਹਮ**. 8 one fourth of a pice. "aram karte dam adh kau."—*bxla m 5*. 9 *P* دما *n* control of breathing and respiratory system, breathing exercise and regulating respiration, check on breathing. "jab sabh dam kerke ik var. pahūcē jahī khudai darbar."—*GPS*.

**ਦਮਕ** [damak] *n* light, brightness. 2 cash, currency, wealth. "damak de dokh dukh apjās le asadhu."—*BGK*. 3 *Sk* *adj* that which suppresses or subdues the senses.

**ਦਮਕਾਣਾ** [damakna] *v* shine, illuminate.

**ਦਮਾਕੀਯਾਹੂ** [damakīyahu] with wealth, by spending money, with money. "is prem ki damakīyahu holi sat."—*caubole m 5*. 'Could love for Him be purchased.'

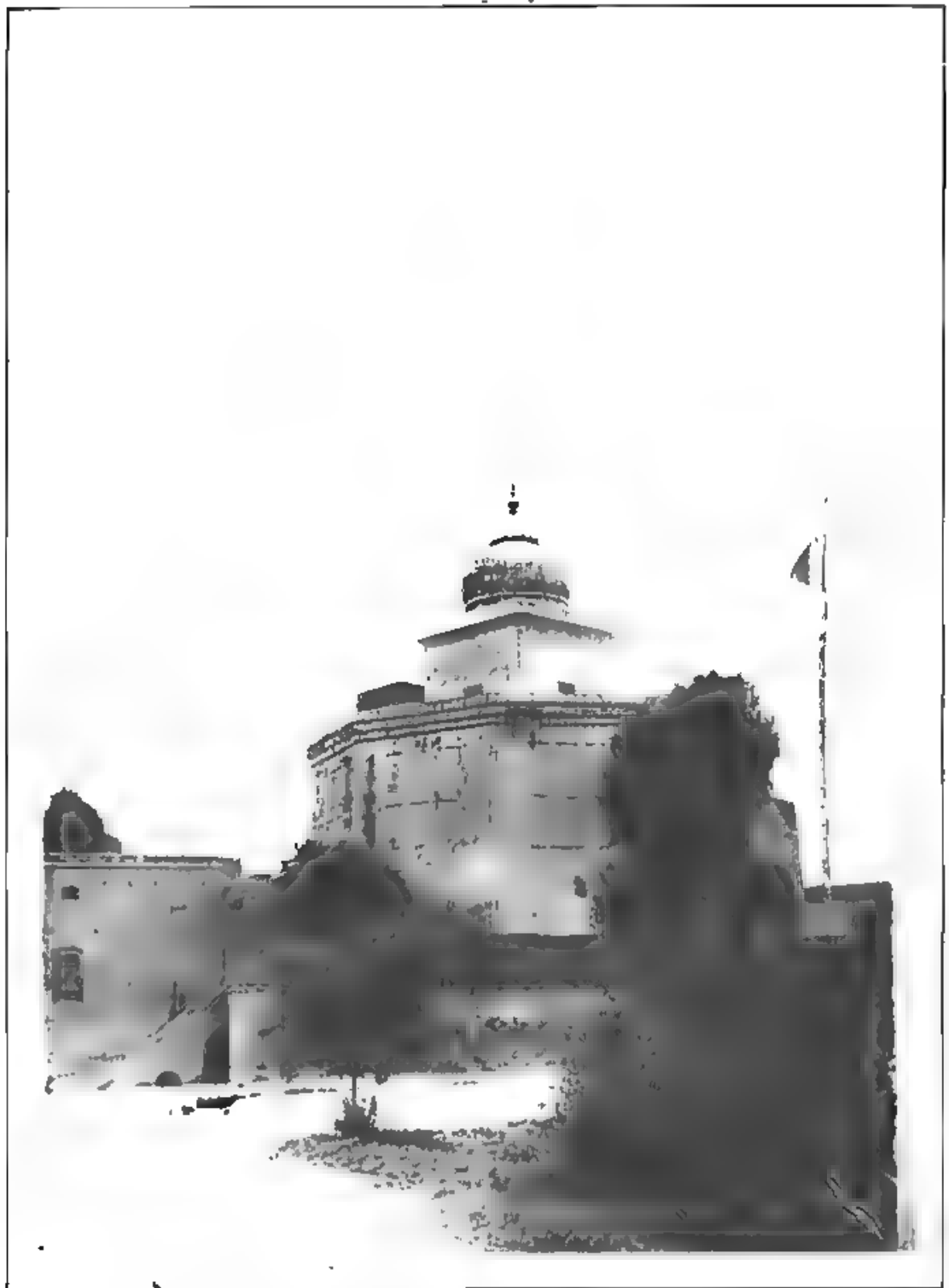
**ਦਮਾਘੋਸ਼** [damghoṣh] See **ਸਿਸੁਪਲ**.

**ਦਮਜੋਰਾ** [damjora] *Dg* *n* one who accumulates wealth; miser, niggard.

**ਦਮਦਮਾ** [damdama] *P* دما دما *n* large kettledrum, wardrum. 2 fort's minaret. 3 See **ਦਮਦਮਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ**.

**ਦਮਦਮਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ** [damdama sahib] a raised platform for the Guru to sit for sometime. Famous holy places bearing this name are given below:

(1) a famous place in memory of Guru Gobind Singh near village Sabo Kī Talwandi under police station Rama, tehsil Bathinda, subdivision Barnala of Patiala state, which is also known as Kashi (educational centre) of the Sikhs. The tenth Guru stayed here for nine and a half months, due to the unbounded devotion of Bhai Dalla. Mata Sundri and Mata Sahib Kaur came here with Bhai Mani Singh right from Delhi to have the Guru's glimpse



**DAMDAMA SAHIB - SABOO KI TALWANDI**



or darshan. Relying on his spiritual insight, the Guru recited the full text of Guru Granth Sahib and got it scribed as a new scripture at this holy place.<sup>1</sup> Here eminent rulers of Phul dynasty, Tilok Singh and Ram Singh, were duly baptised by him. The Guru blessed this wilderness to grow and become luxuriant and verdant to be irrigated by canals. Baba Deep Singh Shaheed was assigned the duty of the head priest of this holy shrine, which passed on to his successors. Now the chief priest is Shahzadpur<sup>2</sup> of Baba Deep Singh's lineage.

A huge religious congregation is held on the 1<sup>st</sup> day of Baisakh every year. Late Sant Attar Singh contributed a lot to the service of this holy place. Damdama Sahib is a centre for Sikh writers and scholars. A monthly donation of Rs. 100 is offered by the Maharaja of Nabha state for the community kitchen. This gurdwara is situated at a distance of seven miles to the south-west of Maiser Khana railway station. It is five miles away from Rama station of B.B. & C.I. Railways.

Following are the relics bestowed by the Guru to Dali Singh of this village (Talwandi Sabo). Preserved by his successor, Shamsheer Singh, they are as follows –

One sword, two turbans, two robes, two trousers, a falcon's string.

These relics are displayed every month on the tenth day of the bright phase of the moon. Following are other holy places here:

(a) Jandsar – a shrine of the tenth Master, half a mile to the north of this village. The

<sup>1</sup>See ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬ.

<sup>2</sup>Deep Singh ... was installed as first Mahant of a newly established gurdwara, known as Damdama Sahib. (Chiefs and Families of Note p. 57, vol. I)

Guru disbursed salary to the employees here. The wild tree of Jand (*L. Prosopis specigera*) with which his horse was tied, still exists at this place.

(b) Tibbi Sahib – a holy place in memory of Guru Gobind Singh, half a mile to the north of this village where Hola Mohalla was organised by the Guru. The pond nearby this shrine is named as Mahalsar.

(c) Manji Sahib – Guru Tegbahadur stayed at this place for nine days. An elegant gurdwara with a golden dome stands near the main shrine.

(d) Manji Sahib 2 – a place in memory of Guru Tegbahadur to the south of Gurusar pond. The Guru gathered soil in his shawl at the time this holy tank was being dug.

(e) Likkhansar – this holy place to the east of the main shrine is in memory of Guru Gobind Singh who, while sharpening the reed pens, used to foretell that this place would be a centre for imparting knowledge, viz –

ih he pragat hamari kasi.

parh-hē ihā dhor matirasi.

lekhak guni kavīd grani.

bhuddhirsīdhu hvehē it ani

tin ke karen kalam gadh, dei pragat ham dar,  
sikkh sakha it parhēge hamare kai hajar.

–GV 10.

(2) A holy place associated with Guru Amar Das is situated about half a mile to the north west of village Kanvan and two kols away from Khadoor to the south west direction of this village, the point upto which Guru Amar Das used to go backwards to bring water from river Beas for Guru Angad Dev to bathe.

(3) a platform raised in memory of the sixth Guru, situated one furlong to the west of Vadali, where he rested after killing a wild pig.

(4) a holy place related to the sixth Guru in

Hargobindpur, where he used to hold congregations.

(5) a sacred place relating to Guru Hargobind in a garden near Una.

(6) a congregation place in Kiratpur Sahib from where Guru Har Rai used to address gatherings.

(7) a raised resting platform for Guru Tegbahadur near Dhoobari town in Assam on the bank of river Brahmaputra. See ਦੂਬਰੀ and ਦੰਗਮਾਟੀ.

(8) a place near Amritsar commercial market where Guru Tegbahadur stayed for a while on his way to Valla.

(9) a place in Anandpur Sahib where Guru Gobind Singh used to sit.

(10) a sacred place in memory of the tenth Guru in Delhi. See ਦਿੱਲੀ 6.

(11) See ਰਕਾ 4

ਦਮਨ [daman] *Sk* *n* act of suppressing. 2 penalty imposed to crush someone. 3 act of controlling the senses.

ਦਮਨਕ [damnak] *Sk* *adj* suppressor, oppressor.

ਦਮ ਮਨ [dam man] *P* دَمْ مَن do not utter a word, keep quiet.

ਦਮਯੰਤੀ [damyānti] daughter of Bhim, ruler of Vidarb and wife of Nall, king of Nishadh. During her time, she was a woman of exquisite beauty and piety. When the king lost everything in gambling and for long went incognito, she remained loyal to her husband and suffered a lot in separation. At last they were reunited, and led a happy and comfortable life. This legend is described in detail in Van-Parav of Mahabharat. An abridged version is also inscribed in 157<sup>th</sup> Charitar of Dasam Granth.

ਦਮਰ [damra] suppression, act of controlling the senses. "athon pursa damra."—*dhana namdev*. 2 rupee. See ਦਮ.

ਦਮਰੀ [damri] See ਦਮਰੀ.

ਦਮਵੰਤੀ [damvānti] This word has been used for ਦਮਯੰਤੀ. See ਦਮਯੰਤੀ. "damvānti pun t f h baryo."—*caritr* 157.

ਦਮਰਾ [damra] *n* wealth, money, cash, coin. "damra pale na pave, na ko deve dhir."—*sri* 5.

ਦਮਰੀ [damri] *n* one fourth of a paisa.

ਦਮ [dama] *P* دَم *n* blow pipe, pipe to blaze fire. 2 an ailment of lungs, respiratory disorder. Asthma *A* ضيق النفس When vital air, due to phlegm, gets obstructed within the food pipe, the respiratory system is held up, breathing becomes difficult and gets very painful. A whistling sound is produced in the lung pipes. The main signs of this disease are restlessness, heaviness of head, flatulency, painful coughing, occasional vomiting. Asthma is more painful from after noon till mid night. There are five types of asthma according to Ayurvedic system of medicine. viz—

maha svas, uradh svas, chinn svas, tamak svas and kṣudr svas.

Its causes are dry, heavy and constipating food and eatables which increase phlegm, stale meals, chilled water, smoke and dust, excessive drinking, obsessive sexual indulgence, fasting, remaining thirsty for long times, retaining urine and stool etc.

This is also a hereditary disease.

The common treatment of asthma is to eat and lick the following items—

- (i) black pepper with jaggery.
- (ii) extract of ginger mixed with honey.
- (iii) decoction of bamboo in honey.
- (iv) decoction of Bill tree leaves in honey.
- (v) oxide of stag horns in dried grapes; and:
- (vi) Put thorn like growth of barley ears in a small earthen pot, moisten it with milk of akk (a wild plant of sandy region—*calotropis procera*).



Cover the pot and place it over hot dung cakes. Take it out, let it cool, then grind the barley growth. Now give upto two rattis of this powder with honey or raisin to the patient.

(vii) Take six mashas of viola odorata, six mashas of rhododendron i.e. gauzuban, two pieces of figs, seven jujube fruits, eleven ripe cordia myxa. Soak all these medicines in water for the whole night and boil it in the morning, put some sugar in it and give it to the patient.

(viii) Inhale smoke of yellow leaves or roots of datura, which is very beneficial for an asthma patient.

An asthma patient should not take water for at least two gharis (45 minutes) after taking meals and should drink in small water quantity. He must take simple but clean diet and avoid taking acerbic, oily and viscuous food.

ੳਮ [dāmā] *P* دَام, *adj* easily provoked. 2 wrathful, enraged. 3 See ੳਮਨ.

ੳਮਦ [dāmād] See ੳਮਦ.

ੳਮਨ [dāman] *P* دَامَن, *n* time, period. 2 *adj* shouting in joy or in anger.

ੳਮਮ [dāmām] See ੳਮਮ. 2 See ੳਮਮ. "dholan bajat dāket dāmām."—GPS.

ੳਮਮਾ [dāmama] *P* دَامَمَا, *n* large kettledrum, wardrum. "gagan dāmama bajro."—maru kabir. 'Sense – the Guru's word struck a cord in the mind.'

ੳਮਮਲਾ [dāmālā], ੳਮਲਾ [dāmala] See ੳਮਮਲਾ.

ੳਮਵਤਿ [dāmavati] See ੳਮਵਤੀ. "jenu nāl mīlī dāmavati ai."—carrir 298.

ੳਮਿ [dāmī] with each breath. "dāmī dāmī sādā samālda."—m 3 var bīha. 'recites Thy name with each breath.'

ੳਮਿਅੰਤੀ [dāmīāntī] See ੳਮਿਅੰਤੀ.

ੳਮੀ [dāmī] *adj* living being. "ham admi hā rīk dāmī."—dhana m 1. 2 *Skt* दमिन् who controls his senses.

ੳਮੀਦਨ [dāmīdan] *P* دَامِيدَن, *v* flare up with anger. 2 sprout, germinate. 3 rise. 4 blow.

ੳਮੁ [dāmu] breath. See ੳਮ 6. "iku dāmu saca visre."—m 3 var bīha.

ੳਮੈ ਤੈ [dāmc tē] with money, by purchasing. "phakardes krīū mīk dāmc tē?"—BG. 'How can one purchase the company of holy persons?'

ੳਮੋਦਰ [dāmodar] See ੳਮੋਦਰ. "sūt krīpal dāial dāmodar."—dhana m 5.

ੳਮੋਦਰਿ [dāmodarī], ੳਮੋਦਰੀ [dāmodrī], ੳਮੋਦਰੀਮਭਾ [dāmodrī māta] See ੳਮੋਦਰੀ ਮਭਾ. "rup dāmodarī kojimī sūdār, tyō harīgobīd rup vīsala."—GPS. "pīkh dāmodrī hve bālīhari. palat putr prīrī urdhari."—GPS.

ੳਮੌਕ [dāmōk] See ੳਮੌਕ 2 sound of kettledrum; thud. "dāmāmō dāmōke."—mācch.

ੳਧ [dāy] *vr* distribute, divide, accept, have mercy. See ੳਧਾ.

ੳਧਧਨਿ [dāydhani] Some scribe has written dāydhani in place of dvīpani in section 441 of Shastarnammala. Here dvīp means elephants and anī stands for army, meaning army of elephants.

ੳਧਾ [dāya] *Skt* दय *vr* have mercy, donate, nurture. 2 *n* pity, mercy. "dāya dhari hārī nath."—todi m 5. 3 God; the Creator; the Bestower. "dāya kī sēhū."—carrir 2.

ੳਧਸਾਗਰ [dāyasagar] ocean of mercy, sea of compassion.

ੳਧਸਿੰਘ [dāyasīgh] a Khatri, Daya Ram Softi of Lahore, who offered himself to Guru Gobind Singh, for being beheaded during the congregation held on Vaisakh 1<sup>st</sup> of Sammat 1756 at Keshgarh (Anandpur). He was the first to be duly baptised and was renamed Daya Singh. The Guru installed him as the leader of five beloved Sikhs. See ਪੰਜ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦੇ.

He was assigned the duty of handing over Zaffarnama to Aurangzeb. A Rahitnama

written by him is also available. See ਗੁਰਮਤਸੁਧਾਕਰ ਭਲਾ 11.

**ਦਯਾਕੋਰ** [dayakor] wife of Baba Hari Das of Lahore, who gave birth to Guru Ram Das. 2 mother of Guru Angad Dev. See ਅੰਗਦ ਕੁਰੂ. 3 wife of Sardar Sahib Singh Bhangi – chief of Gujarat. She got remarried to Maharaja Ranjit Singh in 1811 AD. After the death of her husband, she gave birth to princes Kashmira Singh and Peshora Singh. Kashmira Singh was killed alongwith Baba Bir Singh Naurangabadi by the Sikh army in 1843, while Peshora Singh died in 1844 in Attrak fighting along with Fateh Khan Tiwana and Sardar Charhat Singh Attari. Daya Kaur expired in 1843.

**ਦਯਾਦੰਦ** [dayadand] follower of Guru Hargobind. He was a great warrior, who showed remarkable valour in the battle of Amritsar.

**ਦਯਾ ਧਰਮਚਰ ਰਾਇ** [daya dharmachar ray] In a puzzle in Gurvilas Bhai Sukha Singh has attributed this name to Bhai Daya Singh.

**ਦਯਾਨਤ** [dayanat] *أمانة* *n* honesty, truthfulness, righteousness.

**ਦਯਾਨਤਦਾਰ** [dayanatdar] *P adj* honest, righteous, truthful.

**ਦਯਾਨਤਦਾਰੀ** [dayanatdari] See ਦਯਾਨਤ.

**ਦਯਾਨਿਧਨ** [dayanidhan], **ਦਯਾਨਿਧਿ** [dayanidhi] *adj* treasure of mercy, extremely merciful.

**ਦਯਾਨੰਦ** [dayanand] See ਆਚਰਜਸਮਾਜ.

**ਦਯਾਮਯ** [dayamay] *adj* merciful; who is overwhelmingly merciful. 2 *n* the Creator.

**ਦਯਾਰ** [dayar] *adj* merciful, compassionate. "harī guru dayarā."—*sahas m* 5. 2 *n* cedar (tree). 3 *A* *دار* house. 4 homeland, country, foreign land.

**ਦਯਾਰਾਮ** [dayaram] a valiant follower of the tenth Master, son of Jati Malak, who fought gallantly against enemies in the battle of Bhangani. Thus is he described in chapter eight

of Vichitar Natak:

"kupyō devtesā dayaram juddhā, kryō droṅki jyō mahā juddh suddhā."

**ਦਯਾਲ** [dayal] chief of Bijharwal, a hill state, who is referred to in the battle of Nadon, Thus go the lines in Vichitar Natak:

"tāhā ek bajyo māha bir dayalā, rakhi laj jne sabhe brjharvalā."

2 a devotee and pious Sikh of Peshawar, known as Baba Dyal. While staying in Rawalpindi he preached the Sikh doctrine with great success. The followers of his sect are called Nirankaris. See ਨਿਰੰਕਾਰੀਏ.

3 See ਦਯਾਲੂ.

**ਦਯਾਲਸਿੰਘ** [dayalsingh] son of Bhai Dharam Singh and grand son of Bhai Roop Chand. He founded village Dyalpura in Nabha state. Bhai Sahib of Baghrian is his descendant. See ਦਯਾਲਪੁਰਾ and ਰੂਪ ਚੰਦ ਭਾਈ. 2 a Sidhu Jatt of Sur Singh, who turned a great warrior after getting baptized by Guru Gobind Singh. After joining the Khalsa army, he fought bravely against the tyrants in the battles of Anandpur. 3 See ਜਰਨਥਨ.

**ਦਯਾਲਦਾਸ** [dayaldas] He was son of Gore and grandson of Bhai Bhagtoo, who lived in village Bhuchho. He remained in attendance of the tenth Master during the latter's stay at Damdama Sahib. The Guru told him to get baptised, which he gladly accepted to do.

**ਦਯਾਲਪੁਰਾ** [dayalpura] a village in subdivision Phul in Nabha state, founded by honourable Baba Dyal Singh, a descendant of Bhai Roop Chand. At the time of the Guru's visit to this place, the land on which Dyalpura village was later founded, belonged to village Kangarh. This land has remained in the possession of Rayjodh and his descendants, who served both the sixth and the tenth Gurus with utmost devotion. There are two historical gurdwaras

here – one is situated at the place where Guru Gobind Singh dictated Zaffarnama to be delivered to Aurangzeb. This holy place is elegantly built through the efforts of Sant Mani Singh who has named it as Zaffarnama Sahib. Land measuring about 70 ghumaons, free from any revenue cess, has been allotted to this gurdwara by the Nabha state.

The second gurdwara is in memory of Guru Hargobind. While staying at Kangarh the Guru pleased with the dedication and devotion of Rayjodh visited this place. The Jand tree to which the Guru's horse was tied still exists here. This shrine is sixteen miles to the north of Rampura Phul railway station. 2 a village in tehsil Balabgarh, district Gurgaon. Guru Hargobind visited this place while returning from Gwalior. 3 See ਦਯਾਲਪੁਰਾ ਸੋਦੀਆਂ.

ਦਯਾਲਪੁਰਾ ਸੋਦੀਆਂ [dayalpura sodhā] a village near Chhat Banur under police station Lalru in tehsil Rajpura of Patiala state. This village was gifted to Sodhis of Kiratpur by the Patiala state in Sammat 1858.

These Sodhis are descendants of Bibi Roop Kaur (foster daughter of Guru Har Rai). Their ancestors were priests of the shrine of Mata Raj Kaur at Manimajra. This village was donated by the state because Sodhis were too indigent to manage their day-to-day affairs there. See ਰੂਪ ਕੌਰ.

ਦਯਾਲਪੁਰੀ [dayalpuri] a disciple of ascetic Shitalpuri, who lived in Sirhind. Moved by the martyrdom of the Guru's sons and apprehending the disaster to befall Sirhind, he approached the tenth Master at village Dina. Responding to his request, the tenth Master remarked that his habitation and its surroundings would be spared by the Khalsa.

ਦਯਾਲਾ [dayala] See ਦਿਆਲਾ.

ਦਯਾਲੂ [dayalu], ਦਯਾਵਾਨ [dayavan], ਦਯਾਵੰਤ

[dayavāt] adj merciful, compassionate.

ਦਯਿ [dayi], ਦਯੂ [dayu] *n* the Creator, the transcendental One. See ਦੈਵ. "dayi mare maha hatirara."—*gurm* 4. "dayu gusai mitula."—*gaur* m 5. "dayu visari vigucna."—*barahmaha* majh.

ਦਯੈ [daye] to the Divine, to the Creator. "ma jugi jugi daye sevri."—*sri* m 5 *pepari*.

ਦਯੋਸ [dayos] See ਦਯੋਸ.

ਦਯੋਤ [dayōt] See ਦੈਤ. "ek mahā bāvōt dayōt."—*krisan*.

ਦਰ [dar] *Sk* (See *ਦਿ* *vr*) *n* fear, terror. "ka dar he jam ko tin jivan, it bhaje guru tegbahadur?"—*GPS* "dahit dukh dokhan ko dar."—*NP*. 2 conch. "gada cakr dar sbuj dharu."—*NP*. 3 cave, cavern. 4 act of tearing; destroying. 5 *P* ॥ door, gate. "dar det batai su mukati ko."—*NP*. 6 adv inside, within. "dar gos kun kartar."—*trilāg* m 1. "ai pravesi puri dar janu udyo so cādu. nix dar dar dara khari le mal balūdu."—*GPS*. 7 short for ਦਰਬਾਰ "kahu nanak dar ka bicar."—*bhar* m 5. 8 *H* rate, price. 9 honour, appreciation 10 This word is also used for dal at several places. "devtiā darr nale."—*japu*. 'with the band of deities.'

ਦਰਾਵੇਸਤਨ [dar-avextan] *P* دَرَاوِسْتَن *v* suspend, hang. 2 grapple.

ਦਰਸ [daras] *Sk* दर्शन *n* new moon night, moonless night. "din gurparab daras sākrāti."—*GPS*. 2 sight, glimpse. "man mahi priti nīrājan daras."—*sukhmanī*. 3 scripture. "bed car khaṭ daras."—*var maru* 2 m 5. 4 *A* درس lesson, chapter.

ਦਰਸਨ [darsan] *Sk* दर्शन *n* source of vision – eye. 2 glimpse. "darsan kau locē sabhukoi."—*suhi* m 5. In poetics, view/glimpse (darsan) is regarded as of four types according –

(a) śravaṇ darsan – concretising within one's heart the view of one's beloved (deity) on hearing the attributes "sunre lage

sahejrdhianu."—*japu*. "suṁi suṁi jīva sor tumari. tū pritam ṣhakor etī bhari."—*majh m 5*.

(b) *citr darsan* — the glimpse of the beloved one's (deity) picture. "gur ki muratī man mahī dhianu."—*g3d m 5*. "mohan mit ko citr lakhe bhai citr hī si, to vicitr kahā he?"—*padmakar*.

(c) *svapn darsan* — seeing the beloved one in a dream. "suṁi sakhie meri nid bhai mē apāṁ pīru milā."—*gau chāt m 5*.

(d) *pratyakṣ darsan* — viewing the beloved one in person i.e. face to face. "adīṣat āgocar alakh nīṛāṣan so dekhia gurmukhī akhī."—*varsri m 4*. 3 mirror, looking glass. 4 religious scripture, holy book. See *ਖਟ ਸਮੁਤ੍ਰ*. "khaṭ darsan varte vartara. gur ka darsan āgam apara."—*asa m 3*. "darsan choḍī bhāe sāmḍarsi."—*maru kabir*. 'Instead of having faith in the six schools only (they) began to respect all the schools of philosophy.' 5 denoting the number six, as there are only six schools of philosophy. 6 religion. "ikna darsan ki pērtitī nē aia."—*var vad m 3*.

**ਦਰਸਨਿ** [darsanī] on having a glimpse, on viewing. "darsanī rupī aparū."—*varasa*.

**ਦਰਸਨੀ** [darsanī] adj having faith in a school of philosophy. "darsanī hot khaṭ darsan etikē."—*BGK*. 'one begins having faith in the Guru's precepts after attaining knowledge of the six schools of philosophy.' 2 *ਸਿਰ ਦਰਸਨੀ* worth seeing, beautiful, exquisite. 3 See **ਦਰਸਨੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ**.

**ਦਰਸਨੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ** [darsanī hūḍī] a promissory note, on presenting which, one can get money; exchange bill. "likh darsanī tih kēr dinī."—*GPS*.

**ਦਰਸਨੀ ਡਿਹੁੰਦੀ** [darsanī dīhūḍī], **ਦਰਸਨੀ ਦਰਵਾਜ਼ਾ** [darsanī darvaja], **ਦਰਸਨੀ ਦਵਾਰ** [darsanī davar], **ਦਰਸਨੀ ਪੋਰ** [darsanī por] adj very beautiful gate, exquisite gate. 2 *n* principal gate, entrance gate, main gate of a palace or a temple. 3 the

main gate of Harimandir on the bank of Amrit Sarovar. "sūdar banyo darsanī por."—*GPS*.

**ਦਰਸਨੁ** [darsanu] See **ਦਰਸਨ**. "darsanu dekhī bhai nīhkeval."—*suhi chāt m 1*.

**ਦਰਸਾ** [darsa] See **ਦਰਸਨ** 2. "ikī lukī nē devahī darsa."—*sri a m 5*. 2 *ਦਰਸਾ* pertaining to the moonless night.

**ਦਰਸਾਉਣਾ** [darsauna] *v* display for glimpse or view, show. 2 suggest.

**ਦਰਸਾਇਆ** [darsaia] showed. 2 *n* glimpse, view. "manorath puranu hove bheṭatī gurdarsaia."—*majh m 5*.

**ਦਰਸਾਇਣਾ** [darsaiaṇa] See **ਦਰਸਾਉਣਾ**. 2 on having a glimpse. "bālī bālī gurdarsaiaṇa."—*maru solhe m 5*.

**ਦਰਸਾਨਾ** [darsana] See **ਦਰਸਾਉਣਾ**. 2 appeared.

**ਦਰਸਾਨਿਓ** [darsanio] showed, helped in having (His) glimpse. 2 viewed, had a glimpse.

**ਦਰਸਾਯੋ** [darsayau] showed, enabled one to have a glimpse. "parbraham satiguri darsayau."—*soveye m 5 ke*.

**ਦਰਸਾਰ** [darsar], **ਦਰਸਾਰਾ** [darsara], **ਦਰਸਾਰੂ** [darsaru] *n* glimpse, view. "avīlokan punēh punēh karau jan ka darsaru."—*suhi m 5*. "hit cit sabb pran dhān nanak darsari."—*brla m 5*. "bidhī kitu pavau darsare."—*suhi m 5*. 2 adj *ਦਰਸਾਰੀ* worth seeing, worthy to view.

**ਦਰਸਾਵਾ** [darsavṛa], **ਦਰਸਾਵਾ** [darsava] sight, vision, view. "rupavahī haridarsavṛa."—*suhi m 5 gunvātī*. "nēṭ triptase dekhī darsava."—*sar m 5*.

**ਦਰਸਾਵੇ** [darsave] of the view, of the glimpse. "manī pras bahut darsave."—*naṭ m 5*. 2 shows. 3 appears.

**ਦਰਸੀ** [darsi] in (His) glimpse. "nanak darsai lina rupī mīna."—*sar chāt m 5*. 2 through a glimpse, by viewing.

**ਦਰਸੀ** [darsi] *ਸਿਰ ਦਰਸੀ* adj viewer, beholder. 2 who contemplates, who ponders over. See **ਦੁਰਦਰਸੀ**.

सदसु [dārasu] glimpse, view. 2 दृशि vision. "dārasu saphlto dārasu pekhro."—*mala pāṭal m 5*.

सदसेई [dārsere] view, glimpse. "dekhi sadhu dārsere."—*kan m 5*. 2 for viewing, to have a glimpse of.

सदसे [darso] a disciple of Guru Gobind Singh, who is said to have laid down his life in a battle fought by the rulers of hill-states against Hussaini—the Mughal army commander. See विशिदु नटख a 11, verse 57.

सदसुकीक [darhākikā] *P* درحیت *adv* in fact, really, in reality.

सदसुल [darhal] *P* درحال *adv* immediately, quickly, instantly.

सदसुली [darhālī] *n* quickness. *adv* quickly, immediately. "sa bat hove darhālī."—*var ram 3*.

सदसुलु [darhalu] See सदसुल. "calu darhalu divanī bulāra."—*suhī kabir*.

सदसु [darāk] *Skt adj* timid, cowardly, chicken-hearted. See सद 1. 2 See सदसुन 3 *A* درک *n* entrance, approach. 4 understanding. 5 ability.

सदसुन [darākna], सदसुन [darākna] *v* be scared, feel heart's palpitation caused by fear. See सद 1. 2 crack, split. See सद 4. "darām darāk gayo pekh dānan pāṭi."—*cāḍī 1*. "daraki āgia."—*kṛīsan*.

सदसुन [darakar] *P* درکار *adj* necessary, essential.

सदसुन [darxāṣ] *P* درخش *n* brightness. 2 lightning.

सदसुन [darxāṣā] *P* درخش *adj* bright.

सदसुन [darxāṣīda] *P* درخشید *adj* shining.

सदसुन [darxāṣīdan] *P* درخشیدن *v* shine, glitter.

सदसुन [daraxat] *P* درخت *n* tree. "darākhāt ab as kar."—*var māj m 1*.

सदसुन [darxur] *P* درخور *able*, capable, worthy.

सदसुन [darxvasat] *P* درخواست *wish*, desire. 2 application for expressing one's requirement.

सदसुन [dārgah], सदसुन [dārgah] *P* درگاه *n* court. 2 court of the Creator. "dārgah lekha māgie "

—*var sar m 3*. "se dārgah mal."—*var ram 2 m 5*. 3 company of pious/holy persons, association of holymen. "dārgah ādārī pair tagu na tutez put."—*var asa*.

सदसुन [dārgahā] a follower of Guru Hargobind. He belonged to the Bhandari subcaste. The Guru taught him the definitions of four types of discourses. See सदसुन.

सदसुन [dārguṣat] *P* درگذشت *adj* past. 2 died, expired.

सदसुन [dārguṣtan] *P* درگذشتن *v* cross, pass. 2 move forward, go ahead. 3 die.

सदसुन [dārguṣar] *P* درگزر *n* pardon, forgiveness.

सदसुन [dar ghar] main gate and residence. "dar ghar mahila sohne."—*sri a m 1*. 'main entrance and palace.'

सदसुन [daraj] *A* درج *adj* written in black and white. 2 درز *n* crack, fissure, slit.

सदसुन [darjan] *E* dozen *n* a set of twelve, a group of twelve.

सदसुन [darja] *A* درجه *n* rank, status, designation. 2 class (high or low).

सदसुन [darzi] *P* درزی *n* tailor, one who stitches clothes.

सदसुन [dārān] *Skt n* act of tearing, setting apart. 2 See सदसुन.

सदसुन [darad] *Skt adj* frightening, fearsome. 2 *n* region around Hindukhush that touches Kashmir. 3 cinnabar. 4 *P* درد *pain*, suffering. "darad nivarahz jake ape."—*bāvan*.

सदसुन [darad-dukḥ] *adj* horrible pain; pain beyond relief. See सदसुन 1. "din darad-dukḥ bhājna."—*sukhmani*.

सदसुन [daradnak] *P* درناک *adj* painful. 2 tragic.

सदसुन [daradmad] See सदसुन.

सदसुन [dardari] *Dg n* earth, land

सदसुन [daradvāt], सदसुन [daradvād] *P* درآید *adj* sympathetic, compassionate. 2 realising other's pain, merciful. 3 poor, indigent. "dukḥia

dardadvād dārī aia."—*suhi ravīdas*.

ਦਰਦੀ (dardī) *adj* in pain, in distress. 2 who realises other's pain, sympathiser.

ਦਰਨ [dārən] See ਦਰਣ and ਦਰਨ.

ਦਰਨਾਬਾਦ (darnayabad) *P* ਦਰਨਾ *adj* indifferent, insensitive.

ਦਰਪ [darap] *Skt* दर्प *n* arrogance, pride. "pir mir sidh darap charən ko."—*NP*. 2 fever. 3 musk deer. 4 inspiration, aspiration.

ਦਰਪਣ [darpan], ਦਰਪਨ [darpan] *Skt* दर्पण *n* an object in which one's reflection makes him proud of his beauty; mirror. See ਦਰਪ. 2 inspiring, encouraging. 3 eyes.

ਦਰਪੇਸ਼ [darpeṣ] *P* दर्पे, *adv* in the presence of, in front of. "darpeṣ tu manī."—*trīḷḡg namdev*.

ਦਰਬ [darab] *Skt* द्रव्य *n* thing, material. 2 money, wealth. "karī anarath darabu sācra so karāj ketu?"—*var/et*. 3 material. "pavak vikhe darab ko dare."—*GPS*. 'provisions like ghee, barley, sugar, dry fruits etc.' 4 medicine, drug. 5 wine, liquor. 6 According to the Vaishnavites—earth, water, fire, air, sky, time, direction, soul and mind are the bases of qualities. 7 *Skt* दैव *demon*. 8 *adj*/destroyer, annihilator.

ਦਰਬਾਣੇ [darbāṇo] *Skt* दूरित *n* gold, yellow metal. 2 wealth.

ਦਰਬਾਸਾ [darbasa] ਦੁਰਜ (material) - ਆਸਾ (expectation). expectation of wealth. "pārdarbasā gaumas tull jānī rīde."—*BGK*. 'lust for another's wealth.'

ਦਰਬਾਜਾ [darbaja] See ਦਰਬਾਜਾ.

ਦਰਬਾਟ [darbat] See ਦਰਬਾਟ and ਦਰਿਬਾਟ.

ਦਰਬਾਨ [darban] *P* دربان *n* gatekeeper, gateman.

ਦਰਬਾਰ [darbar] Or ਦਰਬਾਰੂ [darbaru] *adv* door-to-door, at every doorstep. "bhauket phire darbaru."—*bhar m 3*. 2 *P* دربار *n* emperor court. "darbarān māhī tero darbara."—*guj a m 3*. 3 Sikh congregation. 4 Guru Granth Sahib. 5 the Golden Temple. 6 A raja is also called darbar in Rajputana. e.g. "ajamritvele darbar

rajdhani vīc padhare hān."

ਦਰਬਾਰਹ [darbarah] *P* دربار *adj* for, about, regarding.

ਦਰਬਾਰਸਿੰਘ [darbarasīgh] a bania (shopkeeper) of Sirhind, who turned a Sikh after being baptised by the tenth Master and fought bravely in the battles of Anandpur. 2 an Amritsar-based Sikh chief, pre-dating Nawab Kapoor Singh. He died in Sammat 1791.

ਦਰਬਾਰੀ [darbarī], ਦਰਬਾਰੀ [darbarī] *n* courtier, one who is entitled sit in the court of the ruler (king). "metī jānī hue darbarī."—*gōḍā ravīdas*. "hām gurī kīe darbarī."—*asa m 5*. 2 (in the nominative case) official in the court of the king ..., officer of the state .... "pāc kṛīsanva bhagī gae, le badhio jū darbarī."—*maru kabir*. 'five tillers of land (the five sensory organs) departed from the body, and the god of death caught hold of the being i.e. soul. 3 inside the court of the king. 4 at the gate. "thadhe darbarī."—*bīra kabir*. 5 Bhai Darbari a Loomba Khatri, resident of village Majitha, district Amritsar, who attained spiritual realisation on becoming a disciple of Guru Amar Das. He was appointed a preacher by the Guru.

ਦਰਬਾਰੂ [darbaru] See ਦਰਬਾਰ.

ਦਰਬੀ [darabī] with wealth; through money. "darabī sīanapī nō oī rahte."—*gau m 3*. 2 See ਦਰਬੀ.

ਦਰਬੀ [darbī] *Skt* दर्बी *n* spoon, service spoon, small ladle. 2 spoon used for offering ghee-like material to the sacred fire. 3 snake's hood.

ਦਰਬੀਭਾ [darbibha] See ਭੀਭਾ.

ਦਰਬੂ [darabu] See ਦਰਬ.

ਦਰਬ [darab] See ਦਰ.

ਦਰਬਸਰ [darabhsar], ਦਰਬਜਰ [darabhjar] root of wild grass, *L cimbopogon aromaticus*.

ਦਰਮਨ [darmān] *P* درم *n* medicine, drug. 2 treatment; effort to cure an ailment. The

word *darmal* in Punjabi language is a transform of *darmen* e.g. "daru *darmal* da kujh *asor nahī hūda*."

**ਦਰਮਾਨ** [*darmayan*] *P* درمان *adv* between, in within.

**ਦਰਮਾਨਾ** [*darmayana*], **ਦਰਮਾਨੀ** [*darmayani*] *adj* medium, average.

**ਦਰਮਲ** [*darmal*] See **ਦਰਮਨ** 2.

**ਦਰਮਾ** [*darmā*] *P* درم *n* treatment, remedy. 2 way of curing a disease.

**ਦਰਮਾਹਾ** [*darmaha*] *P* درماه *n* monthly salary, monthly pay. "kar *darmaha dhig rakhlet*." —*GPS*.

**ਦਰਮਾਦਾ** [*darmāda*] *P* درماده *adj* indigent, humble. 2 fatigued. "darmāde *ḥaḍhe darbarī*." —*bilal kabir*.

**ਦਰਮਿਆਨ** [*darmian*] See **ਦਰਮਾਨ**.

**ਦਰਯਾ** [*darya*] *P* دريا *n* flowing water, river, stream. 2 ocean, sea.

**ਦਰਯਾਈ** [*daryai*] *adj* pertaining to a river. 2 *n* a silky fabric. 3 See **ਦਰਿਆਈ**.

**ਦਰਯਾਈ ਘੋੜਾ** [*daryai ghorā*] hippopotamus; an African horse having body like that of a rhino. It is found in marshlands and shrubs on the banks of rivers. 2 According to the ancient scriptures, it is assumed to be an imaginary horse and regarded as very beautiful and agile. Poets are of the view that hippopotamus is the progeny of *ucehṣrava* horse which appeared at the time of ocean churning.

**ਦਰਯਾਦਿਲ** [*daryadil*] *P* *adj* broad-minded, generous.

**ਦਰਯਾਪੰਥੀ** [*daryapāthī*] a sect residing in Sindh and Balochistan, which worships Uderolal. According to a legend, a child named Uderolal was born to river Sindhu, after whom a town was named. There stands a temple in memory of Uderolal, which is a place of worship for both the Hindus and the Muslims, who regard (Uderolal) a holyman as per their own religious

beliefs. This holyman is also known by the names of Sheikh Tahir, Khwaja Khizar and Jindahpir.

**ਦਰਯਾਫਤ** [*daryafat*] *P* دریافت *enquiry*.

**ਦਰਯਾਫਤਨ** [*daryaftan*] *P* دریافتن *v* get, receive. 2 know.

**ਦਰਯਾਬ** [*daryab*] *P* درياب (imperative) get, acquire. Its root is **ਦਰਯਾਫਤਨ**.

**ਦਰਯਾਈ** [*daryayi*] See **ਦਰਯਾਈ**. 2 See **ਦਰਿਆਈ**.

**ਦਰਰਸੀਦਹ** [*dar-residah*], **ਦਰਰਸੀਦਾ** [*dar-resida*] *P* دررسيد *adj* close to God i.e. -who has acquired self-realisation. See **ਦਰਿ ਦਰਵੇਸ਼ ਰਸੀਦ**.

**ਦਰਰਨ** [*dar-ran*] *v* crush, rub, tear, trample.

**ਦਰਰਨਿ** [*dar-rani*] *n* one that crushes — army. —*sanama*.

**ਦਰਵਾਜ਼** [*darvaj*], **ਦਰਵਾਜ਼ਾ** [*darvaza*] *P* دروازہ *n* gate, door, entrance. "nau *darvaj nāve dar phike*" —*kālī a m 4*. 'Transitory are the pleasures of all the senses in the nine openings of the body.'

**ਦਰਵਾਜ਼ਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ** [*darvaja sahib*] a historical gate in village Bakala, where Guru Tegbahadur used to stay occasionally. See **ਬਕਾਲਾ**.

**ਦਰਵਾਟ** [*darvaṭ*] court-gate, door of the court, door of the Creator's abode. See **ਦਰਿਵਾਟ**. 2 *Skṛ* दर्वट incantation hall, conference room.

**ਦਰਵਾਣ** [*darvan*], **ਦਰਵਾਣੀ** [*darvani*], **ਦਰਵਾਨ** [*darvan*], **ਦਰਵਾਨੀ** [*darvani*] gateman, watchman, janitor. See **ਦਰਵਾਨ**. "darī *darvani nahī mule puch tisu*." —*suhi m 1*. "kam *ki vari dukh sukh darvani*." —*bher kabir*. 2 watchmanship, duty of a gate keeper, gate-keeping. "dil *darvani je kare*." —*var maru 1 m 1*.

**ਦਰਵਾਰ** [*darvar*] See **ਦਰਵਾਰ**. "sadhū *binu nahī darvar*." —*g3d kabir*.

**ਦਰਵੀ** [*darvi*] See **ਦਰਵੀ**.

**ਦਰਵੇਸ਼** [*darves*] *P* درويش *n* one who stays waiting at the door, beggar 2 devotee — beggar at the Creator's door; saint, monk. "darvesi *ko jansi virla ko darves*." —*var bīha m 3*. 3 some scholars hold that the word *darves* derives from

durves (which means pearl-like).

ਦਰਵੇਸ਼ਾਵੀ [darvesavi] *adj*/pertaining to a pious person, of a monk. "darvesavi riri."—*s farid*.

ਦਰਵੇਸ਼ੀ [darvesi] *n* saintly activities, saintly temperament. See ਦਰਵੇਸ਼.

ਦਰਾਰਾ [darara] *v* split, tear. 2 crush, grind.

ਦਰਾ [dara] *P* دره *n* valley, pass — a passage between two hilltops. "kabul dara bēd jāb bhayo."—*caritr 195*. 2 of the court. See ਦਰ.

"ek mukam khudai dara."—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਦਰਾਂ [darā] *P* دران ਦਰ-ਅੰ in him.

ਦਰਾਇਦ [daraid] ਦਰ-ਆਇਦ came in. "jāg daraid kaljāmān."—*krīṣṇ*.

ਦਰਾਹਿ [daraḥi] ਦਰ-ਮਾਹਿ in the gate, within the gate. "jese dano caki deraḥi."—*mali m 5*. 'Grain sticking close to the axle in the centre of a grinder escapes grinding.'

ਦਰਾਹੁ [daraḥu] from the door of a house. "māgri māgri khaṣamī deraḥu."—*m 1 varsuhi*.

ਦਰਾਜ [daraḥ] *P* دراج *adj* big, large, long. 2 much, more. 3 transform of the English word 'drawer', a sliding box of a table or an almirah that is pulled with the help of a knob/handle attached to it.

ਦਰਾਮ [daram] *adv* in between, in the middle, inside, within. "jāna kina kile daram."—*PPP*.

2 *E* Drachm *n* one eighth of an ounce. i.e. equal to two mashas about one quarter less.

ਦਰਾਰ [darar] *n* crack, split. See ਦਰ. "bhumi deraḥ kor pahicane."—*NP*.

ਦਰਿ [darī] *adv* within, inside. "nanak darī didarī samai."—*var ram 1 m 1*. 2 at the door.

"bia daru nahi ke darī jāu?"—*sri m 1*. 3 in the court. "harī darī sobha pai."—*mala m 3*.

4 *Skt n* cave, cavern.

ਦਰਿਆ [daria] See ਦਰਯਾ.

ਦਰਿਆਈ [daryai] See ਦਰਯਾਈ. 2 Daryai is one an offshoot of the sect of Ram-loving Bairagi saints. The tale of the origin of their name is traced to a son born to a widow,

who, feeling ashamed, got rid of the child by abandoning him at the bank of a river. A cotton carder picked and brought him up with great affection. The child became popular as daryai. On growing up, he became a disciple of the sect of Ram Charan Das and proved himself to be an excellent preacher. His disciples are named as daryai. The main seat of the daryai sect is at Merta<sup>1</sup> in Rajasthan.

ਦਰਿਆਈ ਘੋੜਾ [daryai ghora] See ਦਰਯਾਈ ਘੋੜਾ.

ਦਰਿਆ ਦਾਸੀ [daria dasi], ਦਰਿਆ ਪੰਥੀ [daria pāthi] See ਦਰਯਾਪੰਥੀ and ਦਰਿਆਈ 2.

ਦਰਿਸਟ [darisat] See ਦ੍ਰਿਸਟ.

ਦਰਿ ਦਰਵੇਸ਼ ਰਸੀਦ [darī darves resid]—*sri a m 1*. a sage who has attained closeness to the Creator's abode.

ਦਰਿ ਦਰਵੇਸ਼ੀ [darī darvesi] unbounded devotion to the Creator, with no expectation from any other quarter.

ਦਰਿ ਦਰਵੇਸ਼ੁ [darī darvesu] a devoted saint with unbounded faith in the Creator, who does not expect any other quarter.

ਦਰਿਦਾ [darida] *P* دريدا *n* a blood-thirsty and fierce animal; a wild animal like a lion, tiger, leopard etc.

ਦਰਿਦ੍ਰ [daridr] *Skt adj* poor, penniless. 2 indigent. 3 *n* poor man. See ਦਰਿਦ੍ਰਾ. 4 poverty, indigence, penury.

ਦਰਿਦ੍ਰਤਾ [daridrata] *Skt n* penury, poverty, indigence.

ਦਰਿਦ੍ਰਾ [daridra] *Skt vr* be idle, be in distress, get feeble.

ਦਰਿਦ੍ਰੀ [daridri] See ਦਰਿਦ੍ਰ.

ਦਰਿ ਬੀਨਾਈਐ [darī binaie] within sight, in sight. See ਬੀਨਾਈਐ.

<sup>1</sup>Merta is in Jodhpur state. It is situated nine miles to the south-east of Merta Road railway station (Jodhpur-Bikaner section). It was founded by Dooda Rajput in about 1488.



ਦਰਿਆ [dariya] See ਦਰਯਾ.

ਦਰਿ ਵਾਟ [dari vat] on the threshold of the Creator, at the door of the Creator's abode. See ਦਰਵਾਟ. "darī vaṭ uparī kharacū māga, jābe der ta khahī."—var asa.

ਦਰੀ [dari] *n* cotton mat, reed mat. 2 *Skt* cave, cavern. "atī aratvāt darīn dhase hē."—cāḍī 1. 3 window, short for ਦਰੀਚਾ. 4 *P* دري, a dialect of Persian language, enriched in soft words. 5 kettledrum beaten at the entrance of a king's palace. "dih dāmame bajat dari."—GPS.

ਦਰੀ [darī] *P* دري in it, in this.

ਦਰੀਆ [daria], ਦਰੀਆਉ [dariau], ਦਰੀਆਇ [dariai] See ਦਰਯਾ. "tuhi daria tuhi karia."—gau kabir. "tū dariau sabh tujh hi mahī."—sopurakhū. "kitī itū dariai vājanī."—asa m 5.

ਦਰੀਚਾ [darica], ਦਰੀਚੀ [darici] *P* دريچي *n* small door, window, peephole.

ਦਰੀਦਨ [daridan] *P* دريدن *v* split, tear, saw.

ਦਰੀਦਾ [darida] *P* دريدا *adj* torn, tattered.

ਦਰੁਦ [darud] *P* درود *n* prayer, request. "pārde rahanī darud."—sri am 1. 2 panegyric recited at the time of prayer. "bajhahu sātigur apne betha jhaku darud."—var maru 2 m 5. Here darud means a hymn recited by the royal priest at the time of offering the large baked bread (rot).

ਦਰੁਨ [darun] *P* درون *adv* within, inside. 2 *n* heart, mind.

ਦਰੇ [dare] in the court (of a ruler). "harī dare harī darī sohanī tere bhagat."—asa m 5. 'at the door and in the court of the Creator.'

ਦਰੇਸ [dares] muslin (fabric) printed with floral designs. 2 See *E* dress.

ਦਰੇਸੀ [daresi] *E* dress *n* preparation, finishing, levelling.

ਦਰੇਗ [dareg] *P* درغ *n* deficiency, lack. 2 sorrow, grief. 3 hesitation, avoidance.

ਦਰੇਗਾ [darega] *P* درغا *part* alas!

ਦਰੇਰ [darer] See ਦਰਾਰ.

ਦਰੇਰਾ [darera] crushing assault, fierce aggression. "dharamsigh! tum yō karo dehu darera jāī."—gurusobha.

ਦਰੋਗ [darog] *P* دروغ *n* falsehood, untruthfulness, non reality. "darog parī parī khusi hor."—tīlāg kabir.

ਦਰੋਗਾ [daroga] See ਦਾਰੋਗਾ.

ਦਰੋਗੀ [darogi] *n* duty of an inspector of jail or police. 2 telling a lie; lying, act of telling a lie. "parhar dujabhau darogi."—BG.

ਦਰੋਜੋ [darojo] See ਦਰਯਾਜਾ. "darojo hīlaka leo beg jāī."—GV 10.

ਦਰੋਬਸਤ [darobasat] *P* دروبست *adj* entire, whole.

ਦਰੋਗ [darog] *P* دروغ *n* lateness, tardiness, delay. "nusrat be darog." See ਰਣਜੀਤਸਿੰਘ.

ਦਲ [dal] *Skt* दल *vr* saw, tear, cut into pieces, wither. 2 *n* leaf, leaves. "taru dal hare."—GPS. 3 petal of a flower. "locan amal kamal dal jese."—NP. 4 coarsely crushed grain; ground grain. "tah kardal karanī maha balli."—sri trīlocan. 'There messengers of the god of death crush the souls with their mighty hands.' 5 multitude, cluster. "rahe kirām dal khai."—sor kabir. 6 army. "caturāganī dal saj."—cāḍī 1. 7 thickness. 8 storehouse of weapons; sheath. 9 wealth, money. 10 See ਦਲਨ.

ਦਲਸਿੰਗਾਰ [dalsingar] a particular horse which Guru Gobind Singh used to ride. Kapoor Singh Bairarh purchased it for rupees eleven hundred and presented it to the true Master in Anandpur for riding. "jāgal bīkhe kapura jāī. ketīk gramen ko patī rāh. ik so ik hajar dhan deke. cācal balli turāgam leke. so hajar me dāyo pucāi. dekhyo bahu bal aō caplāi. apne cādhbe het bādhayo. dal sīgar tīh nam betayo."—GPS. Dalvidar is a different horse from Dalsingar.

ਦਲਹਾ [dalha] *n* warrior, who kills the enemy soldiers.—sānama.

ਦਲਹਾ ਅੰਤਕ [dalha āntak] *n* noose, snare.

—*sanama*. The noose was very prevalent in ancient times. The enemy was pulled by throwing a noose around his neck.

ਢਲਹੋਲੀ [dalhojī] See ਢਲਹੋਲੀ.

ਢਲਕ [dalək] *adj* crusher, destroyer. 2 *A* 3 mean person, base man. 3 tattered quilt. 4 *A* 5 massage; act of massaging the body.

ਢਲਕਣਾ [daləkṇa], ਢਲਕਣਾ [daləkṇa] *v* tremble, be scared. "sun prāsāg dalakyo tih rīda."—*GPS*.

ਢਲਖਰ [dalḵhar] *adj* cruelly crushed, trampled, trampled under the hooves of horses. "dalḵhar kari anī phatvār."—*GPS*.

ਢਲਘਾ [dalgha] ਢਲ (group) + ਘਾ (sins); all the sins. "binse dalād dalgha."—*sūhi m 4*.

ਢਲਣਾ [dalṇa] See ਢਲਨ.

ਢਲਦਲ [daldal] *Skt* ਢਲਾਢਨ *n* mud, mire, marsh.

ਢਲਨ [dalen] *Skt n* act of smashing into pieces, act of crushing.

ਢਲਪਤਿ [dalpatī] *n* group leader. 2 chief of the army. 3 son of Bhim Jatt, resident of village Maur. Whenever the tenth Master used to stay at Sabo Ki Talwandi (Damdama), Dalpat always presented a pitcher of milk for which he was bestowed with a turban.

ਢਲਬਾ [dalba] In hunters' jargon, it means throwing of feathers of a crow or any other bird tied to a cord in front of prey-birds like the falcon etc. in order to allure them for prey.

ਢਲਬਾਦਲ [dalbadal] Emperor Shah Jahan got built a large tent of this name, under which he used to hold court and participated in other celebrations. Now-a-days large tents erected for princely courts in the states are also so called. 2 section of army, dark and dense like a cloud.

ਢਲਬਿਢਾਰ [dalbīdar] See ਢਲਬਿਦਾਰ.

ਢਲਲੇ [dal-le] crushed, destroyed. "sabh dalād dukh dal-le."—*naṭ m 4*.

ਢਲਵਲੀਸਿੰਘ [dalvalisīgh] See ਬਿਹਾਰ, ਬਿੰਦਾਬਨ and ਰਾਧਾ ਸੁਮੀ.

ਢਲਬਿਢਾਰ [dalvīdar], ਢਲਬਿਦਾਰ [dalvīdar] the name of the horse which Guru Gobind Singh used to ride during the battles of Anandpur Sahib.

ਢਲਾਯਲ [dalayal] *A* 3, plural of ਢਲੀਲ.

ਢਲਲ [dalal] *A* 3, *n* guide, one who shows the way. 2 middleman. "vadhiaḥr hāth dalal ke."—*var asa*. sense — one who makes false claims to provide material in the other world.

ਢਲਲਤ [dalalat] *A* 3, *n* leadership. 2 plan, estimate.

ਢਲਲੀ [dalali] *P* 3, *n* business of a broker, brokerage. 2 charges for brokerage. "japu tapu deu dalali re."—*ram kabir*. 3 also used for ਢਲਾਯਲ. "dharam rai he devta le galā kare dalali"—*var ram 3*. '(He) decides after listening to the pleas of the individual souls.'

ਢਲਿ [dalī] by crushing, by smashing. See ਢਲਿਮਲਿ. 2 See ਢਲੀ 2. 3 See ਢਲੀ.

ਢਲਿਤ [dalit] *adj* crushed, trampled. 2 the downtrodden, tread upon by the higher castes.

ਢਲਿੰਦਾ [dalīda] *adj* crusher, destroyer "dokh ke dalīda"—*gyan*

ਢਲਿਦੁ [dalīdr] See ਢਲਿਦੁ

ਢਲਿਮਲਿ [dalīmali] by crushing, by smashing into bits. "dalī malī detahu gurmukhī gṛānu."—*ram beṛu*. 'Selfrealisation is attained by destroying demonic evils through the Guru's precepts.'

ਢਲੀ [dalī] *adj* who destroys. "kī sərbā dalī he."—*japu*. 2 having army. 3 leafy. 4 *n* tree.

ਢਲੀਆ [dalia] *n* coarsely ground cereal. 2 meals cooked from coarsely ground grains. 3 woolen cloth thickened by rubbing. 4 *adj* which grinds.

ਢਲੀਸ [dalis], ਢਲੀਸਰ [dalisar] ਢਲ-ਟੀਸ. chief of the group, army chief. 2 people's ruler, king of the subjects. "tāb an dalīp dalīs bhāe."—*dīlip*. "dara se dalīsar druyodan se mandhari."—*akāl*.

ਢਲੀਸ [dalī] See ਢਲੀਸ.

ਢਲੀਖ [dalīp] See ਢਲੀਖ.



**MAHARAJA DALIP SINGH**

**ਦਲੀਪਸਿੰਘ** [dalipsingh]<sup>1</sup> youngest son of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the lion of Punjab. He was born to Maharani Jind Kaur in February 1837<sup>2</sup> in Lahore. He ascended the throne on September 18<sup>th</sup>, 1843 (Sammat 1901) after the death of Maharaja Sher Singh. During his regime, the war between the Sikhs and the British, caused in general by rivalry, selfishness and lack of patriotism among the chiefs and officers,<sup>3</sup> began without any specific reason. After the first Anglo-Sikh war, peace agreement was signed on March 9<sup>th</sup>, 1846. The gist of sixteen sections of the agreement is as under:—

(1) There will always be peace and friendly relations between Maharaja Dalip Singh and the British government.

(2) The territory between Satluj and Beas will be acquired from the Lahore empire.

(3) A sum of Rs. 1.5 crores will be paid as compensation for expenses of the war.<sup>4</sup>

(4) Maharaja Dalip Singh will keep an army of not more than 25 platoons and a cavalry of twelve thousand horses.

(5) No British or European and American person could be employed without the prior permission of British government.

<sup>1</sup>Some historians have incorrectly spelled Maharaja's name as Dhalip Singh or Duleep Singh.

<sup>2</sup>Many authors take this date as September 4<sup>th</sup>, 1838.

<sup>3</sup>Among the Sikh sardars who stood around the throne of the young Maharaja Dalip Singh, there was not one, who honestly fought for his country, or who would have made the smallest sacrifice to save the homeland. (The Panjab Chiefs by L.H. Griffin).

<sup>4</sup>The Lahore Darbar was unable to pay this amount at that time, so the territory of Kashmir was offered for Rs. 75 lakhs, which was bought back by Maharaja Gulab Singh of Jammu by paying the sum from his personal treasure to the British.

(6) The government will not interfere in the internal affairs of the kingdom.

Another agreement was signed at the end of the year, according to which a council of Sikh chiefs was formed to run the administration as Maharaja Dalip Singh was a minor. A British resident was appointed as the chief of this Sikh council. An annual expenditure of Rupees twenty-two lakhs was imposed on Lahore empire in lieu of the British army deployed for maintaining law and order in the kingdom.

This arrangement could continue for a short period only, when another Anglo-Sikh war broke out in April 1848, which caused the downfall of the Sikh rule. The ten years old minor Maharaja Dalip Singh was sent out of Punjab to Fatehgarh (U.P., district Farookhabad) on March 29<sup>th</sup>, 1849 under the supervision of Sir John Spencer Login. The Maharaja was compelled to forfeit his claim in writing on his father's empire.

No person accompanied him who could impart him religious knowledge and the officials attached to him (Ayudya Parsad, Purohit Gulab Rai, Fakir Azhooruddin) had no faith in the Sikh religion. Bhajan Lal, a Brahmin of Farookhabad, who converted to Christianity after his schooling in a missionary institution, was attached to the Maharaja as his personal attendant. He was successful in converting this son of the lion of Punjab, Maharaja Ranjit Singh, to Christianity on March 8<sup>th</sup>, 1853. Dalip Singh gifted his hair (symbol of Sikhism) to Lady Login a few days prior to his conversion.

Dalip Singh moved to England on April 19<sup>th</sup>, 1854 and began living in Elveden Residency of Norfolk. He solemnised his first marriage on June 7<sup>th</sup>, 1864 with Miss Bamba Muller, daughter of a German merchant and a student

in Mission School in Cario. She gave birth to three sons<sup>1</sup> and three daughters<sup>2</sup>. She expired in 1890.

After her death, he married Miss A.D. Wetherill, who survived him.

The last days of Maharaja Dalip Singh were very troublesome. He was intercepted at Aden on his way to India and his pension was forfeited, and his financial position worsened. At last he had to apologise to Queen Victoria, Prince Victor Dalip Singh, Frederick D.S. and Edward D.S.

The late Maharaja Duleep Singh, son of the "Lion of the Punjab," was still a child at the time of the annexation of the Punjab. He received an allowance of £50,000 a year and went to England, where he eventually settled down in Norfolk as a country gentleman. He left two sons, who were brought up as English gentlemen. The elder, Prince Victor, held a commission in the 1<sup>st</sup> Royal Dragoons and married a daughter of the Earl of Coventry. He died in 1918 at the age of 52 and the death of his younger brother, Prince Frederick, took place at the age of 58. (August 1926.)

Prince Frederick was educated at Eton and Magdalene College, Cambridge, where he took the History Tripos and later did his M.A. He held a commission in the Suffolk Yeomanry and then was transferred to the Norfolk Yeomanry. He resigned his commission in 1909 but rejoined the corps in 1914 and was for two years on active service in France. He was awarded the Territorial Decoration. Prince Frederick was deeply interested in archaeology and became a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries and contributed articles to various periodicals on the subject. He lived at his father's country house, Blo Norton Hall in Norfolk. (C. & M. Gazette August 18<sup>th</sup>, 1926.)

<sup>1</sup>One daughter of the Maharaja has married Doctor Sutherland and lives in a house in Lahore. Her name Princess Bamba Sutherland derives from the names of her mother and her husband.

and his pension was restored.

He breathed his last like an orphan in Grand Hotel of Paris on October 22<sup>nd</sup>, 1893. His body was buried in the graveyard of Elveden in England. See ਜਿੰਦਗੀ and ਹਟੀਡੀਥੀ.

ਦਲੀਲ (dalil) *A* دلیل *n* logic, argument. 2 discussion.

ਦਲੇਸ (dales), ਦਲੇਸਰ (dalesur) ਦਲ-ਦੀਸ, ਦਲ-ਦੀਸਰ *n* chief of army.

ਦਲੇਰ (daler) See ਦਿਲੇਰ.

ਦਲੇਲ (dalel) See ਦਲੀਲ. "kher dala dalel."—BG. 'show the path of righteousness with reasoning.' 2 *E* drill; in the military jargon, drill ordered as punishment is called dalel.

ਦਲੇਯਾ (daleya) *adj* destroyer, crusher

ਦੱਲਾ (dalla) *n* pimp, pandorer, go-between in a mean-act, procurer, prostitute's agent.

ਦਵ (dav) *Skt n* forest, jungle. 2 forest fire. 3 agony, heart-burning.

ਦਵਾਣ (davan), ਦਵਨ (davan) See ਦਵਨ. "durat davan sakal bhavan" — saveye m 4 ke. "aridavan aje anādkar."—paras.

ਦਵਰ (davar) *n* scurry and scramble. "go davar tih so hit kijo."—krisan. "asvan ko davarai."—krisan.

ਦਵਰਾਨਾ (davarana) *v* make one run, cause one to flee. See ਦਵਰ and ਦਵੀਦਨ.

ਦਵਰੀ (davri) *ran* (f). See ਦਵਰ.

ਦਵਾ (dava) *A* دواء *n* any substance used for curing a disease, medicine. 2 See ਦਵ and ਦਵਾ. "sraun ko pan karyo jyō dava hari."—cādi 1. 'as Krishan had swallowed the forest fire.' 3 See ਦੁਆ.

ਦਵਾ (dava) *P* دوا *adj* running, racing. See ਦਵੀਦਨ.

ਦਵਾਈ (davaī) See ਦਵਾ 1.

ਦਵਾਗਨੀ (davaganī) *Skt* दवाग्नि *n* jungle fire, forest-fire.

ਦਵਾਜ਼ਦਹ (davazdah) *P* دوازده *n* twelve.

ਦਵਾਤ (davat) *A* دوات *n* inkpot.

ਦਵਾਨਲ [davanal] See ਦਵਾਨਲਿ.

ਦਵਾਮ [davam] *A* <sup>ਦਵਾਮ</sup> *part* always, daily, forever.

ਦਵਾਮੀ [davami] *A* <sup>ਦਵਾਮੀ</sup> *adj* permanent, everlasting.

ਦਵਾਲਾ [davalā] See ਦਿਵਾਲਾ. 2 See ਦੇਵਾਲਾ.

ਦਵਿਸ [davis] See ਪੈਸ.

ਦਵੀਦਨ [davidan] *P* <sup>ਦਵੀਦਨ</sup> *v* run, flee.

ਦਵੀਤ [davat] compresses. 2 get compressed. "davat duseṭmāḍli."—*gyan*.

ਦਫ [dar] within, inside. See ਦਫ 6. 2 See ਦਫਨਾ.

ਦਫਕਨਾ [darakna] *v* terrorise, frighten, roar, challenge. 2 be famous.

ਦਫਨਾ [darṇa] *v* hide within one's house, yield to threat, ignore.

ਦਫਤ [darap] *n* area between Ravi and Chenab rivers: Rachan doab. 2 ਦਰ-ਅਪ an area between two rivers. 3 alluvial land.

ਦਫਬਾਰਾਟ [darbarat] *onom* sound produced by running horses. "darbarat ghoṛa tab chera."—*GPS*.

ਦਫਦਾਰ [daradar] *onom* sound produced by a falling object. "dhar dhar pərəhṭ daradar jodhe."—*GPS*.

ਦਫਿ [darī] inside, within. "darī dibaṇī nā jahi."—*var majh m 1*.

ਦਫੌਲੀ ਭਾਤਪੁਰ [daroli bhatpur] a village in tehsil Una, district Hoshiarpur. There is a gurdwara of Guru Hargobind in this village.

ਦਾ [da] *Sk* <sup>ਦਾ</sup> *vr* give, hand over, keep, take, clip, trim. 2 *adj* giver, bestower. ਦਾ is used as a suffix in such cases as have the meaning of 'giver'. "bər car pədarəthda bər car."—*NP*. 3 genitive: of. "tīs ka hukamū mətī nā sākē kol."—*majh m 3*. 4 *n* short for ਦਾਉ. "da kahī pərə."—*gyan*.

ਦਾ [dā] *P* *adj* knower. See ਨਦਾ. "xudpərəstī kare nadā amdəh."—*jīdgi*.

ਦਾਉ [dau] *n* chance, attack, suitable moment. *P* ਦਾਉ. "əb juḥan ko dau."—*maru kabir*. 2 time, period, moment. "bikhṛe dau lāghave mera

satiguru."—*bəṣēt m 5*.

ਦਾਉਣ [daun] *n* border-hem; rope. 2 tightening cord of a cot.

ਦਾਉ [dau] a warrior in the army of Guru Hargobind, who fought bravely in the battle of Amritsar. 2 elder brother of Krishan — Baldev. 3 elder brother.

ਦਾਉਦ [daud] <sup>داود</sup> *E* David. an Israeli emperor of Jerusalem, son of Jaisy and father of Solomon. He is counted among Prophets. The holy scripture Zaboor <sup>زبور</sup> was revealed to him, hence the name Psalms of David. David expired in Jerusalem at the age of 70, where a memorial stands on his grave.

According to the Bible, Jerusalem was founded by David because it is called the city of David as well.

ਦਾਉਦੀ [daudi] *A* <sup>داودي</sup> *n* follower of Prophet David. 2 a plant, which shows multicoloured flowers in winter. It is popularly known as Chrysanthemum.

ਦਾੌਜੀ [daoji] <sup>داوچی</sup> a branch of Mansoor and Mangeczai Pathans. "cəle cūg daoji bir ae."—*GPS*.

ਦਾਇ [dai] See ਦਾਉ. 2 See ਦਾਯ.

ਦਾਇਆ [daia] *n* one (male) who rears a child and plays with him. "divəsu ratī dux dai daia."—*jəpu*.

ਦਾਇਕ [dark] giver, bestower. See ਦਾਯਕ.

ਦਾਇਜ [daij] See ਦਾਜ. "dou kul ritī kin daij bahut din."—*NP*.

ਦਾਇਮ [daim], ਦਾਇਆ [daima], ਦਾਇਮੁ [daimu] *A* <sup>دائم</sup> and <sup>دایم</sup> *adv* daily, always, forever. "kəṛī phakəru daim."—*tīlāg kabir*. "kaimu daimu sēda patisahi."—*gau ravidas*.

ਦਾਇਯਹ [daiyeh] *A* <sup>دایه</sup> *n* wish, desire. 2 intention, determination. See ਦਾਈਆ. 3 reason,

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ਦਾਈ [dai] *n* stake; act of achieving a specific target in a game. "bhag cəle nāhī det gəhai.

atī laghuta kār chvehē dai.”—NP. 2 *Sk* foster-mother, wet nurse, baby-sitter. See ਦਾਇਆ. 3 *adj* giver, bestower. “sukhdai puran pamesur.”—keda m 5. 4 trickster. “jāgi dusman dai.”—BG.

ਦਾਈਆ [daia] See ਦਾਇਯਹ. “daia sis den lo rakhte.”—PP.

ਦਾਈਸ਼ੀ [daic] with determination. See ਦਾਇਯਹ. “hukmī sirī jēdar mare daic.”—var majh m 1.

ਦਾਸ [das] *Sk* दास *vr* serve, present offerings. 2 *Sk* दास *vr* give, harm. 3 *n* follower. “das apne ke tu viseraht nahi.”—sor m 5. 4 worshipper, devotee. “dasahi eku niharia.”—bavan. 5 servant. 6 a Bhatt bard, whose verses are included in the savryas, “ab rakhahu das bhat ki laj.”—savye m 4 ke. 7 pen-name of poet Lal Singh. See ਲਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ. 8 a pen-name of Bawa Ram Das. See ਰਾਮਦਾਸ ਬਾਵਾ. 9 *n* demon, bandit. “pāch das tini dokhi.”—keda m 5. 10 slave, bonded labourer. “dada ka das virla koi hor.”—basāt m 3. 11 fisherman. “das jalpan he.”—NP.

ਦਾਸ ਅਨਨਕ [das anany], ਦਾਸ ਅਨੰਨ [das anin] *adj* devotee, who does not worship any one other than his only master. “das anin mero nixrup.”—sar namdev.

ਦਾਸਤ [dasat] *Sk* दासत *n* sense of being a slave, slavery. See ਦਾਸਤਭਾਇ. 2 *P* داسٹ bringing up, rearing. 3 *adj* employed, engaged. See ਦਾਸਤਨ.

ਦਾਸਤਨ [dastan] *P* داستاਨ *v* engage, employ.

ਦਾਸਤਭਾਇ [dasatbhai] slavishness, feeling of being a slave. “apu choḍi hohi dasatbhai.”—basāt m 3.

ਦਾਸਤਾ ਹਜਾਰ [dasatā hajar] See ਹਜਾਰ ਦਾਸਤਾ.

ਦਾਸਤਾਨ [dastan] *P* داستاਨ *n* story, tale. 2 instance, illustration.

ਦਾਸਤੁ [dasatu], ਦਾਸਤੁ [dastva] *n* obedience, humility, feeling of slavishness.

ਦਾਸ ਦਸਤਭਾਇ [das dastan bhai] feeling of being most humble, sense of being servant of

all. “das dastan bhai mīṛa tina gaur.”—asa m 5.

ਦਾਸਦਾਸਾਇ [dasdasai], ਦਾਸਦਾਸਾਇ [dasdasain], ਦਾਸਦਾਸਾਈ [dasdasai], ਦਾਸਦਾਸਾਈ [dasdasaku], ਦਾਸਦਾਸਾਈ [dasdasani], ਦਾਸਦਾਸਾਵਣਾ [dasdasavṇa], ਦਾਸਦਾਸੋਨਾ [dasdasona], ਦਾਸਦਾਸੋਤ [dasdasotan] slave of slaves, servant of servants. “nanak dasdasai.”—bavan. “tere dasan dasdasain.”—naṭ m 5. “kari dasani dasdasaki.”—dhana m 4. “nanak dasdasani.”—maru solhe m 4. “nanak dasdasani.”—sar m 5. “nanak dasdasavṇia.”—majh a m 3. “nanak dasdasona.”—var kan m 4.

ਦਾਸਦਾਸੋਤਭਾਇ [dasdasotanbhai] feeling deep humility. “dasdasotanbhai tini para.”—sukhmani.

ਦਾਸਦਾਸੋਨਾ [dasdasōna], ਦਾਸਦਾਸਰੋ [dasdasro], ਦਾਸਦਾਸੇਰਾ [dasdasera], ਦਾਸਦਾਸੰਨ [dasdasān], ਦਾਸਨਿਦਾਸਨਾ [dasanidasna] servant of servants, most humble. “jān nanak dasdasōna.”—bīla m 4. “nanak jān ka dasnidasna.”—sukhmani.

ਦਾਸਨਿ ਦਾਸ ਦਾਸਾਇ [dasani das dasain] humility of the ultimate sort.

ਦਾਸਨਿ ਦਾਸ ਦਾਸਾਈ [dasani das dasaku] service by the servant of servants. “kar dasani das dasaki.”—dhana m 4.

ਦਾਸਨਿਦਾਸਾ [dasanidasā] servant of servants. “dasanidasā hoi rahu.”—var kan m 4.

ਦਾਸਨਿਦਾਸੁ [dasanidasu] servant of servants. “dasanidasu hove ta hari pae.”—sor m 3.

ਦਾਸਰਥ [dasrath], ਦਾਸਰਥੀ [dasrathi], ਦਾਸਰਥੀ [dasrathi] *adj* of Dashrath, pertaining to king Dashrath. 2 *n* Dashrath's son Ramchandar. 3 Bharat, Lakman, Shatrughan.

ਦਾਸਰਾ [dasra], ਦਾਸਰੀ [dasri] devotee, follower, devotee (f) nurturing feeling of devotion (f). “das das ko dasra nanak karileh.”—bīla m 5. “tere dasre kau kis ki kaṇi?”—asa m 5. “sāta ki hoi dasri.”—asa m 5.

ਦਾਸਾਹਿ [dasar] are maids (female servants).

"jāke koṭi esi dasar."—*gūj m 5*.

ਦਾਸਾਹਿ [dasaiha] ਦਾਸ-ਆਹਿ is a servant, is a devotee.

ਦਾਸਾਹਿ [dasaiṇ], ਦਾਸਾਹਿ [dasaiṇu] humility, feeling of being most humble.

ਦਾਸਾਨਿਦਾਸ [dasanidas], ਦਾਸਾਨੁਦਾਸ [dasanudas] servant of servants, devotee of devotees.

ਦਾਸਾ [dasar], ਦਾਸਾ [dasara] of the servant, of the servants. "nanak renu dasara."—*maru m 5*.

ਦਾਸਾਵੀਆ [dasavia] humble servant, humble maid. "mān darsan ki piās cārandasavia."—*var ram 2 m 5*.

ਦਾਸੀ [dasi], ਦਾਸਿਕਾ [dasika], ਦਾਸੀ [dasi] *n* maid servant. "jāke simarāni kavla dasi."—*mali m 5*. "gāhī bhuja līni dasi kīni."—*bīla chēt m 5*. "thakur choḍi dasi kō simarāhī."—*bher m 5*. 'Here ਦਾਸੀ [dasi] stands for the illusory world.' 2 gold coin. "dasi pāc bheṭ dhārdini."—*GV 6. 3* follower. "hāri sukhārdhan nanak dasi pāra."—*dhana m 5. 4* See ਦਾਸੀ.

ਦਾਸੀ [dasi] followers (did). "dasīhāri ka namu dhāra."—*dhana m 5*.

ਦਾਸੀਸੁਤ [dasīsut] maid-servant's son. "dasīsut jān bīdar."—*gāu namdev*. See ਵਿਦੁਰ.

ਦਾਸ [dasu] See ਦਾਸ. "dasu kabir teri panāhī."—*bher kabir. 2 Skt* ਦਾਸ giver, bestower. 3 given, bestowed.

ਦਾਸੁ [dasu] elder son of Guru Angad Dev, born to Mata Khevi in 1581 AD at Khadoor Sahib.

ਦਾਸੇ [dase] followers, devotees. "hām dase tum thakur mār."—*gāu m 5*.

ਦਾਸਯ [dasī] *Skt n* devotion, humility.

ਦਾਹ [dah] *Skt n* act of burning; causing to burn. See ਪਿਤ੍ਰਿਮੇਧ. 2 burning, heat. 3 an ailment that causes intense thirst and dryness of throat, burning, sensation, unquenchable thirst. According to Ayurved, pitt dah (syphilis - burning/irritation), and mady dah (burning due

to drinking) etc are two of its seven types. This ailment is caused by excessive heat produced within the body, high blood pressure, remaining thirsty for a long time, excessive drinking, obsessive sexual indulgence, too much hard labour, fasting, injury to sensitive parts of the body etc.

The symptoms of this ailment are a feeling of burning in the heart and the body, anxiety, headache, giddiness, repulsion to food etc. Its general cures are – to avoid using those things which cause this burning, to take simple and less fatty food instead of spicy, pungent and greasy ones, to apply paste of the barks of jujube trees, Indian gooseberry prepared by grinding them in water alongwith sandalwood, to lie down on lotus flower and leaves of banana plant, to sprinkle extracts of rose, sandal and kīṛā (pandanus. odoratissimus) on the face, to sit by cool banks of canals, rivers or fountains, to inhale fragrance of roses etc, to take syrups of sandal, orange, lemon, pomegranate etc, to take light laxatives so as to keep the intestine clear.

ਦਾਹਕ [dahak] *adj* act of burning, act of putting to fire.

ਦਾਹ ਕਰਮ [dah karam] See ਪਿਤ੍ਰਿਮੇਧ.

ਦਾਹਾ [dahā] *v* burn, cremate. 2 *adj* right. See ਦਾਹਿਨਾ.

ਦਾਹਨ [dahān] *Skt n* act of burning, act of putting to fire.

ਦਾਹਨੇ [dahāne] *adj* on the right side. "tājī bave dahne bīkara."—*gāu kabir*. See ਵਾਧੇ ਦਾਹਨੇ.

ਦਾਹੀ [dahī] See ਦਾਹੀ.

ਦਾਹਾ [daha] *n* decade, set of ten, multiple of ten. 2 first ten days of Muharram. See ਦਹਾ. 3 day. "jis no tī āsāthīru kārī mānāhī, te pahūn do daha."—*asa m 5*. 'are guests for a couple of days only i.e. are short-lived.'

ਦਾਹਿ [dahī] See ਦਾਹ.



दाहिना [dahina], दाहिना [dahina] *adj* southern, right.

दाहिने [dahine] See दाहिने.

दाहोदाहे [dahodahe] 10 tens = 100.

दाहिनी [dakhini] *Skt* दाहिनी *n* cleverness, efficiency. 2 happiness. 3 *adj* pertaining to the south.

दाह [dakh], दाहा [dakra] *Skt* dried grape, raisin. "lore dakh bijauria."—*s farid*.

दाहिना [dakhina] See दाहिनी 3.

दाहिना [daxil] *A* داخِل *adj* entered, joined.

दाह [dag] *P* دَاح *n* mark, sign. 2 blot, stigma. "dag dos muhi cala lax."—*dhana m 1*. 3 burn-mark 4 See दाहो.

दाहना [dagana] *v* brand with a hot metal, mark the body with a hot metal. 2 give fire for igniting a gun.

दाहना [dagdagana] branded; marked with a hot metal. "hamre masarik dag dagana."—*gan m 4*. See दाहो.

दाहना [dagana] See दाहना.

दाहो [dag baru], दाहो [dag baru] *P* دَاح *n* slave, who has a mark on his forehead. In olden days, for their identification, the slaves were branded on their foreheads with a hot metal. The slaves of different masters were marked (branded) with different signs to distinguish them. Every master had his own distinguishing mark to brand foreheads of his slaves.

दाहो [dagar] *adj* blemished, stigmatised, ignominious. 2 *P* دَاح *n* deceit, guile. "binse dukh dagar."—*var kan m 4*. 3 *adj* not genuine. 4 deceitful.

दाहो [dagadag] immense stigma, huge blot. "sabha kalakh dagadag."—*dhana m 1*.

दाहो [dagi] *adj* branded. 2 blemished, accused. 3 a subcaste similar to kolis in the districts of Kangra and Shimla.

दाहो [dage] *adj* branded with a mark. "dage hor

su ran mahi jukahi, binu dage bhagrijai."—*ram kabir*. 'those, who have mark of a wound caused by a weapon on their body, do not get afraid, while, those who have never experienced the stroke of a weapon, flee.'

दाह [dagh] *Skt* *n* heat, burning, irritation.

दाह [daj], दाह [daju] *Skt* *A* دَاح *Skt* दाह material, wealth, etc gifted to the bride at the time of marriage by her father, brother and other relations; dowry. "hori marumukh dajuji rakhi dikhalahi su kuru ahakar kucupajo."—*sri chat m 4*.

दाह [dajh] *n* See दाह. 2 thirst, burning sensation. 3 feeling of getting burnt. "nit dajhahi te bil-lax."—*sri a m 3*. 4 *Skt* दाह *adj* combustible, inflammable. 5 a disease. See दाह 2.

दाहो [dajhanu] *n* jealousy, heart-burning "dave dajhanu hot he."—*s kabir*.

दाहो [dajhi] *n* fire, burning fire; that which has the capacity to burn. 2 *adj* burnt, burnt to ashes. "dajhi gae triq pap sumer."—*ram m 5*. 'straws of sins were abundantly burnt to ashes.'

दाहो [dadhri] *n* fire that burns. "kopar ute dadhri."—*m 1 bano*.

दाहो [dadhri] *n* beard. 2 *adj* burnt, caused heart-burning, aroused jealousy. "avet hi dadhi chati dadhi chitipalan ki."—*52 Poets*. 'made kings feel jealous or frightened when he grew into a youth.'

दाह [dax] See दाह.

दाह [daxav] See दाह.

दाह [dana] *n* seed of grain, grain. *P* دَاح "jaha dane taha khane."—*var sor m 2*. 2 *P* دَاح *adj* wise, intelligent, knowledgeable. "satguru sahu paio vad dana."—*jet m 4*.

दाहो [dani] *adj* donor, who donates, provider. "jo sarab sukha ka dani he."—*maru solhe m 4*.

दाह [danu] See दाह 1. "pahila dharti sadhri se sacunamu de danu."—*sri m 1*. 'sow seeds of

the true-name.' 2 See ਦਾਨ. "ape devc daṇu."  
—*sor m 4*.

ਦਾਨੁ [daṇu] *Dg n* demon.

ਦਾਰ [dat] *Skt* ਦਾਰੁ *n* implement for reaping the crop; sickle. "le le dat pahutia lave karr taru."—*sri m 5*. 2 See ਦਾਤਿ. 3 *Skt* ਦਾਰ *adj* segmented, fragmented. 4 pure, pious.

ਦਾਰ [dāt] *Skt* ਦੰਤ *n* teeth. "jin dātan ghas gahyo bal haryo."—*krisan*. 2 *Skt* ਦਾਨ *adj* oppressed. 3 oppressor. 4 made of ivory.

ਦਾਰਕ [dātak] teeth. See ਦੰਤਕ. "risyo tuk dātak thele."—*krisan* 2 oppressor. See ਦੰਤ 2.

ਦਾਤ [datan], ਦਾਨ [datan] *Skt* ਦੰਤਧਾਨ *n* twig used for brushing the teeth. "datan nitī karex, na dukh pave lai ja."—*tanama* According to a writing in Hareet Simriti, one, who brushes his teeth on 1<sup>st</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> day of the moon as well as on the new moon day, faces destruction of his coming seven generations See ੳ 4, ੳ 10. Attri writes that cleaning the teeth with a finger is like eating beef. See ਅਤ੍ਰਿ ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ ੳ 313.

ਦਾਨ ਸਾਹਿਬ [datan sahib] See ਮਥਿਆਣਾ ਕਲਾਂ.

ਦਾਂਤੀ [dātni] *n* lockjaw. sense of locking of jaws in catalepsy. "chitī girgāi dātni pari."—*corrit 142*. 2 *adj* long-toothed.

ਦਾਂਲੀ [dāli] *n* serrated scythe, scythe.

ਦਾਂਵਸਨ [dātvāsan] cover of the teeth, lips.

ਦਾਤਵ [datav] *n adj* worth-offering, bestowable. 2 *n* generosity.

ਦਾਤਾ [datā] *n* donor, giver, bestower. "haxi datre meli guru."—*asa chāt m 4*.

ਦਾਤੀ [dati] *n* gift, boon, blessings. "eha pai mu dati."—*suhi ੳ m 5*.

ਦਾਤ [data], ਦਾਤਰ [datar] *Skt* दातु donor. "data karta apti tū."—*var asa*.

ਦਾਤਾਰਕ [datarkar] daughter of Sardar Ran Singh Sidhu, chief of Nakkai Misl, who was married to Maharaja Ranjit Singh in 1798 AD. She gave birth to the heir apparent Kharag

Singh. Her real name was Raj Kaur, but she was renamed as Datar Kaur<sup>1</sup> because the name of Maharaja Ranjit Singh's mother was also Raj Kaur; the Maharaja used to call her Nakain. Datar Kaur breathed her last in 1818 AD.

ਦਾਤਾਰਿ [datari] the Almighty, the Bestower. "ardasr supi datari hoi srasar tharu."—*varsar m 5*.

ਦਾਤਾਰੁ [dataru] See ਦਾਤਰ. "dataru sada dataru suamū."—*asa chāt m 5*

ਦਾਤਿ [dati] *Skt* *n* gifted article. "dati priari visria datara."—*dhana m 5*. 2 worth-giving article. "devan vale ke hathi dati he."—*sri m 3*. 3 See ਦਾਤਾ, ਦਾਨੀ "manas dati na hovai, tū data sara."—*maru ੳ m 1* 'Man cannot be a bestower, You are the perfect provider' 4 donation, blessing. "dati khasam ki puri hoi."—*suhi chāt m 5*.

ਦਾਤਿ [dati] *Skt* *n* suppression of senses, control of senses. 2 humility, gentleness

ਦਾਤੀ [dati] *Skt* दात्री *n* small scythe; implement for cutting crop and grass etc. 2 boon. See ਦਾਤਿ. "dati sahib sēdia."—*var sri m 1*. 3 दातु, donor (both male and female), donor (f). "haxi ki bhagat phaldati."—*sor m 5*. 4 with boon, with blessing. "haxi jiu teri dati raja."—*sor m 5*.

ਦਾਤੁ [datu] *Skt* *n* part, portion, share.

ਦਾਤੁ [datu] younger son of Guru Angad Dev, born to Mata Kheevi in Sammat 1594 at Khadoor Sahib.

ਦਾਤਿ [datari], ਦਾਤੀ [dati] See ਦਾਤ and ਦਾਤੀ. 2 giver/bestower (f). See ਦਾਤੀ 3. "siddhidati sabhin."—*sanama*.

ਦਾਦ [dad] *Skt* *n* charity, blessing. "sace sarne bahre age lehaxi na dad."—*var sar m 1*. 2 *Skt*

ददु a skin disease. See ਦੱਦ. 3 *P* दा, justice. See ਦਾਦੀ. 4 appeal.

<sup>1</sup>Mr Griffin has erroneously named the aunt (father's sister) of the Maharaja as Raj Kaur.

ਦਾਦਾ [dadah] *P* दादा *adj* given.

ਦਾਦਾ [dadak] *adj* paternal grandfather's. 2 *n* paternal lineage, paternal family. "nanak dadak sahur."—*BG*.

ਦਾਦਨ [dadən] *P* دهن *v* give, donate.

ਦਾਦਰ [dadar] *Skt* ददुर *n* frog, toad. "dader tī kabehi na janasi re."—*maru m 1*. Here dadur means a lecherous being.

ਦਾਦਰੀ [dadri] *n* a kind of Indian millet. "dadri cabai."—*coritr 7, 2* a tehsil headquarters of Jind state, 87 miles to the south west of Delhi.

ਦਾਦਾ [dada] *n* father's father, grandfather. "piu dade ka kholi dīṭha khajana."—*gəum 5*. Here

ਦਾਦਾ [dada] means collection of hymns of the preceding Gurus. 2 See ਦਾਦਰ.

ਦਾਦਿ [dadi] to justice. See ਦਾਦੀ.

ਦਾਦਿਰ [dadir] See ਦਾਦਰ. "kupu bharīo jese dadira kachu desu bidesu na bujh."—*gəu ravidas*.

ਦਾਦੀ [dadi] *n* father's mother, grandmother. 2 *P* seeker of justice, appellant. "dadi dadi na pahucenbara, cupi nirnau paia."—*asa m 5*. 'The appellant who could not have justice by raising a hue and cry, got his right silently' sense – observed silence on realizing truth through contemplation. 3 you bestowed, you gave. See ਦਾਦਨ.

ਦਾਦੁਰ [dadur] See ਦਾਦਰ. "jīu bhāe dadur pani mahi."—*gəu kabir*.

ਦਾਦੁਰੀ [daduri] frog, toad. 2 See ਦਾਦਰੀ.

ਦਾਦੂ [dadu] This holyman was born to a cotton-carder in Ahmedabad (Gujarat). He achieved self-realisation in the company of enlightened disciples of Kabir. The chief monastery of Dadoo is in village Narayan in Jaipur state, situated three miles away from Phuler railway station (on meter gauge of Bombay Baroda Central India Railway). It is also named as Dadudwara. Dadoo died here in Sammat 1660. He composed many verses and sloks

which saints recite with great devotion.

The tenth Master visited this place in Sammat 1764, while going towards Deccan. Jait Ram was the chief priest of the shrine at that time. The Guru asked the priest to recite some hymns of Dadoo. Jait Ram read out the following slok –

"dadu dava durī kar kālī ka liṅ bhāi.

je ko mare iṭ dīṭm liṅ sis caḍhāi."

The Guru then asked the priest to read this verse as –

"dadu dava rakkhake kālī ka liṅ bhāi.

je ko mare iṭ dīṭm pathar hāne rīsar."

There is a historical anecdote to the effect that the Guru paid obeisance at Dadoo's tomb with the tip of his arrow-head. The Khalsa penalised the Guru for violating the Sikh doctrine by bowing before a tomb. The Guru told that he did so for testing the Khalsa and happily underwent the religious penalty, thereby, setting an example of beginning noble tradition.

The disciples of Dadoo are called Dadoo Panthi. Saint Nishchal Dass was a great scholar of this sect, who wrote Yuktuprakash, Vichar Sagar, Vrittprabhakar etc. Nishchal Dass was born in village Dhanana of Punjab in 1849 and died in Sammat 1919 in Delhi. 2 a monk, resident of Khadoor. See ਦੁੜ. 3 a pious saint of Pandori, who sheltered and saved the wife of Sardar Matab Singh Mirankotia from tyranny of Meer Mannu.

ਦਾਦੁਦਵਾਰਾ [dadudvara] See ਦਾਦੂ.

ਦਾਦੁਪੱਥੀ [dadupāthi] See ਦਾਦੂ.

ਦਾਦੁਮਜਰਾ [dadumajra] a village near Kalaur in Patiala state. Guru Tegbahadur visited this place, but the holy shrine built in memory of the Guru, now falls in the territory of village Bhagrana. See ਭਗਨਾਣਾ.

ਦਾਦੇ ਦਿਹੜੇ [dade dīḥḍe] دادي دهره *adj* dispenser

of justice. "na dade dīhād admi."—*var majh m 1*.

दाध [dadh] See दाध.

दाधना [dadhna] *v* burn, put to fire.

दाधा [dadha] *adj* burnt. "disēhi dadhe kan jru."—*s kabir*. See दान. 2 burnt, burnt to ashes.

दाधी [dadhi] *adj* burnt "bēn ki dadhi lakri."—*s kabir*.

दाधीले [dadhile] *v* burnt. "dadhile lākagē uparīe ravanbāru."—*dhana trilocan*.

दान [dan] *Skt n* act of giving; charity. "dan datara epar apara."—*ram chāt m 5*, "ghari ghari phirahi tū mupē! dade dan nē tudhu lara."—*asa pēti m 3*. 'You have not acquired the quality of giving charity.' 2 material which is given in charity. 3 octroi, cess, tax. "raja māge dan."—*asa a m 1*. 4 intoxicating liquid, tripping from the neck of an elephant. "dan gājgād māhi sobhatēpar he."—*NP*. 5 fire-ritual. "sahāsar dan de idr roara."—*var ram 1 m 1*. 6 a political tactic; effort to win over an enemy by bribing. 7 *P* دان short for दान (दान), particle, seed. 8 adjective for *w* दानिस्तन — knower. 9 *P* دان a suffix; when used thus gives the sense of a container etc e.g. kalamdan, juzdan, atīdan etc.

दानम [danas] See दानि.

दानसबंद [danasbādu], दानसमंद [danasmānd], दानसवंद [danasvād] *P* دانر, *adj* wise, intelligent, knowledgeable. "danasbādu soi dī dhove."—*dhana m 1*.

दानसिंह [danasīgh] a Malwai Bairarh, resident of Mahimasaraja, brother of Charhat Singh, who remained with the tenth Master in Anandpur and Malwa. He fought with great valour in the battle of Mīkatsar. When Bairarh got salary from Guru Gobind Singh, he told Dana Singh to take his share. Instead Dan Singh beseeched the Master — "sunke dansīgh kar jore dudh put dhan sabh ghar more. kripa karahu sikkhi mujh dije apno

jan baxaṣ kar lije."—*GPS*.

दानत दान [danat dācchan] charity and offering made to a teacher or family priest. "danat dācchan deke prādācchan."—*cādi 1*.

दानद [danād] *P* دان, knows, will know. Its *vr* is danistan. 2 *Skt* donor, bestower.

दानबीर [danbir] See बीर 7. 2 very generous in giving charity, highly benevolent.

दानम [danam] *P* دان I know.

दानय [danay] *adj* donor. "catur cakr danyē."—*japu*. 2 worth donating; which is suitable for donation. 3 learned, wise. See दान.

दानव [danav] progeny of Kashyap from the womb of Danu — daughter of demon Daksh "dev danav gēn gādharab saje."—*maru solhe m 3*.

दानवगुरु [danavguru] family priest of the demons; Shukrachary.

दानवारि [danvarī] *n* enemy of the demons, deity. 2 Indar.

दानवी [danvi] *adj* pertaining to the demons, of the demons. 2 *n* wife of a demon.

दानवेद [danvēdr] दानव-देव lord of the demons, king Bali.

दान [dana] See दान. 2 donor, giver. "prabhu samrath sarab sukhdana."—*maru solhe m 5*. 3 *P* دان, wise, knower. "dana data silvātu."—*srī m 5*.

दानदी [danai] *P* دان, *n* wisdom, intelligence.

दानपत्र [danadhyakṣ] *Skt n* official arranging for distribution of charity; the state official-incharge of the distribution of charity.

दानपुर [danapur] a village in Bihar, which is thirteen kōhs away from Patna. Guru Tegbahadur visited this place. The earthen pitcher, in which a cooked dish of rice mixed with kindey beans was served to the Guru, is still preserved here. That is why the gurdwara is popularly known as hādi vali sāgatī. The priests are Udasi saints.

ਦਾਨਾ ਬੀਨਾ [dana bina] *P* دانہ adj knower and perceiver. "dana bina sai meḍa."—*var guj* 2 m 5.

ਦਾਨਿ [danī] See ਦਾਨੀ. 2 from the charity. 3 in the charity.

ਦਾਨਿਐ [danīe] See ਦਾਨਐ.

ਦਾਨਿਸ਼ [danīṣ] *P* دانیش, *n* wisdom, intelligence. 2 knowledge, act of understanding.

ਦਾਨਿਸਤਨ [danīstān] *P* دانستن, *v* know, be acquainted.

ਦਾਨਿਸ਼ ਪਯੋਹ [danīṣ pajoh] *P* دانیش, adj seeker of knowledge, having quest for knowledge.

ਦਾਨਿਮਤਿ [danīmāṭi] one who has propensity to donate; he, who has donating tendency. "tū prabhu data danīmāṭi pura."—*sor m* 1.

ਦਾਨਿਐ [danīye] See ਦਾਨਐ.

ਦਾਨੀ [danī] *Sk* दानिन् adj donor. "urvarī parī sabbh eko danī."—*gau kabir*. 'There is one and only one bestower (God) in the mortal and the eternal world.' 2 *P* دانی, you know. "tāhik dīl danī."—*trīṣg m* 1. 3 when used as a suffix, it has the meaning of 'knowing' as in saxonidani, ਰਾਜਦਾਨੀ [rajdani] etc. 4 when used as a suffix, it also gives the sense of 'containing' as in surmedani, gulabdani etc.

ਦਾਨੀਆ [dania] O! God, O! bestower. 2 O! knower. "urvar par ke dania!"—*gau ravīdas*. See ਉਰਵਾਰ ਪਾਰ ਕੇ ਦਾਨੀ.

ਦਾਨੁ [danu] See ਦਾਨ. "danu mahīda tālikhaku."—*var asa*. 2 *Sk* दानु drop, droplet. 3 dew. 4 reserve wealth. 5 pleasure. 6 air, wind.

ਦਾਨੁ [danu] See ਦਾਨਵ. "danu lakh nivas."—*m* 1 b5no.

ਦਾਨੇ ਦਾ ਚੱਕ [dane da cakk] See ਰੋਹਲਾ.

ਦਾਨੇਨ [danen] third declension; by donation, with donation, due to donation. "danen kī jāgen kī?"—*guj jēdev*

ਦਾਨੇ [dano] See ਦਾਨਵ and ਦਾਨੁ. "hano sārēb

dano."—*ramav*. 2 gram. See ਦਰਾਹਿ.

ਦਾਨੈ [danā] See ਦਾਨ. 2 demon, progeny of Danu, Daksh's daughter. "sabbhe dev danā."—*veraṇ*.

ਦਾਪ [dap] *Sk* दाप *n* arrogance, conceit. "dustān dap khap parāp."—*GPS*. 2 strength. 3 zeal. 4 wrath.

ਦਾਬ [dab] *n* sense of pressurising, process of pressing. 2 awe, administrative domination. 3 forcible possession of an object, capturing forcibly. "ik ne dab līn bākar."—*GPS*. 4 planting the twig of a tree or a creeper in the earth, so that by striking roots the twig may grow as a new plant.

ਦਾਬਾ [daba] See ਦਬਾਉ. 2 majesty administration. "bāde ko atī dabo bhayo."—*PPP*.

ਦਾਮ [dam] *Sk* दामन् *n* cord, string. "prem dam te ēcān hoe."—*GPS*. 2 rosary. 3 garland. 4 group, cluster. 5 people, world. 6 *P* دام net, trap. 7 ancient copper coin, which was equal to 1/50th of a rupee. Some scholars hold it to be 1/40th of a rupee. See ਦੰਮ. 8 price, cost. 9 wealth, property. "jāl binu sakh kumlavti upājāhī nahī dam."—*majh barāhmaha*. 10 money, cash. "jiu bigarī ke sirī dijāhī dam."—*gau m* 5. "jiu kirpān ke nīrārath dam."—*sukhmanu*

ਦਾਮਨ [damān] *Sk* दामन *n* cord, string. "damān kup bīkhe lāṭkai."—*GPS*. 2 *P* دامن end portion of a scarf. "nīj hathān damān te kholī."—*NP*.

ਦਾਮਨਗੀਰ [damāngir] *P* دامگیر, adj holder of the end portion of a scarf, seeker of refuge. 2 person dependent on others' support for his livelihood. 3 plaintiff, who drags one to the court.

ਦਾਮਨਾ [damna] *v* entrap. See ਦਾਮਨ 1. "damna prābin."—*akāl*.

ਦਾਮਨਿ [damni], ਦਾਮਨੀ [damnī] *n* that which can trap with a rope; army.—*śanama*. 2 *Sk* मेदिनी light, lightning. "damnī camākī dāraio."—*sor m* 5. "damnī camātkar tīu vērtara jāg khe."

—*var gau 2 m 5.*

**ਦਾਮਰੀ** [damri] *n* cord, string. 2 small ancient coin — equal to 1/4<sup>th</sup> of a pice.

**ਦਾਮਲਾ** [damla] a village near Kunjpura of district Karnal, in which resided those Pathans, who joined the enemy forces by betraying Guru Gobind Singh in the battle of Bhangani. So Banda Bahadur razed this village in the month of Kattak of Sammat 1768 and severely punished the traitors. “nagar damla ek sujan. tahā hute kuch xanah xan.”—*GPS.*

**ਦਾਮਾ** [dama] See ਦਮ. 2 coin, currency, rupee, gold coins prevalent in ancient times etc. “suṇa rūpa dama.”—*guj m 5.*

**ਦਾਮਾਦ** [damad] *P* داماد short for ਦਾਮਾਦ ਅਬਾਦ; everlasting. 2 son-in-law, daughter's husband.

**ਦਾਮਾਦੀ** [damadi] *P* دامادی pertaining to the son-in-law. “damadi hve ab dhān levō.”—*GV 6.* 2 marriage. 3 engagement, betrothal.

**ਦਾਮਨ** [daman] transform of daman; end portion of a shirt, sheet or scarf.

**ਦਾਮਿ** [dami] with money, due to money. 2 *S* net, trap, snare. See ਦਮ 1.

**ਦਾਮਿਨੀ** [damini] See ਦਾਮਨੀ.

**ਦਾਮੀ** [dami] with money, due to money. “kia garabhi dami?”—*var maru 2 m 5.* 2 *adj* rich, wealthy. 3 *n* land revenue. 4 *P* دامی hunter, killer. 5 short for ਦਾਮੀ; eternal, everlasting.

**ਦਾਮੋਦਰ** [damodar] *n* one, who has a string tied around his abdomen — Krishan. Once Yashoda tied Krishan to a mortar with a rope to prevent him from making mischief.<sup>1</sup> 2 the Creator, who has the whole universe in his belly. “दासनि लोक नासानि तानि यस्योदरान्तरे। तेन दामोदरो देव।”<sup>2</sup> “damodar daral suami.”—*brla m 5.* 3 a river in Bengal, rising from the hills of Chhota Nagpur, which after flowing for about 350 miles merges with Bhagirathi river 27 miles

south of Calcutta. 4 a resident of Sultanpur and a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev.

**ਦਾਮੋਦਰੀ ਮਾਤਾ** [damodri mata] daughter of Julka Khatri Narain Das of Dalla born to Bhagbhari. She was married to Guru Hargobind in Sammat 1661. She expired on Magh 11<sup>th</sup>, Sammat 1688 at Daroli, where a shrine is built in her memory. “gurugharni damodri dutry nanki jan.”—*GPS.* She is also named Damodari. See ਦਮੋਦਰੀ ਮਾਤਾ.

**ਦਾਧ** [day] *n* See ਦਾਧੀ. 2 *Skt* reserve wealth, wealth that can be parted with. 3 wealth that can be gifted as dowry. 4 wealth to which sons etc. or relative are legally entitled. 5 charity.

**ਦਾਧਕ** [dayak] *adj* bestower. “dukh nāṣan sukh dayak surau.”—*saveye m 4 ke.* *n* the Provider.

**ਦਾਧਮ** [dayam] See ਦਾਇਮ.

**ਦਾਧਰ** [dayar] *A* دایر *adj* moving, circulating. 2 continuous, moving.

**ਦਾਧਰਾ** [dayra] *A* دایره *n* circle, coiled circle.

**ਦਾਧਾ** [daya] See ਦਾਇਆ. “na putrē na potrē na daya na dayā.”—*VN.* 2 See ਦਾਧ. “to lakh-hi ji karē harī daya.”—*NP.* ‘realisation comes only through His Grace.’

**ਦਾਧਨਿ** [dayani] *adj* giver (f).

**ਦਾਧੀ** [dayi] See ਦਾਈ. 2 *Skt* दायिन् *adj* giver.

**ਦਾਧੀ** [dayi] See ਦਾਧ. 2 See ਦਾਈ. “na daya na dayā.”—*VN.*

**ਦਾਰ** [dar] See ਦਾਲ. “godhum ko cun makh dar lon ghrxt bahu.”—*NP.* 2 *Skt* wife. 3 See ਦਾਰਿ and ਦਾਰੂ. 4 *P* دار when used as a suffix, it gives the sense of having, as in xābardar, zamīdar etc. 5 *n* crucifix, cross.

**ਦਾਰਸਦਾਇਕ** [darśatīk] *Skt* दार्शनिक *adj* pertaining to illustration.

**ਦਾਰਕ** [darak] *Skt n* boy. 2 son. 3 *adj* who splits, divider (of property) 4 See ਦਾਰੂਕ.

**ਦਾਰਚੀਨੀ** [darcini] *n* ਦਾਰੂ—ਚੀਨ. china wood, cinnamon. *L* cinnamomum cassia; cassia bark, which is used in condiments and spices. Its

<sup>1</sup>See ਦਿਨਪੁਰਾਣ part 5 ch. 6.

<sup>2</sup>Vyas and Shr.dhar See ਦਿਨਪੁਰਾਣ ਦਾ ਸ਼ੀਕਰ ਭਾਸ਼ਣ, § 53.

latent effect is warm and oily.<sup>1</sup> Quality-wise, it is a digestive stimulant and cures intestinal disorders. Cinnamon enhances sexual prowess. It cures diseases like insanity, dropsy etc. Massaging its oil relieves joint pains. Cinnamon is produced in abundance in Sri Lanka, Melabaar, China etc.

ਦਾਰਣ [darəṇ] *Sk* *n* act of tearing/sawing. 2 the tool which is used for cutting. 3 See ਦਾਰੁਣ.

ਦਾਰਦ [darad] See ਦਾਰਿਦ. 2 *P* *dar* keeps. "kas nā darad."—*triāg m* 1. 3 let him keep. 4 he will keep. 5 *Sk* ocean, sea. 6 mercury. 7 cinnabar. 8 *adj* pertaining to the Darad country. See ਦਰਦ 2.

ਦਾਰਨ [darən] See ਦਾਰਣ and ਦਾਰੁਣ. "daren dukh dutaru sāsar."—*gṛāy m* 5.

ਦਾਰਮ [daram] *Sk* दारिम *n* pomegranate. "daram darak gayo pekh dāsnan pātr."—*cāḍi* 1.

ਦਾਰ ਮਦਾਰ [dar mēdar] *P* دارة *n* dependence, base. 2 workload, responsibility of work. 3 act of settling a dispute.

ਦਾਰਵ [darav] See ਦਾਰਮ. 2 *Sk* *adj* made of wood.

ਦਾਰਾ [dara] *P* دراء *adj* protector. 2 *n* the Creator, the transcendental One. 3 king, emperor. 4 Dara, a king of Persia, belonging to Kayyan dynasty, who is variously named as Darayus, Daryavus or Darius in history. There have been three rulers of Persia with this name.

(a) Gustaspes, who was son of Hystaspes. He is known to have ruled during the period 521-485 BC. He invaded India and captured Indus Valley and some parts of Punjab.

(b) Nothus, who ruled between 423-405 BC.

(c) Codomanus, who was a ruler during 335-332 BC. "dara se dālisar drujodhan se mandhari"—*aka*! 5 Dara is also a short name

<sup>1</sup>Greek system of medicine considers its latent effect as warm and dry.

of Dara Shakoh, elder son of Shahjahan. "shahjāh nū ked kar dara māvaya."—*var gūru gobīdsfgh p*. See ਐਰੰਗਜ਼ੇਬ. 6 *Sk* wife, woman, consort. "dara mit put sēnbēdhī."—*sor m* 9 7 *Sk* ਦਾਰੁ wood, timber. "rāju sāg bād̄h kār dara."—*GPS*. 8 *adj* cutter, divider. "rumi jāgi dusman dara."—*BG*.

ਦਾਰਾਇ ਦੀਨ [daraz dīn] *P* دارا دین *adj* protector of religion, defender of faith

ਦਾਰਾਸ਼ਕੋਹ [daraśakoh], ਦਾਰਾਸ਼ਿਕੋਹ [daraśikhoh] داراشكوه, eldest son of Shahjahan and Mumtaz Mahal, who was born on March 20<sup>th</sup>, 1615. He was married to Nadira Begum in 1637 AD. This virtuous wife always stood by her husband in all odds. Dara was appointed subedar of Gujarat in 1648 and continued on this assignment till 1652. He fought against Aurangzeb on behalf of his father (Shahjahan) and was defeated in the battlefield of Samoogarh (8 miles east of Agra) on May 29<sup>th</sup>, 1658. Aurangzeb pursued the fleeing Darashikoh. When Aurangzeb reached near Beas (Vipash), twenty-two hundred soldiers of Guru Har Rai seized the bank of the river, thus obstructing Aurangzeb's forces from proceeding forward. In the meantime, Darashikoh fled to Multan. Ultimately he was captured near Dadar (Bolan Pass) after wandering about many places because his chief Jiwan Mall betrayed him. He was imprisoned and brought to Delhi. Declared an "infidel (non-believer in Islam)" on 29<sup>th</sup> August on the secret instructions from Aurangzeb, he was beheaded on the night of 30<sup>th</sup> August 1659 and was buried in the tomb of Humayun.

Dara was a Muslim believing in Sufism. He was a devotee of Guru Har Rai and a great scholar. He wrote many books under the pen name of Qadiri

See ਕੁਪਿਨਿਸ਼ਟ and ਐਰੰਗਜ਼ੇਬ.

ਦਾਰਾਪਦ [darapad] arrow that pierces/tears as under hardships "darapad dustātkar nam tir ke jan."—*sonama*.

ਦਾਰਾਬ [darab] son of Dara, who was the ninth ruler of Persia. His name appears in the eighth Hakayat.

ਦਾਰਿ [darz] *Skt* *n* grief, sorrow. "je bhav ke dukh darz mījavz."—*NP*. 2 *adj*/splitter, divider.

ਦਾਰਿਕਾ [darika] *Skt* girl, female child. 2 daughter.

ਦਾਰਿਦ [darid], ਦਾਰਿਦੁ [daridu], ਦਾਰਿਦੁ [daridr] *Skt* ਦਾਰਿਦੁ *adj* poor, penniless, indigent. 2 ਦਾਰਿਦੁ *n* poverty, penury, indigence. "dukh darid apavitrata nasahī nam adhar."—*gau thiti m 5*. "daridu dekh sabhko hasr."—*hila ravidas*. "dukh daridr nīvarn."—*savaye m 5 ke*.

ਦਾਰਿਮ [darim] See ਦਾਰਮ and ਦਾਰਿਮ.

ਦਾਰੀ [dari] *Skt* ਦਾਰਿਨ *adj* cutter, splitter. "nīrōkaru dukhdari."—*sor m 5*. 2 *P* *dar* you keep. 3 when used as suffix it gives the meaning of possessing/keeping as ਰਾਜਦਾਰੀ [rajdari]. "par sīghan tē mulak ki nahī dari thal."—*PP*. 'But the act of keeping the country under control could not be taken by the Sikhs.' 4 beard. "vāki kar dari dhari."—*carrtr 22*. 'caught the beard with hand.'

ਦਾਰੂ [daru] *Skt* *n* wood, timber. 2 cedar. 3 carpenter, joiner, workman in timber. 4 brass. 5 *adj* giver, bestower.

ਦਾਰੁਕ [daruk] Krishan's charioteer. "hamro rath daruk tē kar saī."—*krzsān*. 2 manikin of wood; wooden image.

ਦਾਰੁਕਾ [daruka] *Skt* puppet.

ਦਾਰੁਣ [daruṇ], ਦਾਰੁਨ [darun] *adj* horrible, terrible. 2 unbearable, intolerable; which cannot be tolerated. "daruṇ dukh sahio nā jai."—*basāt kabir*.

ਦਾਰੁਨਾਰਿ [darunari] *n* female manikin of wood, wooden image of a woman. "darunari ko koya gun dosu?"—*NP*.

ਦਾਰੁਪੁਤਰੀ [daruputri] wooden puppet, puppet. ਦਾਰੁਲਮਿਲਕਤ [darulmilakat] *دارالملکات* *n* Caliph's chief monastery, capital, headquarters. Ever since the ruler was named Caliph, the capital (headquarters) of the state was named so.

ਦਾਰੂ [daru] *adj* cutter, reliever. "guri skasu sabadu daru sirī dharīo."—*basāt m 4*. 'The Guru placed on the head of his disciple the goad of word, which could pierce the head of an intoxicated elephant.' "sabh aukhadh daru lai jiu."—*asa chāt m 4*. 'by using all the medicines.' 2 See ਦਾਰੂ. 3 *P* *dar* *n* medicine, drug. "harī harī nam dīo daru."—*sor m 5*. "avkhadh sabhe kītrānu nīdāk ka daru nahī."—*var gau / m 5*. 4 wine, liquor, whisky "dikhia daru bhojān khai."—*ram m 1*. 5 gunpowder. "daru su doṣ hutasān bha" —*GPS*.

ਦਾਰੁਕਾਰ [darukar] *Dg* *n* person belonging to the Kalal subcaste, who prepares liquor. 2 maker of gun powder.

ਦਾਰੇਰ [darer] crack, slit. See ਦਰੇਰ. "mukhā dekhke cād darer khai."—*ramav*.

ਦਾਰੋਗਾ [daroga] *P* *darogā* *n* supervising official

ਦਾਰੈਦ [darād] *P* *darāid* (they) keep. See ਦਾਰੈਤ

ਦਾਰੀ [darhi] See ਦਾਰੀ.

ਦਾਲ [dal] *Skt* *n* colocinth. 2 wild honey, honey. 3 *Skt* ਦਲਿ ground grain, coarsely ground grain. See ਦਾਲਿ. 4 dish of ground grain. 5 *adj* destroyer. "sabh dalid bhāj dukhdal."—*naṭ m 4 pātal*. 6 *A* *dal* one who leads, leader. 7 planner.

ਦਾਲੀਨੀ [dalcini] See ਦਾਲੀਨੀ.

ਦਾਲਦ [dalad], ਦਾਲਦੁ [daladu] See ਦਾਲਿਦ. "dalad bhājān dukh dalān."—*oṣkar*. "dukh daladu sabho lahigāia."—*var kan m 4*.

ਦਾਲਦੁਬਹਿ [daladubhāi] *adj* eradicator of poverty. "daladubhāj sudame mīlīo."—*maru m 4*.

ਦਾਲਾ [dala] *adj* destroyer. "pavās ko dala." —*BG*. 2 *n* *xa* cooked lentil dish; dal. 3 a rebeck



player — relative of Bhai Mardana.

ਦਾਲਾਨ [dalan] P ڊالان *n* open large room, open house without a gate, courtyard.

ਦਾਲਿ [dalɪ] See ਦਾਲ 3. "biu bijɪ pəɪɪ legəe əb kri ugvə dalɪ." — *var asa*. "dalɪ sidha mægəu ghɪu." — *dhana dhāna*.

ਦਾਲਿਦ [dalid] See ਦਾਲਿਦ. "səbh dalid bhāj dukhdal." — *naṭ m 4 partal*.

ਦਾਵ [dav] See ਦਾਵਿ. 2 *Skt n* jungle fire, forest fire. 3 forest, jungle.

ਦਾਵਣ [davan] See ਦਾਵਿਣ. 2 end portion of a shirt/ sheet/scarf. See ਦਾਮਨ.

ਦਾਵਣਿ [davanɪ] under the end portion of a sheet, scarf or shirt; holding the end portion of a sheet, scarf or shirt. "həɪɪ səjən davanɪ lagɪa" — *majh barahmaha*. 2 with a cord. 3 in the tightening cord of a cot.

ਦਾਵਤ [davət] A ڊاوت *n* act of inviting, calling. 2 feast. 3 invitation.

ਦਾਵਨ [davan] See ਦਾਵਣ 2 *Skt* ਦਾਮਨ *n* cord, string. 3 *Skt* दावन् *adj* worth giving. "həɪ bəɪɪ prithma sukhdavan." — *ramav*.

ਦਾਵਨਗੀਰ [davanɡir] See ਦਾਮਨਗੀਰ. "hvehō davanɡir tuharo." — *caritr 38*.

ਦਾਵਨਿ [davanɪ] with a cord, with a string. See ਦਾਵਨ 2. "davanɪ bədhɪo nə jat." — *səvɪye sri mukhvak m 5*. 2 See ਦਾਮਨੀ.

ਦਾਵਾ [dava] *Skt n* forest fire; fire produced by friction due to mutual rubbing of trees in the forest; jungle fire. "dava əɡənɪ bəhət trɪɪ jare." — *asa m 5*. 2 A ڊاوا *act* of asserting one's right over some object. "dava kahu ko nahi." — *s kabir*.

ਦਾਵਾਗਨਿ [dava-əɡənɪ] ਦਾਵਾਗਨਿ [davanɡənɪ] See ਦਾਵਾ 1.

ਦਾਵਾਤ [davət] See ਦਾਵਤ.

ਦਾਵਾਨਲ [davanal] See ਦਾਵਾ 1.

ਦਾੜ [daɪ] *Skt* दाढ़ molar, grinder tooth. 2 pig's tusk.

ਦਾੜਗੜ [dargar], ਦਾੜਧਰ [dardhar] *n* one having

a hard tusk — Varah, the incarnation of God; God in the form of a pig having tusk. "dhəryo vɪsənu təu dargaravtarā." — *varah*. "dhərdar jɪō rən gəɪh hve." — *kalki*.

ਦਾੜਪੀੜ [darəpɪɪ] molar-ache, pain in the grinder tooth. "dət rogəru darhpɪɪ gən." — *caritr 405*. See ਦੰਤਰੋਗ.

ਦਾੜਮ [darəm] See ਦਾੜਮ and ਦਾੜਿਮ.

ਦਾੜਵੀ [darvi] See ਦਾੜਿਮੀ. "darvipradāte." — *akal*. Poets compare teeth with the seeds of pomegranate. 2 firmly, firm, determined, strong, sturdy.

ਦਾੜਾ [daɪa] *n* tusk. "daɪa əɡre prithəmi dharaɪɪ." — *maru solhe m 5*. 2 molar, grinder teeth. 3 See ਦਾੜ੍ਹਾ.

ਦਾੜਿਮ [darɪm], ਦਾੜਿਮੀ [darɪmi] *Skt* दाड़िम-दाड़िमी *n* pomegranate, plant. 2 fruit of pomegranate.

ਦਾੜੀ [darɪ], ਦਾੜ੍ਹਾ [darha], ਦਾੜ੍ਹੀ [darhu] *Skt* दाढ़ी *n* hair grown over the chin; beard. "se darɪa səciā jɪ gurcəɪni ləɡāɪɪ." — *sava m 3*. 2 moustaches. "ɡariba upəɪɪ jɪ khɪje darɪ." — *ɡəu m 5*. 'one who shows power to the poor by twirling his moustaches.' sense — exhibits his brawn.

ਦਿਵਿ [diu] *Skt* दिव *n* day.

ਦਿਵਿਸ [dius] *Skt* दिवस *n* day. "dius car ke diəhi səɡɪ." — *sar m 5*.

ਦਿਵਿਸਰਾਣੀ [diusəraṇā] *n* lord of the day, sun. "ratɪ bitt udyo diusəraṇā." — *VN*.

ਦਿਵਿਹਰੀ [diuhari] *adv* daily, everyday, 5 daily. "bəɪɪhari gur apne diuhari sādvar." — *var asa*. 2 See ਦਿਹਾੜੀ.

ਦਿਵੁਕਾ [diuka] See ਪਸਰੂਰ.

ਦਿਵਿਸ [dius] See ਦਿਵਿਸ.

ਦਿਆ [dia] See ਦਾ. 2 See ਦੀਆ.

ਦਿਆਨਤ [dianat] See ਦਫ਼ਨਤ.

ਦਿਆਰ [diar] See ਦਇਆਰ. 2 See ਦਯਾਰ.

ਦਿਆਲ [dial] See ਦਇਆਲ 2 See ਦਯਾਲ.

ਦਿਆਲ ਜੀ [dial ji] See ਨਿਰੰਕਾਰੀਏ

ਦਿਆਲਪੁਰਾ [dialpura] See ਦਯਾਲਪੁਰਾ.

**ਦਿਆਲਾ** [dɪalə] adj kind, merciful. 2 vocative – O! merciful. 3 *n* Bhai Dyala, a devoted follower of Guru Tegbahadur. He was imprisoned along with the ninth Master in Delhi. When the body of Bhai Mati Das was cut with a saw, Bhai Dyala was martyred by immersing in boiling water in a large cauldron. This devout but valiant person took this horrible punishment as of no consequence and breathed his last while reciting the holy hymns.

**ਦਿਸ** [dis] *Skt* दिश् *vr* show, order, reveal, preach. 2 *n* direction, towards, side.

**ਦਿਸਟ** [disət] See ਦਿਸ਼ੁ. 2 See ਦਿਸ਼ੁ.

**ਦਿਸਟਮਾਨ** [disətmān] See ਦਿਸਟਮਾਨ.

**ਦਿਸਟਾ** [disə] See ਦੁਸ਼ਾ.

**ਦਿਸਟਾਂਤ** [disətāt] See ਦਿਸਟਾਂਤ. 2 *Skt* दिसूत *n* death, demise.

**ਦਿਸਟਾਨਿਓ** [disəntio] became visible, came into sight. See ਦਿਸਟਾਨਿਓ.

**ਦਿਸਟਾਵੇ** [disəve] ਦਿਸ਼ਿ-ਅਵੇ, is visible. “kachu an nahi disəve.”—*naḥ m 5*

**ਦਿਸਟਿ** [disəṭi] *Skt* दृष्टि *n* sight, vision. “jaki disəṭi nadī liv lage.”—*sri kabir*. See ਦਿਸ਼ਿ.

**ਦਿਸਟਿਬਗਾ** [disəṭibəga] *n* looking like a crane, staring to entrap a prey while pretending that the eyes are closed. “thag disəṭibəga liv laga.”—*prabha beṇi*.

**ਦਿਸਟਿਬਿਕਾਰੀ** [disəṭibikari], **ਦਿਸਟਿਵਿਕਾਰੀ** [disəṭivikari] *n* lascivious look, craving other's wealth, or woman with evil intention etc. “disəṭibikari bādhan bādhe, hau tis ke bəṭi jal.”—*prabha m 1*. “disəṭibikari durtmātr bhagi.”—*prabha m 1*. 2 adj ill-intentioned. “disəṭivikari nahi bhau bhau.”—*gau m 1*.

**ਦਿਸਟੇ** [disəṭe] appears, is visible. “jo disəṭe so gache.”—*dev m 5*.

**ਦਿਸਣਾ** [disṇa] *v* appear, be visible, come into sight.

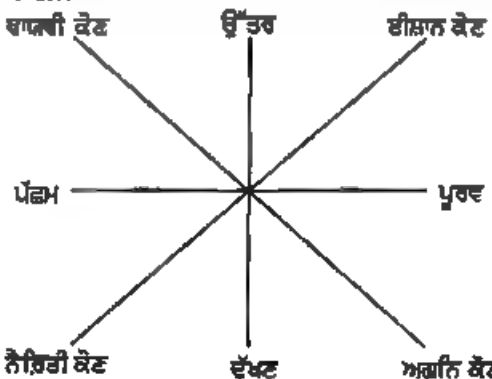
**ਦਿਸਦਾ** [disda] *n* what is visible. “disda

səbhkicchu calsi.”—*var sar m 4*.

**ਦਿਸਨਾ** [disna] See ਦਿਸਣਾ.

**ਦਿਸਪਟ** [dispəṭ] *n* one who has bareness as his dress, naked, unclothed. “bəhut besno dispəṭ sətī.”—*NP*.

**ਦਿਸਾ** [disa] *Skt* दिश *n* direction; scholars have assumed four directions – cardinal points viz – East, West, North and South. In addition there are inbetween directions too, thus making a total of eight directions, which are illustrated as under –



Adding two more – ਉੱਚ (upwards) and ਅਧੇ (downwards), we get ten directions in all. 2 number of ten, as there are ten directions.

**ਦਿਸਾਉਰ** [disaur] See ਦਿਸਾਉਰ.

**ਦਿਸਾਸੁਲ** [disasul] *Skt* दिशासुल *n* In Hindu religion, there are inauspicious days or periods for travelling in specific directions. e.g. – Friday and Sunday for travelling towards the west, Tuesday and Wednesday for north, Saturday and Monday for the east, while Thursday is regarded unlucky for travelling towards the south. “thriti var bhādra bhāram disasul sahā sāsara.”—*BG*.

**ਦਿਸਾਨਾਗ** [disanag] See ਦਸੈ ਨਾਗ and ਦਿੱਗਜ਼.

**ਦਿਸਾਨਾਥ** [disanath], **ਦਿਸਾਪਤਿ** [disapatr] See ਦਿਸਪਾਲ and ਦਿਸਪਤਿ.

**ਦਿਸਾਪੁਰੀ** [disapuri] adv in the direction of other territories, abroad. “jrn ke kāt disapuri.”—*var suhi m 2*.

**ਦਿਸਾਬਾਸਤ੍ਰ** [disabāstr] See ਦਿਸਪਟ and ਦਿਸੋਂਬਰ. "disa bāstrā rajā."—*VN*. 2 direction in the form of clothing.

**ਦਿਸਾਭੁਮ** [disabhūm] *n* confusion about the direction; taking east for north and south for west by mistake.

**ਦਿਸਾਰਨੀ** [disarānī] *adj* resident of the other territory (f), foreigner (f). "ek disarānī so raha tāku prīti."—*caritr* 194.

**ਦਿਸਾਵਰ** [disavar] *n* other country, foreign country, alien land. "bahut disavar pādha."—*var ram* 2 *m* 5. sense — many births, transmigration.

**ਦਿਸਾਵਰੀ** [disavri] pertaining to (belonging to) other land; of foreign land. 2 towards the other land, abroad. "pākhī cālē disavri."—*s kabir*.

**ਦਿਸਾਵਿਸਾ** [disavisa] *n* direction; sub-direction. See ਉਪਦਿਸਾ, ਦਸ ਦਿਸਾ and ਦਿਸਾ. "jātr tātr disa visa."—*japu*.

**ਦਿਸਿ** [disi] in the direction, towards the direction. See ਦਿਸਾ. 2 *Sk* दृशी *n* vision, sight, eyesight.

**ਦਿਸਿਅਵਦਾ** [disi-avda] visible, apparent. "kuṣṭh disī-avada, sabbh cālēpharu."—*var gau* 1 *m* 4.

**ਦਿਸੇ** [disē] be in sight, be visible. "nanak jīvāt dāras disē."—*bīla* *m* 5. 2 looking at, by looking.

**ਦਿਸੇਸ** [disēs] *n* lord of directions. See ਦਿਗਪਤਿ.

**ਦਿਸੇ** [disē] *n* appearing, looking. "aṭh dās bed sūnē kah dōra. koṭī pragas nā disē ḥdhera."—*ram* *m* 5. 'How can a deaf person hear eighteen Purāns and four Ved? A blind person can never see in light illuminated by countless lamps.' It means that an agnostic person having vast worldly knowledge remains devoid of true knowledge, relating to spiritual realisation.

**ਦਿਸੋਂਤਰ** [disōtar] See ਦੋਸੋਂਤਰ.

**ਦਿਸੋਂਤਰੀ** [disōtārī], **ਦਿਸੋਂਤਰੀ** [disōtri] in the foreign land, abroad. "jog nā desī disōtārī

bhāvie."—*suhi m* 1. "bhulī phirē disōtri"—*sri a m* 1.

**ਦਿਸੋਂਤਰੁ** [disōtaru] See ਦੋਸੋਂਤਰ. "disōtaru bhāvē ṣtaru nāhi bhāvē."—*maru solhe m* 3.

**ਦਿਸੋਂਦਰਾ** [disōdra] apparent, visible, within sight.

**ਦਿਸੋਂਦਰਿਆ** [disōdriā] *adv* on seeing, on beholding. "jina disōdriā durtmāṭi vōjē mītr āsāḍrē sehi."—*var gau* 2 *m* 5.

**ਦਿਸੋਂਦਾ** [disōda] See ਦਿਸਦਾ.

**ਦਿਸੋਂਨੀ** [disōnī] are seen, appear "se muh soṅhē dārī sēcē disōnī."—*sava m* 3.

**ਦਿਸੁ** [diṣṭ] *Sk* न luck, fortune. 2 teachings. 3 time. 4 See ਦਿਸਦ.

**ਦਿਸੁ** [diṣṭi] *Sk* न joy. 2 festival, celebration. 3 luck, fortune. 4 See ਦਿਸਤਿ.

**ਦਿਹ** [dih] *Sk* दह *n* day. "nanak se diḥ avānī"—*sohila*. 2 See ਦੇਹ. 3 *P* ੨, imperative form of dadan; give, donate. 4 when used as a suffix, it imparts the meaning of 'give or provide' as in aram diḥ.

**ਦਿਹਦ** [dihad] *P* ੨ gives, provides.

**ਦਿਹਮ** [diham] *P* ੨ I give.

**ਦਿਹਰਾ** [dihra] See ਦੇਹਰਾ.

**ਦਿਹਰਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ** [dihra sahib] See ਦੇਹਰਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ.

**ਦਿਹਲੀ** [dihli] See ਦੇਹਲੀ. 2 See ਦਿੱਲੀ.

**ਦਿਹਾ** [diha] of days, for days. See ਦਿਹ 1. "ethē dhādhā kūrā car diha."—*vaḍ m* 1 *alaharu*.

**ਦਿਹਾਈ** [dihai] *adj* of the day, for the day. "teri khīthā dō dihai."—*ram m* 5. Here khīthā means mortal frame.

**ਦਿਹਾਰਾ** [dihara] *n* day, daily. "iku ghārī dīnās mōkau bahut dihare."—*asa m* 5.

**ਦਿਹਾਰੀ** [dihari] See ਦਿਹਾੜੀ.

**ਦਿਹਾਰਾ** [dihara] See ਦਿਹਾਰਾ. "choḍī cālā ek dihare."—*asa m* 5.

**ਦਿਹਾੜੀ** [dihari] *n* wages for one day; daily wages. "lāhā khāṭhru dihari."—*anādu*. "kachu lāhā milē dihari."—*basāt a m* 1. 2 *adj* daily subsistence. "ḥni ser kā dihari mīhmanu."—*asa m* 5.

दिग् [dihī], दिहु [dihu] *n* day. "ji dihi nala kapra."—*s fard*. 'the day the umbilical cord was cut (at birth).' 2 sense — knowledge, realisation. "othe dihu the sabh rati."—*mala m 1*.

दिहुदीवि [dihudivi] *adv* in spite of daylight and glowing lamps, despite the sunlight outside and illumination of lamps inside. "dihudivi adh ghor."—*suhj a m 1*. sense — 'not withstanding wisdom and knowledge.'

दिहुरी [dihuri] See देहरी and देहली.

दिहद [dihād], दिहदा [dihāda] *P* *adj* giver, bestower. "dihād sui."—*var majh m 1*. 'The Creator is the bestower.' "kher khubi ko dihāda."—*gyan*.

दिक् [dik] *Skt* दिक् *n* direction, side. 2 *A* *adj* microscopic, fine. 3 upset, grieved. 4 *n* tuberculosis, consumption (or phthisis). See धरी.

दिक्पाल [dikpal] *n* god — the lord of direction. According to the Purans; there are ten lords of the ten directions — Indar of east, Agni of south-east, Yam (god of death) of south, demon Nairat of south-west, Varun (god of water) of west, Vayu of north-west, Kuber (god of riches) of north, Shiv of north-east; Brahma of upward direction and Sheshnag of downward direction (under-earth). 2 See दिगापाल. 3 a poetic metre. See दिक्पाल 2.

दिक्कट [dikkat] *A* *adj* *n* fineness, subtlety. 2 distress, difficulty, trouble.

दिक्कअनी [dikh-akni] This word is an incorrect transcription of ikhuasni by an ignorant scribe in verse number 1125 of Shastarnammala. See दिहुआसनी.

दिक्हु [dikhahu] See डंढे.

दिक्ख [dikhaṇ], दिक्ख [dikhaṇ] *n* sense of seeing; come into view.

दिक्खे [dikhaṇthe] for seeing, for having a glimpse of. "locaḥ prabhu dikhaṇthe."

—*kalī m 4*

दिक्खवा [dikhrava], दिक्खवा [dikhlava] showed, made apparent, brought to notice. 2 *n* sight, view. "so payo jag ko dikhrava."—*NP*.

दिक् [dikha] (I) may see. "dikha kine kiho anī carara."—*var guj 1 m 3*. 'let us see, if anyone has offered money or not.' 2 saw. "sabh tuhe tuhi dikha."—*sar m 5*. 3 enlightened. "jisu bujhae apī, bujhar der soi janu dikha."—*var kan m 4*. 4 See दीक्.

दिक्खुटा [dikhaṭṭa] *v* cause to have a glimpse, bring into view.

दिक्खिटा [dikhaṭṭa], दिक्ख [dikhadha] show, give a glimpse. "dāras dikhaṭṭa he tere haṭṭh jagṇath."—*sāloh*. 2 shows. "sabh apne khelu dikhadha."—*sar m 5*.

दिक्खाना [dikhana] See दिक्खुटा. 2 saw

दिक्खिआ [dikharīa] showed.

दिक्खाना [dikhaṇa] *v* show.

दिक्ख [dikhava] *n* pompousness, ostentation 2 *adj* who shows

दिक्खिता [dikhita] was seen. "irin meru dikhita."—*brīa m 5*

दिक्खे [dikheya] *adj* observer, viewer 2 demonstrator

दिग् [dig] See दिक् 1.

दिग् दर्शन [dig darsan] *Skt* दिग्दर्शन *n* indication, sign, gesture. 2 act of showing the direction. 3 sample, specimen. 4 device for indicating the direction, mariner's compass. See दिग्दर्शन.

दिग्दाह [digdah] *Skt* दिग्दाह *n* an inauspicious omen according to Hindu scriptures; redness remaining visible in the horizon even after sunset. "carō dīṇ digdah lākhyo sab."—*ramav*.

दिग्दिसे [digdisē] direction and intermediate direction (angles), directions and angles. 2 ten directions. "dig disē sarāica."—*mala namdev*. See दिग्दिहा.

**दिग्गति** [digpāṭi] *Skt* दिक्पति *n* in astronomy, eight lords of eight directions – Mars of south, Saturn of west, Mercury of north, Sun of east, Venus of south-east, Rahu of south-west, Moon of north-west and Jupiter of north-east. 2 See दिग्पाल.

**दिग्पाल** [digpāl] See दिग्पाल. 2 a poetic metre also named mṛdugāṭi, characterised by four feet, each foot having 24 matras, two pauses – one each after 12 vowels each, fifth and seventeenth matras are laghu, with two gurus at the end.

Example –

āmrit prādan karta, dasan raj data,  
hri deṣ putr pyare, varāt tat mata,  
surtva gyan śāti, agar rajyniti,  
ese mahan guru se, kije ākhād priti.

**दिग्बिम्ब** [digbimb] See दिग्बिम्ब.

**दिग्बर** [digar] *P* १, or २, adjanother, second. "digar ko nahi." – *tlāg namdev*.

**दिग्बिजय** [digvijay], **दिग्बिम्ब** [digvimb] *Skt* दिग्बिजय *n* act of capturing all the directions with force or knowledge. "kāre digvijay sāsē nahi." – *NP*.

digvijay het sajbedikulketu dāl,  
cāl dābh dābe ko dālan bīdariya,  
bhagāṭi ki ketu paṭ prem ke samet kar,  
kirāṭi nīṣan ghāṭirano ghān bhariya,  
gyan ko kharag dhar jugāṭi kaman kar,  
nanha dīṣṭāt lin śilimukh dhariya,  
jāhā dīṣṭ koṭ tāhā karamat top sōg,  
dhāhrike medan kin mīle ari harriya.

– *NP*.

**दिग्बिम्ब** [digbimb] दिग्-अंत end of a direction, limit of a direction. 2 दिग्-अंत corner of the eye.

**दिग्बिम्ब** [digābar], **दिग्बिम्ब** [digābaru] *n* one who has bareness as his clothes, sky-clad. 2 a Jain sect. 3 Shiv. 4 naked. "upji tarak digābaru ho." – *brīla ३ m 4*.

**दिग्गज** [diggaṇ] *Skt* *n* elephant supporting a

direction. According to the Purans, there are eight elephants, one each for eight directions, who support the earth on them –

Airavat supports the east, Pundrik the south-east, Vaman the south, Kumud the south-west, Anjan the west, Pushapdant supports the north-west, Saravbhaum the north and Supratik the north-east direction of the earth. The female companions of these supporting elephants are – Abharamu, Kapila, Pingla, Anupama, Anjanvati, Shubhdanti, Anjana and Tamarkarni. 2 See दिग्गज.

**दिग्गजनी** [diggaṇnī] *n* earth, supported by elephants in eight directions. – *sānāma*. 2 companion of the direction-supporting elephant, female spouse of direction-supporting elephant. See दिग्गज.

**दिग्ग** [diggaṇ], **दिग्** [diga] should give, should be given. "dohi diga durjana." – *sāva m 1*. 2 imperative form of verb देना, give please. "mohi nirgun diga thau." – *var guj m 5*.

**दिग्ग** [diggaṇ] should be done. "je kar duja dekhde jan nanak kadhidiggaṇ." – *var kan m 4*. 'eyes, which see others, must be taken out.'

**दिग्** [dij] *Skt* द्विज *n* twice born, one natural, second from religious ritual. According to Hinduism, Brahmans, Khatris and Vaishya are twice born because their sacred-thread wearing ritual is performed with the chanting of holy hymns of Gayatri.

This word, dij or dvij, specially stands for Brahmans, but in general, it can be used for the other three classes. See द्विज as used for Vaishya in Ramavtar. 2 teeth, as they grow twice. 3 birds, also take birth twice – one from mother's womb and secondly hatched from the egg. 4 a word, which is a combination of words belonging to two languages as gurbaxāṣ sīgh, hakikat rāz etc. 5 according to Sikhism all the baptised Sikhs are twice-born, because

they take second birth in the lap of Mother Sahib Kaur and Father Guru Gobind Singh. "satigur ke janme gavanu mīāia." -sidhgosaṭi.

ਦਿਸਾਦਰਾਦਨੀਅੰ [diṣadyardanīā] ਦਿਸਾਦਰਾ-ਦਰਾ-ਆਦਿਨੀ lord of twice born classes (Brahman, Khatri, Vaishya) i.e. Brahma, goddess who takes pity on him - Durga.-cṣḍi 2.

ਦਿਸਾਰਾਜ [diṣaraj] *n* celibacy. 2 celibate. "diṣaraj tull mrigcaram aroh."-dett. 'like a celibate.'

ਦਿਸਦੇਵ [diṣdev] lord of the twice born (high classes of Hindus), Brahma. 2 Dattatreya. "diṣdev tabe guru cobis keke."-dett.

ਦਿਸਪਤਿ [diṣpatī], ਦਿਸਰਾਜ [diṣraj] *Sk* ਦਿਸ ਰਾਜ *n* chief of the twice born (high classes of Hindus) - Brahma. 2 Brahma. 3 moon. "kiratz prakasbe ko sou diṣraj hē."-GPS. 4 blue jay. See ਦਿਸ.

ਦਿਸਰਾਮ [diṣaram] *n* Parshuram "tuhi ap diṣram ko rup dhār hē. nichatra prithi var ikkas kār hē."-caritr 1

ਦਿਸਰਿ [diṣar] ਦਿਸ-ਅਰਿ People belonging to upper classes of Hindus came. "jē len diṣar."-ramav.

ਦਿਸਿਸਟ [diṣisat] ਦਿਸ-ਦਿਸ spiritual guide of ਦਿਸ, chief among the twice-born; respected Brahmans. "bisrisat ko. diṣisat ko."-ramav.

ਦਿਸਿੰਦ੍ਰ [diṣindr] ਦਿਸ-ਇੰਦ੍ਰ, leader of the twice-born; Brahma. 2 Jupiter. "bāh gahi tatkal diṣidrehi."-mādhata.

ਦਿਸੇਸ [diṣes] ਦਿਸ-ਈਸ, Brahma. "kou diṣes ko manat hē."-seveye 33.

ਦਿਸੋਤਮ [diṣotam] the best among the twice-born; Brahma. 2 Superior Brahma, who is perfect in his deeds.

ਦਿਢ [diḍh] See ਦਿਢ.

ਦਿਢਤਾ [diḍhta] See ਦਿਢਤਾ.

ਦਿਢਾਉਣਾ [diḍhauna] *v* assure, convince, ensure. 2 make firm.

ਦਿਣ [diṇ] *Sk* ਦਿਨ *n* day.

ਦਿਤ [dit] See ਦਤ.

ਦਿਤਨੇ [ditno] given. "kripānidhi me ditno." -gṛam 5.

ਦਿਤਮੁ [ditamu] gave 2 I gave.

ਦਿਤਮਾਦਿਤ [ditmaditt] ਦਿਤਮ-ਅਦਿਤ demon and deity, progeny of Diti and Aditi. "ditmaditt gadhe duhū or gaje."-caritr 120.

ਦਿਤਰਾ [ditra], ਦਿਤਰੀ [ditri] given (m), given (f). "tano manu ditra."-vaḍ chāt m 5. "babari ditri duri."-suhī chāt m 1

ਦਿਤਾ [dita] given, gave. 2 *n* given material. "dāde thavahu dita cāga."-varmaṣṭ m 2. self-centred persons prefer the gift to the giver.

ਦਿਤਿ [diti] *Sk* ਦੱਤਿ *n* gift, boon. "kharce diti khasām di."-var ram 3. 2 *Sk* ਦਿਤਿ daughter of Daksh and wife of Kashyap, who gave birth to demons. "binta kēdu diti aditi erikhi bari banar."-VN 'The sage, Kashyap, married them.'

ਦਿਤਿਸੁਤ [ditisut], ਦਿਤਿਨੰਦ [ditinād], ਦਿਤਿਪੁਤ੍ਰ [ditiputr] *n* demons, descendants of Diti 2 Hiranyakash. "sur ditinād pār."-GPS. 'as an incarnation of pig (Vishnu) overpowered Hiranyak (son of Diti).'

ਦਿਤੀ [diti] See ਦਿਤਿ.

ਦਿਤੀਮੁ [ditimu] gave. "idhanu kito mu ghana, bhoṛi diṭmu bhahī."-var jēt.

ਦਿਤੁ [ditu] *Sk* ਦਰੁਮੰਤ *adj* illuminated, lit. "sukhsagaru parau ditu."-seveye m 4 ke.

ਦਿਏ [dite] given, gave. "tis de dite nanka." -var ram 1 m 3.

ਦਿਏਨ [diton], ਦਿਏਨੁ [dionu], ਦਿਏਮੁ [ditomu] he gave, he has given. "dionu bhagatibhādar."-ari m 3. 2 given to me, gave to me.

ਦਿਏਂ [ditā] demon, son of Diti. "papat bhutā ditā."-ramav. 'Demons collapse to the ground.'

ਦਿਏਂ [ditt] given, gave. "surajditt uhu pe he manī."-krisan. 'The gem given by the sun is

in his possession.'

**ਦਿਤਾਦਿਤਿ** [dityaditti] demons and deities, progeny of Diti and Aditi. "chake dekh dou dityaditti bhupā."—*nār narayan*.

**ਦਿਦਾਰ** [didar] See ਦੀਦਾਰ.

**ਦਿਦਾਰ ਅਲੀ** [didar ali] chief of the army of Shahjahan, who alongwith Mukhlis Khan, fought against Guru Hargobind in the battle of Amritsar and was killed by Pande Khan.

**ਦਿਦਾਰੀ** [didari] *adj* worth seeing, beautiful, handsome.

**ਦਿਨ** [din] *Skt* *n* period between dawn to dusk, time from sunrise to sunset. "din te sarpār pausi ratr."—*asa m 5*. 2 day, period of eight quarters'. 3 *Skt* donate. "pāth batave prabh ka, kahutīn kau kīa dīthe?"—*kalī m 4*. See ਦਿਨਬੇ.

**ਦਿਨਅਰਿ** [dinari] *n* night.—*sanama*.

**ਦਿਨਾਗਰ** [dinagar] *adv* before sunrise, dawn, early morning. "sabad tarāg prāgṭat dinagar."—*saveye m 4 ke*.

**ਦਿਨਸ** [dinas], **ਦਿਨਸੁ** [dinasu] *n* day. "audh ghāṭe dinasu reṇa re."—*sohila*.

**ਦਿਨਹਾ** [dinha] *n* night that terminates the day. —*sanama*. 2 moon. See ਰਾਜੀਸਰ.

**ਦਿਨਕਰ** [dinkar], **ਦਿਨਕਰੇ** [dinkaro], **ਦਿਨਕੰਠ** [dinkāt] *n* sun. "dinkaro andinu khat."—*asa chāt m 5*. 'The sun is reducing one's life, day by day.'

**ਦਿਨਘਟਿਨੀ** [dinghatini] *n* night.—*sanama*.

**ਦਿਨਚਰਾ** [dincarya] *Skt* ਦਿਨਚਰਾ *n* daily routine, day's routine, daily schedule. 2 daily work.

**ਦਿਨਚੇ** [dinche] given (m) given (f). "sobha hārī prabhu dinche."—*basāt m 4*.

**ਦਿਨਥੇ** [dīthe] let us give. See ਦਿਨ 3.

**ਦਿਨਦੂਤ** [dindut] *n* Arun, charioteer of the sun, according to the Purans, whose appearance is indicated by redness seen in the sky before sunrise.

**ਦਿਨਧਿ** [dinadhi] *n* bearer of the day, day's gem, sun. "dinadhi lātyo nispātī thātyo."—*GV 10*.

**ਦਿਨਧੁਜ** [dindhu], **ਦਿਨਧੁਜ** [dindhvaj], **ਦਿਨਨਾਇਕ** [din-nark], **ਦਿਨਨਾਥ** [dinnath], **ਦਿਨਨਾਯਕ** [din-nayak], **ਦਿਨਪਤਿ** [dinpātī] *n* sun, Martand, Prabhakar.

**ਦਿਨ ਪਠਾ** [din pāna], **ਦਿਨ ਪੈਣਾ** [din pena] *v* have a hard time, go through bad days. "sabh devan ko din pāṭ."—*krisan*.

**ਦਿਨਪ੍ਰਤਿ** [dinprati], **ਦਿਨ ਬਦਿਨ** [din badin] *adv* daily, everyday, always. "dinprati kār kār pachutāṭ."—*dhana m 5*.

**ਦਿਨਮਣਿ** [dinmanī] *n* sun.

**ਦਿਨਮਣਿ ਸੁਤ ਅਸਥੁ** [dinmanī sut āstrā] *n* sun's son - Yam (god of death), his weapon, the noose.—*sanama*.

**ਦਿਨਮਾਨ** [dinman] *n* duration of the day, measure of the day, period between dawn to dusk, period between sunrise and sunset. This period varies with the relative position of the sun with respect to the northern or southern hemispheres i.e. relative to the equator

**ਦਿਨਰਾਉ** [dinrau], **ਦਿਨਰਾਇ** [dinrai], **ਦਿਨਰਾਜ** [dinraj] *n* sun.

**ਦਿਨਰਾਜ ਨੰਦ** [dinraj nād], **ਦਿਨਰਾਜ ਨੰਦਨ** [dinraj nādan] *n* son of the sun, Yam (God of death). 2 Karan. 3 Sugreev.

**ਦਿਨਰਾਤ** [dinrat] See footnote to ਰਾਜਪੁਰਖ.

**ਦਿਨਰੇਣਾ** [dinrenar] for day and night, throughout day and night. sense - continuously. "kalāṇe din reṇar."—*var ram 2 m 5*. 'sings eulogies day and night.'

**ਦਿਨਰੇਣਿ** [dinrenī] day and night. 2 sense - continuously, always. 3 It is the particular title of a hymn in Majh Rag, in which deeds to be done during day or night are described - "sevi sātīguru apṇa hārī simrī dīn sabhī reṇī."—*majh 5*.

**ਦਿਨ ਚੈਨਾਈ** [din renai] throughout day and night.

<sup>1</sup>See footnote of ਰਾਜਪੁਰਖ

sense – continuously. “jəpɪ nathu dinu renai.”—*ram m 5*.

ਦਿਨਾਂਤ [dināt] *n* end of the day, evening; termination of the day, dusk. 2 moon. “dhar hō dinātəvtar.”—*cādr*. ‘will assume the incarnation of the moon.’

ਦਿਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਫੇਰ [dinā da pher] passage of time. vidhɪ hot phuhər kəlpətru thuhər so bhumisur cuhər ki hot pəripəṭi ko, bhupəṭi mēgəya hot kamdhenu gəya hot gəyāḍ mādəcvat su cera hot caṭi ko, ‘ṣripəṭi’ sujan bhanz bəri nɪj bap hot pūn me ju pap hot sāp hot saṭi ko, nɪdhan kuver hot səyar səm ṣer hot dinən ke pher sō sumeru hot maṭi ko.

ਦਿਨਾਂਧ [dinādh] *Skt n* dayblind, one who can't see during the day. 2 eye disease, due to which one cannot see during the day. See ਅੰਧਨੇੜ੍ਹਾ. 3 owl.

ਦਿਨਾਰ [dinar] See ਦੀਨਾਰ.

ਦਿਨਿ [dini] during day time. “rati kalu ghəṭe dini kalu.”—*var mālā m 1*. ‘reduces the age.’

ਦਿਨਿਸ [dinis], ਦਿਨਿੰਦ [dinid], ਦਿਨਿੰਦ੍ਰ [dinidr] lord of the day; master of the day; sun, Dinesh, Dinendar.

ਦਿਨੀਅਰ [dinier], ਦਿਨੀਅਰੂ [dinieru] *Skt* ਦਿਨਕਰ sun. “kad dinieru dekhic?”—*asa chōt m 5*. 2 See ਚੈਨ ਦਿਨੀਅਰੂ.

ਦਿਨੀਅਰੂ ਸੂਰ [dinieru sur] prick of the sun. sense – prickly heat, scorching sun, hotness. “dinieru sur trisna əgənɪ bujhani.”—*dhana m 4*. ‘satiated the fire of desires.’

ਦਿਨੁ [dinu] See ਦਿਨ. “dinu renɪ simrət sādā nanak.”—*saar m 5*.

ਦਿਨੁਰੇਨਾਈ [dinurenai] See ਦਿਨਰੈਨਾਈ.

ਦਿਨੇਸ [dines] lord of the day, sun.

ਦਿਨੇਂਦ੍ਰ [dinēdr] lord of the day, god of the day, sun.

ਦਿਨੋਦਿਨ [dinodin] See ਦਿਨਪ੍ਰਤਿ.

ਦਿਨੰਤ [dināt] end of the day, evening, dusk.

2 master of the day, sun. “rati dināt kie.”—*brlā m 1 thzti*. ‘created lord of the day and lord of the night.’

ਦਿੰਨਾ [dinna], ਦਿੰਨੋ [dinno] given.

ਦਿਪਣਾ [dipṇa] *v* be lit, illuminate, shine.

ਦਿਪਤ [dipət] See ਦੀਪਤ. “dipət jotɪ dinmənɪ dutɪ mukh te.”—*krisən*.

ਦਿਪਾਲਪੁਰ [dipalpur] or ਦੀਪਾਲਪੁਰ [dipalpur] tehsil headquarters of district Montgomery, which was conquered by Babar in 1524 AD. This town has been mentioned several times in the Janamsakhi (biography of a holy person). Guru Nanak Dev also visited this place. See ਨਾਨਕਿਆਨਾ ਨੰ 3.

ਦਿਪੈਯਾ [dipeya] *adj* illuminated, lighted 2 illuminant.

ਦਿਬ [dib] *Skt* ਦਿਵ *n* day. “dib ki bat calən jəb lagi.”—*caritr 95*. 2 See ਦਿਵ and ਦਿਵਰ.

ਦਿਬਦਿਸਟਿ [dibdisəṭi] *Skt* दिवदृष्टि *n* profound insight; superb sight, by which one can see all invisible places. 2 spiritual vision, spiritual insight. “āḍəru khōḷə dibdisəṭi dekhe.”—*asa ə m 3*.

ਦਿਬਦੇਹ [dibdeh] *n* divine body, human body 2 body of a deity.

ਦਿਬਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਿ [dibdrisəṭi] See ਦਿਬਦਿਸਟਿ. “sətiguri mɪlɪə dibdrisəṭi hoi.”—*ənāḍu*.

ਦਿਬਜਾ [dibaja] See ਦਿਬਜਾ.

ਦਿੱਬ [dibb] See ਦਿਵਰ.

ਦਿੱਬ ਬਰਖ [dibb barakh] See ਦਿਵਰਬਰਖ.

ਦਿਬ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਿ [dibdrisəṭi] See ਦਿਬਦਿਸਟਿ. “dibdrisəṭi karən karənə.”—*səveye m 4 ke*.

ਦਿਭ [dibh] See ਦਭ. 2 See ਦਿਭ.

ਦਿਮਾਗ [dimag] *A* دماغ, *n* brain, seat of intellect. It is the controlling centre of all parts of the body. Scholars are of the view that conscience is a part of it. 2 intellect, understanding. 3 arrogance, conceit.

ਦਿਮਾਗਦਾਰ [dimagadar] *P* دماغدار, *adj* intellectual,



wisc. 2 arrogant.

दिह [diya] given.

दिहब [diyaḅ] *n* act of giving, giving. "kamkādla ko diyaḅ tau na ham te hot."—*caritr* 91.

दिहल [diyala], दिह [diya] *n* lamp. "diya jarave dham."—*caritr* 57.

दिहल [diyar] See दलल.

दिहस [diras] See दिस. 2 See दिसन.

दिहम [dirham] *A* درهم *n* an ancient silver coin, which weighed twenty-four rattis. 2 See दिहम.

दिहय [diragh] See दीहय.

दिहब [dirab] *Sk* दृढ wealth, money. "jim dirab-hin kachukar bipar."—*ramav*.

दिहबपल [dirabpal] *n* wealthy person, Kuber — the god of riches. "crtā tas cino sahi dirabpalā."—*aj*.

दिहम [diram] *P* درهم *n* an ancient silver coin which is now equivalent to two annas. 2 weight equal to three and a half mashas.

दिहनी [dirani] *n* wife of husband's younger brother. "sunahu jithani sunahu dirani."—*bila kabir*.

दिल [dil] *P* دل heart *n* It is the central organ of the body which controls blood circulation. It is located in the middle of two lungs under the chest. The male heart is heavier than the female heart. It supplies blood to the whole body through aorta. Two chambers (auricle and ventricle) on the right contain the unpurified blood while those on the left have purified blood. The pulsation is due to beating of the heart. If it stops beating even for a short span of time, the person dies instantly. The beating of the heart (i.e. its contraction and expansion) is exothermic to keep the blood warm, and is a primary source (requirement) of life. The pulse rate varies with variation in the heart beats. The pulsation is the motion of the wave produced by it in the blood. It contracts and expands 72 times a minute,

hence the pulse rate of a normal person is 72 per minute, but in children this rate is 120 and in very weak and old persons it can be even lesser than 72. 2 mind, inner consciousness. "dil mahi sāi paragat."—*s kabir*. Scholars hold that its location is in the brain. 3 concept, idea.

दिल आल्लाही [dil afzai] *P* دل افزایی *n* act of encouragement.

दिल शिकनी [dil shikni] *P* دل شکن *n* act of discouraging.

दिल सुची [dil suci] See सुची 2. 2 *adj* pure mind, pious soul.

दिलसो [dilsoz] *P* دل سوز *n* jealousy, heart burning. 2 *adj* dear, favourite, pining; that which causes pain for not being attained.

दिलहा [dilha] plural of dil.

दिलहू [dilahu] from the core of the heart. "dilahu muhabati jin sei sacia."—*asa farid*.

दिलका [dilkaṣ] *P* دلکش *adj* attractive, charming.

दिलकाब [dilkabai] *P* دل کاب *n* act of bringing conscience under control. "dilkabai kabja kadro."—*trilāg m 5*

दिलकुश [dilkusha] *P* دلکش *adj* pleasure giving, delightful.

दिलगीर [diligir] *P* دلگیر *adj* gloomy, depressed, grieved. "bhe dilgir ju hē hitkaru."—*NP*.

दिलगीरी [diligiri] *n* sadness, gloom, depression.

दिलकशी [dilcaspi] *P* دل چسپی *n* interest, feeling of getting interested.

दिलनोशी [dilnoi] *P* دل نوازی *n* search for emotional relief, consolation, solace.

दिलदरबानी [dildarbani], दिलदरबानी [dildarvani] *n* act of controlling the mind, keeping vigil on the mind to stop it from hankering after the outer world. "dildarvanu jo kare dervesi dil rasā."—*var maru I m 1*.

दिलदार [dildar] *P* دلدار *adj* broadminded, generous, liberal. 2 lover. 3 dear, darling.

दिलनशी [dilañāṣi] *P* دل نشین *adj* which wins over the heart.



**दिलपजीर** [dilpejir] *P* دلپجیر *adj* accepted by heart; favourite.

**दिलफरोज़** [dilfeareb] *P* دلفریب *winsome*.

**दिलफरोज़** [dilfeareb] *P* دلفریب *adj* enlivening the heart.

**दिलबर** [dilbar] *P* دلبر *adj* sweetheart, dear, darling.

**दिलबाग** [dilbag] See **दुलबाग**.

**दिलबाद** [dilibad] *P* دلبد *n* affectionate. 2 dear. 3 son.

**दिलरुबा** [dilruba] *P* دلربا *sweetheart, beloved*. 2 one-stringed musical instrument, guitar.

**दिलवाली** [dilvali] *adj* resident of Delhi. 2 people of Delhi. "dilvali teri agya me chalat he."—*akal*.

**दिलवालीमिय** [dilvali sigh] See **दिलवालीमिय**.

**दिलसा** [dilasā] *n* act of giving emotional relief consolation, solace. "sati gurū dia dilasā."—*sar m 5*.

**दिलराम** [dilaram] *P* دلرام *beloved, dear*.

**दिलवर** [dilavar] *P* دلوار *adj* encouraging, brave, bold. "daṣṭgiri dehi dilavar"—*trig m 5*. 2 courageous, daring.

**दिलवरखान** [dilavarxan] دلوارخان *a chief of five thousand soldiers in the army of Aurangzeb, who marched to conquer the rulers of hill states. He sent his son to attack Guru Gobind Singh in Anandpur Sahib, but fled away on hearing the uproar of the slogans of the Sikhs and missed the opportunity to fight the battle. "tab b khaṇ dilavar ae. put apen ham or paṭhae."—VN*.

**दिलवरी** [dilavri] *P* دلواری *n* bravery. 2 courage, enthusiasm.

**दिली** [dili] *adj* pertaining to the heart, cordial. 2 See **दिल्ली**.

**दिलीस** [dilis], **दिलीसर** [dilisar] **दिली-दीस** ruler of Delhi. 2 Aurangzeb. "thikar phori dilis sir."—*VN*. 3 a scribe has inadvertently put dilis for dālis at some odd places. See **दलीस**.

**दिलीप** [dīlip] father of Raghu belonging to the Surya dynasty. 2 son of Anshuman and father of Bhagirath. "bhayo dīlip jagat ko raja."—*dīlip*. 3 son of Mann, who finds a mention in Hakayat 1. "hakayat sunudem rajah dīlip. nīṣastah sudeh nīzed mano mahup." 4 *adj* ruler of Delhi.

**दिलीपमिय** [dīlipasigh] See **दलीपमिय**.

**दिलेस** [diles] ruler of Delhi. 2 Aurangzeb. "jahā na diles ko pratap chait he."—*hāsrām*.

**दिलेस** [diler] *P* دلیر *adj* brave, bold. 2 courageous.

**दिल्ली** [dilli] ancient town of renown on the bank of river Yamuna, which was founded at several places.<sup>2</sup> During the Pandav period it was named as Indraprasth<sup>3</sup> and Pandavnagar. Thereafter it was called Yuginipur. Rayson of Toman dynasty built very elegant buildings and made it his capital in 919-20 AD.

King Dillu of Myur dynasty named it as Dilli<sup>4</sup>. Vishal Dev, a Chauhan Rajput, made it his capital in 1151. Shahabuddin Mohammad Gauri established the Muslim empire by conquering his grand son Prithvi Raj Chauhan in 1192.

The old walled city of today standing on the bank of river Yamuna was built by emperor Shahjahan. He laid the foundation of the fort and the city in April, 1639 and the building was constructed under the supervision of an efficient official Gairat Khan. The emperor named this city Shahjahanabad, but it continued to be popularly known as Dilli (Delhi).

<sup>1</sup>Perhaps **मन** [man] is a short name for **अंशुमान**. In the following verse from Akal Ustat. "man se mahip o dīlip kase chait-dharī."

<sup>2</sup>See *The Seven Cities of Delhi* written by Colonel Sir Gordon Haem.

<sup>3</sup>"Indraprasth me krīṣṇan hu rahe mas tab car."—*krīṣṇan*.

<sup>4</sup>The root of Delhi is told to be **दिल्ली** **दी** **स** in Hakayat 1 of Dasam Granth — "vazā dāl na ṣahar azam bebast kī name azā ṣahar dīhālī sūdest."—26

Delhi was captured by the British in 1803, although it remained nominally the capital of the Mughal empire. It was annexed to the British rule after the mutiny of 1857 and it was officially declared the capital of India by George V on December 12<sup>th</sup>, 1911. Delhi was put under the control of a chief commissioner after detaching it from Punjab on October 1<sup>st</sup>, 1912.

Lahore is 297 miles, Calcutta 956 miles, Bombay 982 miles while Karachi is 907 miles away from Delhi.

The population of Delhi is 304420 according to 1921 census, of which 174303 are Hindus, 114704 Muslims, 8791 Christians, 3862 Jains, 2669 Sikhs while the remaining 91 include Buddhists, Parsees and Jews.

The new city founded by George V is named New Delhi, which is situated between Pahar Ganj and Safdar Ganj.

The following gurdwaras are located in Delhi:—<sup>1</sup>

(1) Sees Ganj – It is located in the Chandni Chowk. Guru Tegbahadur sacrificed his life for the country and the faith here on Maghar 12<sup>th</sup>, 1732 BK. This gurdwara was first got constructed by Sardar Baghel Singh, then a mosque was built at this place after its demolition by the Muslims. At the end of 1857 mutiny Raja Saroop Singh of Jind got the building of Gurdwara Sees Ganj constructed and now an elegant building made of marble stone is coming up with the efforts of the devotees.

Apart from daily offerings by the devotees (approximately rupees three thousand per

<sup>1</sup>The gurdwaras in Delhi were got built for the first time by Sardar Baghel Singh, chief of Karoria Misl in Sammat 1847. After that the other devoted Sikhs came forward to undertake the service.

annum), the permanent source of income for this gurdwara is as follows –

Rupees two hundred as a share of revenue from village Dosanjh (in tehsil Nawanshahar of district Jalandhar), which was donated by Maharaja Ranjit Singh to the gurdwaras of Delhi, rupees sixty-two from the princely state of Jind, rupees two hundred and fifteen from the Nabha state, rupees three hundred and eighty from the Patiala state (rupees two hundred and forty from the rental income of Zeenat Palace and rupees one hundred and forty as offerings for prayers in this holy place).

Village Raisena, which was purchased by the Jind state and presented to Gurdwara Sees Ganj and Gurdwara Rakab Ganj now falls under the territory of New Delhi. The compensation paid by the administration for the same was used for purchasing promissory notes. The property of Gurdwara Sees Ganj valued at rupees thirty-two thousand earns an annual interest of rupees one thousand one hundred and fifty-two. Apart from this, the Government has allotted land measuring 15 squares (one square equals a square or rectangular tract of 25 ghumaons) to the gurdwara, which draws reasonable lease-income. The priests of the gurdwara are Bhai Hari Singh B.A. and Bhai Ranjodh Singh.

(2) Rakab Ganj – The headless body of Guru Tegbahadur was cremated at this holy place. This sacred place is situated on the Gurdwara Road and is about three miles from Chandni Chowk. The annual income of this holy shrine is rupees three hundred and thirty-two as share from the revenue income of village Dosanjh, rupees one thousand three hundred and ninety-eight as annual income from Jagirs of Wadaali Ala Singh and Hindupur

villages donated by Patiala state, the annual interest of Promissory Notes purchased in lieu of value of the village Raisina, rupees one hundred and forty for offering prayers in the gurdwara and rupees two hundred and fifty from rent earned from bungalows donated by the Patiala state, an eight-ghumans garden attached to the gurdwara which fetches an annual income of rupees two hundred and fifty, the income from lease of 15 murabbas allotted by the Government. The priests of the gurdwara are Bhai Gurbux Singh and Bhai Jeevan Singh.

(3) Bangla Sahib – Guru Harkrishan visited Jai Singh Pura in Sammat 1720. A bungalow was built by Mirza Jai Singh, the ruler of Amber<sup>1</sup> for the stay of Guru Harkrishan. This gurdwara is situated in between Jai Singh Road and Cantonment Road. The annual income of the gurdwara is rupees one hundred and sixty nine as share from revenue of village Dosanjh, rupees four and a half from Nabha state, rupees sixty-two from Jind state, rupees one hundred and forty by Patiala state. In addition an annual interest of rupees two hundred and twenty comes from the amount received as compensation for some land acquired by government for populating a new colony. The priest is Bhai Hakam Singh.

(4) Bala Sahib – Child Guru Harkrishan was cremated here in Sammat 1721. Mata Sahib Kaur and Mata Sundari were also cremated at this place. This holy place is situated outside Delhi Gate across the nullah and is about four miles away from Chandni Chowk. The annual income of the gurdwara

<sup>1</sup>Description of Mirza Jai Singh as a ruler of Jaipur by some historians is also wrong because his capital at that time was Amber and Jaipur had not been founded at that time. See पृष्ठ 168

is rupees seven hundred and two as share from the income of village Dosanjh, rupees sixty-two from Jind State, rupees one hundred and twenty-five as fixed donation and rupees three hundred and six as offerings for prayers from Patiala state, rupees one hundred nine and a half from Nabha state, rupees forty as income from land attached with the gurdwara. The priests are Bhai Tara Singh and Bhai Beer Singh.

(5) Moti Bagh – Guru Gobind Singh visited this place in Sammat 1764. This holy place is situated outside the Ajmeri Gate and is five miles away from Chandni Chowk. The annual income of this gurdwara is only rupees twenty-five as fixed donation and rupees one hundred and forty as offerings for prayers from Patiala state. The priest is Bhai Deva Singh.

(6) Damdama Sahib – Guru Gobind Singh arranged a fight between an elephant and a stud buffalo at this place. The gurdwara is situated near the tomb of Humayun. It is three miles away from Chandni Chowk. Maharaja of Patiala state has offered rupees one hundred and forty per annum to the gurdwara. A devout Sikh donated 38 vigas of land in village Joga Bai to this holy place, which earns an annual income of rupees sixty-four. The priest is Bhai Raghubir Singh.

(7) Haveli of Mata Sundari – It is situated outside Turkman Gate and is about one and a half miles from Chandni Chowk. Mata Sundari and Mata Sahib Kaur stayed here till death. The annual income of this holy place is rupees twenty-five as fixed permanent donation and rupees fifty-one as offerings for prayers from Patiala state, rupees sixty-two from Jind state. There is also an annual income of rupees forty-eight as interest on compensation amount paid by the administration for acquiring a portion

of land of gurdwara for establishing a new colony. The priests are Bhai Kahan Singh and Baba Dayal Singh.

(8) Majnu Da Tilla – Guru Nanak Dev and Guru Hargobind visited this place. Baba Ram Rai stayed here during his assignment in the court of Aurangzeb. This gurdwara is situated near village Chandarval on the bank of Yamuna. It is three miles away from Chandni Chowk and is situated outside the Kashmiri Gate. There is no estate allotted to this gurdwara. The priest is Mahant Bishan Dass.

(9) Koocha Dilvali Singh – It is situated inside Kashmiri Gate, about half a mile away from gurdwara Seesganj. When Mata Sundari and Mata Sahib Kaur came to Delhi with Bhai Mani Singh on the behest of the tenth Master, they stayed here for some time. Mata Sundari adopted Ajit Singh as her foster-son during her stay here. No gurdwara has been built here due to the negligence of Sikhs. Hindu Aroras reside in this area.

(10) Holy weapons bestowed on Mata Sahib Kaur by the tenth Master are preserved with Jeevan Singh, a devotee of Mata Sundari, in Mohalla Chitalikabar of Motia Bazar. The descendants of Jeevan Singh display these sacred weapons for darshan to the Sikhs and pay obeisance to them daily. Now these weapons are displayed in gurdwara Rakab Ganj. rupees one hundred one and seven annas are offered annually by Patiala state for the maintenance of these sacred weapons in addition to rupees seventy-four as offerings for prayer. There is also an annual income of rupees twenty from Nabha state and a share of rupees seventy from the income of village Dosanjh.

(11) Nanak Piau – Guru Nanak Dev quenched the thirst of passers-by with water

drawn from this well. This well is four miles to the north-west of Seesganj and is situated on Karnal Road. It is also named Pau Sahib. There is no estate attached to this gurdwara. The priest is Mahant Niranjana Das.

See map of Delhi.

According to Bhai Santokh Singh, when Guru Hargobind was confined in the Gwalior Fort, Baba Buddha stayed five kosh away from Delhi, on the bank of Yamuna river alongwith the Guru's horses. But we could not find the location of this place.

"cale agre te sabb ae,  
dilli nagar pikhyo samudae,  
sunnyo ghas jehi kharo udare,  
pēc kos pur tayag padhare,  
harit tiran dekhāt harkhae,  
karyo sivir utre samudae,  
ab lo tie thāl cfnh lakhāte,  
jaga briddh ki lok kahāte."

—GPS rasi 4 a 61.

ਦਿਵ [div] *Skz* ਦਿਵ *vr* indulge in amorous playing, feel ecstatic, enjoy, love. 2 *n* heaven. "manahu prancalyo div, anan kajvida brijraj pe ayo."—*krissn*. 3 sky. 4 day. 5 *Dg* jungle, forest. 6 This word has been used for ਦੇਵ [dev] as well. "div pitri nā pavak manahige."—*kalki*.

ਦਿਵਾਨਾ [divauna] *adj* who gives. "sadhan ko bardan divauna."—*krissn*.

ਦਿਵਾਈ ਹੈ [divai he] will cause to give, will make one give. "nater kudhka divai he."—*brin kabir*.

ਦਿਵਸ [divas] *Skz* *n* day. "divas car ki karahu sahib."—*sr kabir*.

ਦਿਵਸਪਤਿ [divaspati] *n* lord of the day, sun.

ਦਿਵਸੁ [divasu] day. See ਦਿਵਸ. "divasu rati dur dai dāra."—*japu*.

ਦਿਵਕਰ [divkar] *n* sun, lord of the day.

ਦਿਵਪਤਿ [divpati] *n* lord of heaven, Indar. 2 lord of the day, sun.

**ਵਿਰਪਤਿਸੂਤ** [divpatrisut] son of Indar – Jayant.  
2 son of the sun – Yam.

**ਵਿਰਬਾਸੀ** [divbasi] *n* dwellers of heaven, gods.  
“divbasi sagre anekhae.”—GPS.

**ਵਿਰੱਧ** [divayya] *adj* giver, bestower, provider.

**ਵਿਰਾਜਨ** [de] *n* lord of heaven, Indar. “devan jut divraj darana.”—cādi 2. 2 lord of the day, sun. “dinadhik me divraj birajyo.”—krisan.

**ਵਿਰਵਿਯਾ** [divriya], **ਵਿਰਵੀਆ** [divria] *Pu adj* giver, bestower. 2 wall. “jahu divriya phādh.”—coritr 3.

**ਵਿਰਾ** [diva] may (I) present. “ih ju sabh diva.”—phunhe m 5. 2 *Skt n* day. 3 a poetic metre, also named Madira. See ਸਵੈਯੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 9.

**ਵਿਰਾਟਿਅ** [divaria] caused to provide, caused to give. 2 made sacred. “karte purakhi talu divaya.”—sor m 5. ‘The Creator sanctified Amritsar.’

**ਵਿਰਾਟਿਯ** [divariba] has caused to provide, has caused to bestow. 2 will cause to give, will cause to donate. “hori hori dera lu divariba.”—jt m 4.

**ਵਿਰਾਕਾਰ** [divakar] *n* sun.

**ਵਿਰਾਕਾਰੀ** [divacari] *adj* occurring during the day time.

**ਵਿਰਾਜਾ** [divaja] *P* دراجا *A* دراجا *n* a piece of silken cloth. 2 introductory words appreciating a book, preface of a book. 3 silken dress. 4 ostentation, pompousness. “e bhupati sabh divas car ke jhuthi karat divaja.”—bila kabir. “avari divaje duni ke.”—var majh m 1.

**ਵਿਰਾਧ** [divādh] *adj* who cannot see during the day time. 2 *n* owl. 3 See ਅੰਧਲੇਦੂਰ.

**ਵਿਰਾਨ** [divan] See ਦੀਰਾਨ.

**ਵਿਰਾਨਾ** [divana] *P* درانا *adj* ghostly, insane, mad, stubborn. “caurasi lakh phire divana.”—bher kabir. ‘Eighty four lakh creatures wander about hither and thither without attaining self-realisation.’ 2 absorbed in love. “bhara divana sah ka nanak baurana.”—maru

*m* 1. 3 a sect of Udasi saints, founded by Meharban, son of Baba Prithichand. See **ਵਿਰਾਨੀ**.

**ਵਿਰਾਨੀ** [divani] *adj* tenacious, unyielding. “sasu divani bavri.”—oṣkar. means ignorance. 2 *n* status of a diwan, title of a diwan.

**ਵਿਰਾਨੁ** [divanu] See ਦੀਰਾਨ. 2 tenacious, insane, mad. “manmukh phire divanu.”—sri m 3.

**ਵਿਰਾਨੇ** [divane] two Jatts, namely Haria and Bala, who were followers of Meharban – son of Baba Prithichand. With their faces blackened they used to wear crests made of peacock’s feathers on their heads. That is why they, themselves, as well as the sect initiated by them, were called divane. Their religious seat is in village Kotpeer in Malwa. The dera of Bawa Ram Das in Patiala belongs to this sect. These mendicants are counted among the Udasis. They believe in the holy scripture Guru Granth Sahib.

**ਵਿਰਾਬਿਸਾਰਕਾ** [divabhisarka] In poetics, the heroine who goes to a fixed place to meet her lover after adorning herself during the daytime. To the contrary, she who goes in black clothes during dark nights to meet her lover, is called *kṛṣṇabhisarika*.

**ਵਿਰਾਧ** [divar] See ਦੀਰਾਧ. 2 ਦੇਵ-ਅਭਿ – the enemy of gods, demon. “Jita sures hare divar.”—brahm. 3 short for devanhar, bestower. “jo berdan caho so māgo sabh ham tume divar.”—paras.

**ਵਿਰਾਧਨ** [divardan] ਦੇਵ-ਅਰਦਨ. demons who torture deities. “kar ros divardan dhar pare.”—ramav.

**ਵਿਰਾਰਿ** [divari], **ਵਿਰਾਰੰ** [divarā] ਦੇਵ-ਅਭਿ. enemy of the gods, demon. “lakh dev divari sabhe thahre.”—narsingh. “dev divarā lakh lobhā.”—ramav.

**ਵਿਰਾਲ** [dival] *adj* willing to pay back. 2 wall. See ਦੀਰਾਲ. “dede niv dival usari.”—gau m 1.

**दिवालय** [divalay] *n* देव-आलय, temple, place of worship, shrine. "sobh divalay pavahige." -*paras*. 2 abode of god, heaven, paradise. "raṅ sijh divalay pavahige." -*kalki*.

**दिवाल** [divala] temple, place of worship, abode of god. "jagānath ko nirakh divala." -*caritr* 261. 2 दीप-बत्ता bankruptcy, insolvency, the stage at which a trader (businessman) is unable to pay back his debt. In such a situation, he overturns the mat of his shop and keeps there a lighted earthen lamp having four wicks even during the day time. This indicates his poor financial state. 3 act of showing inability to pay back one's debt by keeping a lamp lit.

**दिवली** [divali] *n* wall, boundary wall. "bethe jar samip divali." -*NP*. 2 row or string of lamps; a festival occurring on the last day of the dark phase of lunar month Kartik. In the Hindu tradition, it is a festival of worshipping Luxmi. Among the Sikhs, the ritual of lighting lamps on this day was initiated by Baba Buddha, because Guru Hargobind arrived in Amritsar on this auspicious day after being released from the Gwalior Fort. Thus the illumination was done to celebrate this occasion.

**दिवलीया** [divalia] *adj* bankrupt, insolvent; he, who is incapable of paying back the debts. i.e. he has nothing to pay back. See **दिवाल** 2. "jini gurmukhi harinamdhān nā khaṛio, se divalie jog mahi." -*var bīla m 4*.

**दिवे** [divē] gives, bestows. "dan anmāgīa divē." -*suhi chāt m 1*.

**दिवेया** [divya] *adj* bestower.

**दिवोदस** [divodas] In Mahabharat, son of Bhmrath, ruler of Chandar dynasty, who ruled over Kashi. He is regarded as the incarnation of Dhanvantri. His son Praterdan was a generous and brilliant person. 2 According to Harivansh, son of Vadrshav, who was born

to the nymph Menaka alongwith Ahalya. 3 a pious ruler who finds mention in Rīgved. Indar destroyed 100 cities belonging to demon Sambar for the sake of this pious ruler.

**दिवोदस** [divodas] *Skt n* one who has his abode in paradise; god (deity) dwelling in heaven.

**दिवीजन** [divājna] *n* woman belonging to heaven, nymph. "nirakh divāgan ko mān laje." -*caritr* 346. 2 wife of a deity, goddess.

**दिव्य** [divya] *Skt adj* pertaining to paradise/heaven, heavenly. 2 shining, bright. 3 superior most. 4 *n* barley. 5 clove. 6 white sandalwood. 7 cumun seed. 8 In poetics, a hero, who is god-like and is not counted among humans. e.g. Krishan. 9 mode of justice<sup>1</sup> of ancient times, considered divine. When two persons in dispute, approached the ruler, they were, in the absence of a witness, subjected to *aganidivya* to decide who was true or false. One was declared true and innocent, if parts of his/her body did not get burnt by fire or by hot oil poured on the body or on touching with hot iron. Similar test "jaldivya" or "vidivya" was done by immersing the person in water by giving poison. There were so many other ordeals. See **आलोक पुराण** chapter 255 and **जालजलजल मिश्रिडि, वज्रवज्रपञ्चक, दिव्य पुराण**.

Emperor Akbar banned these types of ordeals in India. See **उपनिषद्**.

**दिव्यद्रिष्टि** [divydrisṭi] See **दिव्यद्रिष्टि**.

**दिव्यधुनी** [divydhuni] *Skt n* Ganges, Janvi. 2 sound of divine musical instruments. 3 mystical music.

**दिव्यनय** [divynyay] See **दिव्य** 9.

**दिव्य वर** [divy varakh] *Skt* दिव्य वर्ष year of gods, which is equal to 360 years of mankind. "divy sahas varakh parmana. pavahī narak mahā dukh khana." -*NP*.

**दिव** [dir] *Skt* दृढ़ *adj* tight, fastened tight.

<sup>1</sup>Ordeal.



2 firm, strong. 3 firmly determined. "dīṛ kārī caran gahe prabhū tūmre."—asa m 5.

ਦਿਤਰਾ [dīṛṭa] ਦਿਤਰਾ *n* firmness, steadfastness.

2 stability, permanence. 3 firm devotion.

"satsāgati mile tē dīṛṭa ave."—naṭ 3 m 4.

ਦਿਤਰਮਤਿ [dīṛmatī] *n* firm thinking, firm ideology.

2 adj determined.

ਦਿਤਰਾ [dīṛva] a village in tehsil Bhawanigarh, subdivision Sunam of Patiala state. A gurdwara built of baked bricks in memory of Guru Tegbahadur stands to the west of this village. Some residential houses are also built nearby. The priest is a Sikh. There is a 15 mile long metalled road in south-east direction from Sangrur railway station upto Sangatiwala. Beyond that there is unmetalled road for the next five miles.

ਦਿਤਰੈ [dīṛve] makes up (his) mind, determines.

2 *Skt* द्रविड *n* the southern territory, which stretches upto Rameshwar on the seashore in the south of Orissa. 3 resident of Dravid. "dīṛve tilāgi pāhīcane dharamdham he."—akal. It is sometimes, spoken as dīṛve which has the same meaning.

ਦਿਤਰਾਉਣਾ [dīṛauna] *v* make firm in faith, to cause one to be determined.

ਦਿਰੁ [dīru] See ਦਿਰੁ.

ਦਿਰੈਮਤਿ [dīṛmatī] See ਦਿਤਰਮਤਿ.

ਦੀ [di] gave. "jaraṁ hak di sabb matī thaki."—suhi kabir. 2 donated. 3 indicative of possession. "tis di kimatī kiku hor?"—bīla m 3.

ਦੀਉ [diu], ਦੀਓ [dio], ਦੀਅ [dīa] donated. "kari kripa jis diu."—maru m 5.

ਦੀਅਰਾ [dīara] *n* lamp. "utām diara nirmal bati."—dhana trilocan.

ਦੀਅ [dīa] gave. "dīa adaru līa bulai."—bher kabir. 2 *n* lamp. "tīh raven gharī dīa nā bati."—asa kabir.

ਦੀਈ [di-i] gave, donated. "kabir di-i sār kau."

—ram kabir.

ਦੀਏ [diē] gave, donated. 2 plural of ਦੀਅ [dīa]; lamps. "cād suraj mukhī diē."—ram m 1. 'main lamps.'

ਦੀਸ [dis] See ਦੀਸ.

ਦੀਸਤ [disat] *adv* visible. 2 within sight, seeing. "disat masu nā khaz bīlai."—ram m 5 sense — pathetic state of mind even when luxuries are available.

ਦੀਸਨਾ [disna] See ਦਿਸਨਾ.

ਦੀਸਿ [disi] *Skt* दृशि *n* vision, sight, eyesight.

ਦੀਸਿਅਵਤ [disi-avat] seems. "disi-avat he bahut bhīhala."—asa m 5.

ਦੀਸੀ [disī] *Skt* guide, master. "kar sukdisī."—datt. Datta adopted parrot's the trainer as his master.

ਦੀਹ [dih] *adj* long, tall. 2 large. "dere dere dih dāmama."—paras. 3 character with a long matra, character with two matras. 4 *Dg* day. See ਦਿਹ.

ਦੀਖਾ [diksa], ਦੀਖਿਆ [dikhiā] *Skt* दीक्ष *v* perform fire-ritual, preach, teach religion. 2 *n* religious instruction, imparting instructions about religious doctrine. "pure gur ki puri dikhiā."—sukhmani.

ਦੀਗ [dig] *Skt* direction. "dou dig dhol bajē."—saloh.

ਦੀਗਰ [digar] *P* ५, *adj* second. 2 other, another. 3 stranger, alien.

ਦੀਖਾ [dicha], ਦੀਖਿਆ [dikhiā] See ਦੀਖਾ.

ਦੀਯੇ [diye] kindly give charity. "diye namu rāhe gun gāi."—baṣṭ m 9.

ਦੀਠ [diṭh], ਦੀਠਿ [diṭhi] *Skt* दृष्टि *n* sight, vision.

ਦੀਠੀਏ [diṭhiē] *n* act of creating illusion. Leger-de-main, jugglery, by which one sees what actually does not exist — deception by quick sleight of hand so that viewer is unable to see the reality.

ਦੀਤ [dit], ਦੀਤਾ [dita] gave, bestowed. "kari kirpaharījās dit."—naṭ pāṭal m 5. "tisū

abhedanu dita."—*brla m 5*.  
**ਦੀਦ** [did] *P* ੬੨ *adj* viewed, saw. 2 *n* show; pageant.  
**ਦੀਦਹ** [didah] *P* ੬੨ *n* eye. 2 *adj* seen.  
**ਦੀਦਨ** [didan] *P* ੭੫ *v* act of seeing. "didne didar sahrb."—*trlg m 5*.  
**ਦੀਦਬਨ** [didaban] *P* ੭੫ *n* watchman, guard. 2 orifice (hole) made for viewing. 3 hole on the barrel of a gun through which one can aim at the target fixing the point at the end of barrel in a straight line. "didman, man, dristī, lach, makkhi jut sab sor. pācō je iksut havē hatyo bace nāhr kor."—*GPS*.  
**ਦੀਦਮ** [didam] *P* ੮੫ I saw.  
**ਦੀਦਮਨ** [didman] See **ਦੀਦਬਨ**.  
**ਦੀਦਾ** [dida] See **ਦੀਦਹ**.  
**ਦੀਦਾਰ** [didar] *P* ੮੫ *n* glimpse.  
**ਦੀਦਾਰਸਰ** [didarsar] See **ਬੁਰਮਾਲਰ**.  
**ਦੀਦਾਰੀ** [didari] See **ਦਿਦਾਰੀ**.  
**ਦੀਦਾਰੁ** [didaru] See **ਦੀਦਾਰ**. "didaru pure paisa"—*var sri m 1*.  
**ਦੀਦਮ** [didem] *P* ੮੫ we saw.  
**ਦੀਦੈ** [didā] See **ਚਸਮਦੀਦ**, **ਦੀਦਨ** and **ਦੀਦਮ**. "bāde ! casamdīdā phanaī."—*trlg m 5*.  
**ਦੀਧਰ ਮੋਰ** [di dhar mor]—*krisan. sen* the allotted land is mine; land earmarked for my dwelling.  
**ਦੀਧਿਤਿ** [didhiti] *n* ray of the sun or the moon. 2 brightness.  
**ਦੀਨ** [din] gave, bestowed. "din garibi apni."—*s kabir*. 2 By taking the first and last letter of "data guru nanak" Bhai Gurdas has interpreted, as under —  
 "dāde data guru he kōke kimatī kīne nā pai, so dīn nanak setīguru sērānāi." 3 *Skt adj* poor, indigent. "dindukh bhājan dayal prabhū."—*sahas m 5*. 4 infirm. "bhavna yekin dīn."—*akal*. 5 orphan. "dīn duare aro thakur."—*dev m 5*. 6 *Skt* **ਦੀਨ** *n* poverty, indigence. "dukh dīn nā bhau bīape."—*maru m 5*. 7 *A* ੯੯ religion, faith. "dīn bisarīo re divane."—*maru*

*kabir*. 8 the next world. "dīn dunīa ek tuhi."—*trlg m 5*.  
**ਦੀਨ ਟਿਲਾਹੀ** [dīn tilāhi] See **ਅਕਬਰ**.  
**ਦੀਨ ਕਾ ਬਉਰਾ** [dīn ka baurā] *adj* having blind faith; fanatic; a person fanatically enthusiastic about his religion. "khābarī nā karāhī dīn ke baurē!"—*asa kabir*.  
**ਦੀਨਕਿਰਪਾਈ** [dīnakīrpai], **ਦੀਨਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਲ** [dīnkīrpāl] *adj* kind-hearted or benevolent to the destitute. "mohan dīnkīrpai."—*maru m 5*.  
**ਦੀਨਤਾ** [dīntā], **ਦੀਨਤ੍ਵ** [dīntva] *Skt n* poverty, indigence. 2 sadness, confused state of mind. 3 humility.  
**ਦੀਨਦਿਆਲ** [dīndāral], **ਦੀਨਦਿਆਲ** [dīndāral], **ਦੀਨਦਯਾਲ** [dīndyāl], **ਦੀਨਦਿਆਲ** [dīndīāl] *adj* benevolent to the destitute. "kār dēr rakhōhu, gobīd dīndātalā!"—*brla chāt m 5*. "dīndāral sādā dukhbhājan."—*dhana m 8*. "dīndyāl purakh prabhū puran."—*savēye sri mukhvak m 5*.  
**ਦੀਨ ਦੁਨੀ** [dīn dūnī], **ਦੀਨ ਦੁਨੀਆ** [dīn dūniā] religion and world, faith and people, conduct and spirituality. "dīn dūniā ek tuhi."—*trlg m 5*. "dīn dūniā terī tēk."—*bher m 5*.  
**ਦੀਨਦੇਅਲ** [dīndēal] See **ਦੀਨਦਯਾਲ**. "dūndēal sādā kīrpālā."—*dhana m 5*.  
**ਦੀਨ ਪਨਾਹੀ** [dīn panāhi] *P* ੯੯੯ *n* defending faith, observing faith.  
**ਦੀਨਬੰਧਵ** [dīnbādhav], **ਦੀਨਬੰਧ** [dīnbādh], **ਦੀਨਬੰਧਪ** [dīnbādhap], **ਦੀਨਬੰਧਰੋ** [dīnbādhro], **ਦੀਨਬੰਧਵ** [dīnbādhav], **ਦੀਨਬੰਧੁ** [dīnbādhū] *adj* helper of the destitute; winner of hearts of the poor with generosity. "dīnbādhav bhagatvachal sādā sādā kīrpāl."—*malī m 5*. "dīnbādh sīmarīo nāhi kabhu."—*toḍī m 9*. "dīnbādhap jīdata."—*asa m 5*. 2 dīnbādhro has the same meaning as dīnbādhav as in — "dīnbādhro das dasro."—*sar m 5*. 'servant of the poor's helper.'  
**ਦੀਨਮਨਾ** [dīnmanā] *adj* troubled in mind, humble in thinking, melancholy. "sākucet dīnmanā kār

for."—GPS.

**ਦੀਨਾ** [dina] gave, bestowed. "gholr ghumai lalna gurz mēnu dina."—*tukha chāt m 5*. 2 of the poor, of the destitute. "bīnau sunahu ik dina."—*tukha chāt m 5*. 3 *n* a village under police station Nihal Singh Wala in tehsil Moga of district Ferozepur. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Gobind Singh popularly known as Lohgarh is situated nearby to the south of this village. An elegant hall has been built there by the Faridkot state. Land measuring about two hundred ghumaons has been allotted to the gurdwara by the Nabha state since the time of Maharaja Ranjit Singh's rule. A religious congregation is held on Maghi. The village is situated at a distance of 18 miles to the north of Rampura Phul railway station and 18 miles east of Jaito railway station. See ਜਦਰਨਾਮਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ and ਦਲਖਤਖ਼. 4 *Sk* feminine of mouse, mice.

**ਦੀਨਾਦੀਨ** [dinadin] *adj* poorest among the poor, the most indigent. 2 eradicator of the indigent's poverty. "dinadin dāral bhāe hē."—*bāsāt a m 4*.

**ਦੀਨਾਦੀਨ** [dinadhin] *adj* under the control of the poor. 2 poor and under control.

**ਦੀਨਾਨਗਰ** [dinanagar] a town in district Gurdaspur founded by Adina Beg situated eight miles from the city. Maharaja Ranjit Singh captured this town and preferred to stay here during summer.

**ਦੀਨਾਨਾਥ** [dinanath] *adj* lord of the poor. "dinanath sakal bhebhājan."—*sor m 9*. 2 Raja Dina Nath, a Kashmiri Brahman, son of Bakhat Mal. He was in the service of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. The Maharaja first appointed him as diwan and later gave him the title of Raja. He was very intelligent and worldly wise. There were many ups and downs after the death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, but Raja Dina Nath did not suffer. During the reign of the British,

his estate worth Rupees 46460/- per annum remained intact. He died in 1857 AD.

**ਦੀਨਾਬੇਗ** [dinabeg] Many historians have mentioned Adina Beg as Dina Beg. See ਅਦੀਨਬੇਗ.

**ਦੀਨਾਬ** [dinar] *Sk n* a gold ornament. 2 a gold-coin weighing 32 rattis. 3 a silver-coin; these coins vary in weight and value in different periods and in various countries. During the time of Akbar, the gold-coin, popularly known as dinar دينار, at the time, weighed 6 mashas. The Arabians borrowed this word from India.

**ਦੀਨਾਰ ਸੁਰਖ** [dinar surax] *P* دينار سحر *n* Asharfi, a gold coin.

**ਦੀਨੂ** [dinu] See **ਦੀਨ** 5. "dinu gavaia duni siu."—*s kabir*.

**ਦੀਨੁਦਧਾਰਨ** [dinuddharan] *adj* saviour of the poor, benefactor of the poor. "tāb apān kahi dinuddharan kahaie."—*caritr 142*.

**ਦੀਨੇਕੇ** [dineke] See **ਦੀਨ** 3.

**ਦੀਨੀ** [dine] religious. 2 donor, giver. "ki sarbatr dine. ki sarbatr line."—*japu*.

**ਦੀਪ** [dip] *Sk* दीप *vr* be lighted, shine. 2 *n* lamp. "ādhiare māhi dip."—*jet m 5*. 3 *Sk* दीप, द्वीप, island, is land surrounded by water on all sides. See ਸਪਤਦੀਪ. "dip lōa patal tē khāḍ māḍal."—*var mālā m 1*. 4 number seven because the number of islands is thought to be seven. "sātr se patālī mā saḍan sūḍī tithī dīp."—*krīsn*. 7<sup>th</sup> day of the bright half of lunar month Savan of Sammat 1745. 5 the word दीप (shining, brightness) is also used for दीप्ति. "cād dīnisehī dip dāl."—*akāl*.

**ਦੀਪਸਿੰਘ** [dipsingh] This prince was the youngest son of Maharaja Karam Singh and younger brother of Maharaja Narendar Singh. He died in 1862 AD at the age of thirty-five.

<sup>1</sup>An āsrafī is called dinar surax to distinguish it from dinar (silver coin).



sabh ko mati ham apan kina,  
ham sabhna ke sajan.

—dhana m 5.

apɪ pavitu pavan sabhɪ kine,  
ramrasaiṇu rasna cine.

—bhar m 5.

susa avas ge sukhrasi, mili sodari hit sō.

—NP.

pekh chabɪ dekh dutɪ nari sur lobh-hl

—kalki.

In the above examples different words give the same meaning.

(e) If a word is related to the one preceding it and is also related to the succeeding one, then it is called dehli dipak as a lamp placed on the threshold-gives light inside and outside the house.

Example:

prabhu kije kɪpa nɪdhan ham harrigun  
gavahge.

—kalɪ m 4.

Here kɪpa is related to both kije and nɪdhan. viz.— kije kɪpa, kɪpa nɪdhan. 4 Kamdev. 5 saffron, crocus stivus. 6 appetizer. 7 falcon. 8 According to Hanumat, one of the six main musical measures, which comprises all the notes. Its fundamental note is ष (ṣa). 9 adj illuminative.

ਦੀਪਕੁ [dipaku] lamp. See ਦੀਪਕ. "dipaku te dipaku pergasia."—ram 3 m 1.

ਦੀਪਕੁ ਤਿਹ ਲੋਇ [dipaku tih loi] n source of light for the universe, the sun. "guru dipaku tih loi."—var majh m 1. 2 the ultimate One, the Creator.

ਦੀਪਘੜ [dipghrit] ghee lamp, lamp burning with ghee. "dhup dipghrit saji arti."—dhana sen.

ਦੀਪਤ [dipet] Skt ਦੀਪੁ adj illuminated, shining. 2 n gold. 3 lion.

ਦੀਪਤਿ [dipati] Skt ਦੀਪਿ n illuminating, shining,

light, lustre. "dipak dipati parhu phiki."—NP.

ਦੀਪਦਨ [dipdan] n ritual of donating a lamp 2 worshipping god with lighted lamps. "dipdan taruni tin kina."—caritr 403. As in Hinduism, the ritual of donating lamps is also mentioned in the Bible. See Ex Section 40 chapter 24 and 25.

ਦੀਪਨ [dipan] Skt n act of burning. 2 mixture used for stimulating the digestive system; ginger, cumin seed, mint, parsley, piperaceous plant, cinnamon.

ਦੀਪਮਾਲਾ [dipmala], ਦੀਪਮਾਲਿਕਾ [dipmalika] festival of lamps. See ਦਿਵਾਲੀ 2.

ਦੀ ਪਰਵਰੀ [dī pārvārī] P دیوارہ n defending religion, defence of the faith.

ਦੀਪ [dipa] lamp. "satgur seabedɪ ujaro dipa."—bɪla m 5. 2 a devoted Sikh of Guru Angad Dev. 3 a follower of Guru Amar Dev, who resided in Dalla. 4 a Sikh scholar devoted to Guru Ram Das. 5 a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev who belonged to Kasra subcaste. He was a cook.

ਦੀਪਦਿਓ [diparol], ਦੀਪਦਿਆ [dipara], ਦੀਪਦਿਯੁ [diparihu] lit, illuminated. 2 shone up. "ghaɪɪ canna tani cōdu dipara."—suhi chāt m 1.

ਦੀਪਦੀ [dipai] shines, illuminates. "carag dipai."—BG. 2 n lustre, light, shine. "kalɪ 3dhkar dipai."—ram 3 m 5.

ਦੀਪਾਹ [dipaha] is like a lamp; lights. "ape dip loe dipaha."—jet m 4.

ਦੀਪਾਇ [dipahɪ] shines, illuminates. "3dhkar dipak dipahɪ."—gaur m 5.

ਦੀਪਾਯੋ [dipayau] illuminated. "sebed dipak dipayau."—savaye m 3 ka.

ਦੀਪਲਪੁਰ [dipalpur] See ਦਿਪਲਪੁਰ and ਨਾਨਕਿਆਨਾ ਨੰ: 3.

ਦੀਪਵਲੀ [dipavli] See ਦਿਵਾਲੀ 2.

ਦੀਪੁ [dipɪ], ਦੀਪਿ [dipɪɪ] See ਦੀਪਤ and ਦੀਪਤਿ.

ਦੀਪਤ [dipy] Skt ਦੀਪਤਿ adj combustible. 2 parsley. 3 cumin seed. 4 appetizer.

दीपमान (dipyman) *Sk* adj shining, illuminated.

दीबाचा [dibaca] See दिबाचा.

दीबाह [diban], दीबाहु [dibanu], दीबान [diban],

दीबाहु [dibanu] *A* *dir* *n* congregation. "jo milia haridiban siu so sabhni dibani milia."—*var sri m 4*. 'He, who has adopted Sikhism, belongs to all the communities of the world.' 2 court, seat of justice. 3 judge, magistrate. "so esa hari diban vasia bhagta kr hirde."—*var vad m 4*. "dibanu eko kalam eka."—*var asa*. 4 revenue minister of the Mughal times.

दीबो [dibo] *n* act of giving, giving.

दीमक [dimak] See सिमिक.

दीया [diya] *n* lamp. "patag jru tu pare avilok diya."—*krisan*. 2 gave, donated.

दीरघ [diragh] *Sk* दीर्घ *adj* long. 2 wide. 3 large. 4 *n* palm tree. 5 camel. 6 a character with two matras, guru "apas kau diragh kari jane auran ko lag mat."—*maru kabir*. 'regard onself big and others small.' See *गुरु* 5.

दीरक्षसुत्री [dirakhsutri] *Sk* दीर्क्षसूत्रिन् *adj* an insincere carpenter or mason who intentionally delays the job of alignment. 2 sense — a lazy person who delays work.

दीरक्षकार [diraghkar], दीरक्षकय [diraghkay] *adj* दीर्घ (long) + कय (body) having a tall body. 2 *n* a demon, who had a very tall body. He was killed by the sun. "diraghkar es ripu bhayo."—*suraj*. See *सूरज* 5. 3 See *कय* 8.

दीरक्षक [diraghksh] *n* heron having a long neck; crane. 2 *n* a demon. 3 camel. 4 *adj* long-necked.

दीरक्षजीवी [diraghjivi] *Sk* दीर्क्षजीविन् *adj* long-living. 2 See *सिखजीवी*.

दीरक्षतमा [diraghtama] See *सुख*.

दीरक्ष त्रिभङ्गी [diragh tribhagi] See *त्रिभङ्गी* दीरक्ष.

दीरक्षदारी [diraghdarsi] *Sk* दीर्क्षदरिन् *adj* far-sighted. "diraghdarsi je mativan."—*NP*.

दीरक्षदह [diraghdarh] *adj* large-toothed. 2 *n* a

demon, who fought against King Satyasandh. See *चैपदी*. 3 incarnation of Varah — a boar having large tusks.

दीरक्षदृष्टि [diraghdristi], दीरक्षदृष्टि [diraghdristi] *n* far-sightedness, foresight, prudence.

दीरक्षपत्र [diraghpatr] *Dg* *n* onion. 2 banana. दीरक्षपु [diraghpapu] having tall physique. See *दीरक्षपु*.

दीरक्षबाहु [diraghbahu] *adj* having long arms. दीरक्षरोग [diraghrog] *adj* deep seated disease, chronic disease. "haume diraghrog he."—*var*

दीरक्षायु [diraghayu] *adj* having long life, long-living. 2 *n* crow. 3 Sage Markandey. 4 silk-cotton tree. 5 a tree or creature which does not die for long.

दीरक्ष [diran] *Sk* दीर्क्ष *adj* torn. 2 tore, cut, split.

दीरक्ष [divat], दीरक्षी [divati] *n* small shelf for lamp. 2 torch, flambeau. "jar divat taskar dhae."—*caritr 186*. 3 wick of a lamp. "jot divat ghos mahr jor."—*gau kabir var 7*. 4 small earthen bowl used as a lamp. "deh divat ke vikhe neh moh bharpur. bati visyan vasa agant gyan te dur."—*NP*

दीरक्ष [divan], दीरक्ष [divna] giving, donating, bestowing. "prabhukripaku jis divna."—*maru* *m 5*.

दीरक्ष [divra], दीरक्ष [divra], दीरक्ष [diva] *n* lamp. "jou tum divra, tau ham bati."—*sor revdas*. "divre gara buhar."—*s farid*. 'Here दीरक्ष [diva] stands eyes.' "cud suraj divre."—*mala namdev*. "diva mera eku namu."—*asa m 1*.

दीरक्ष [divan] See *दीरक्ष*. "sabhna divan drala."—*vad m 3*. 2 book containing gazals; collection of gazals. See *दीरक्ष* *ग़ज़ल*.

दीरक्ष अम [divan am] *n* an assembly, in which general public can participate; meeting of officials in which general public also participates. 2 an assembly hall where

common people could sit to attend the proceedings. During the Mughal rule, such buildings were raised in Delhi, Agra, Lahore etc in which the emperor would allow the general public to attend the court. An elegant Diwan-e-Aam built upon 40 pillars exists in the fort of Lahore, which was got built by Shah Jahan through his father-in-law Asafkhan in 1628 AD. 3 House of Commons.

**ਦੀਵਾਨ ਖਾਸ** [divan khas] an assembly, in which only the selected people can participate. 2 an assembly hall in which special dignitaries are authorized to attend the court proceedings of the emperor. During the Mughal rule many magnificent assembly halls bearing this name were constructed. 3 House of Lords.

**ਦੀਵਾਨਖਾਨਾ** [divanxana] *P* دیوان خانہ, *n* assembly hall. 2 court-room of the king or the judicial officers of the state. 3 court-room of the emperor or ruler.

**ਦੀਵਾਨਗੀ** [divangi] *P* دیوانگی, *n* insanity, tenacity. 2 spiritual ecstasy, indifference towards the world.

**ਦੀਵਾਨ ਗੋਯਾ** [divan goya] The pen-name of Bhai Nand Lal being ਗੋਯਾ [goya], this book is a collection of gazals written by him. It contains a detailed description of the love for the Creator; devotion, and praise of the Guru and his spiritual knowledge. Its two excellent Punjabi translations are available in verse – Prem Pitari written by Bawa Brij Ballabh Singh and Prem Phulwari by Bhai Megh Raj.

**ਦੀਵਾਨਾ** [divana] See ਦਿਵਾਨਾ.

**ਦੀਵਾਨਿ** [divanɪ] the ruler has. 2 in the court. —“divanɪ bulara.”—*suhi kabir*.

**ਦੀਵਾਨੀ** [divanɪ] See ਦਿਵਾਨੀ. 2 courtier. “dasu divani hoɪ.”—*s kabir*.

**ਦੀਵਾਰ** [divar], **ਦੀਵਾਲ** [dival] *P* دیوار or دیوال, *n* wall.

**ਦੀਵਾਲੀ** [divali] See ਦਿਵਾਲੀ 2. “divali kiratɪ dive

baliaɪ.”—*BG*.

**ਦੁ** [du] *adj* short for ਦੋ (dī). “du pag na bhajje.”—*ramav*. See ਦੁਰਿਤਾ, ਦੁਖਿਤਾ etc.

**ਦੁਅ** [dua] *adj* two.

**ਦੁਆ** [dua], **ਦੁਆਈ** [duau], **ਦੁਆਇ** [duai] *n* medicine, drug, substance for treating an ailment. See ਦੁਆ. 2 *A* ੬; prayer, request. 3 blessing. “d̥d̥ha ekharu vau duau.”—*gau m 1*. “l̥da b̥d̥-duai t̥d̥.”—*ari m 5*. “denɪ duaɪ se maraɪ.”—*var mala m 1*.

**ਦੁਆਸਿ** [duasɪ] *Skt* द्विस *adv* again, second time. “ona pasɪ duasɪ n̥ b̥h̥t̥iɛ, jɪn̥ st̥ari krodhu c̥d̥al.”—*ari m 4*. ‘if by chance one comes in contact, he should be cautious in future.’

**ਦੁਆਤ** [duat] See ਦੁਆਤ.

**ਦੁਆਦਸ** [duadas] *Skt* द्वादश *adj* twelve, ten plus two, 12.

**ਦੁਆਦਸ ਅੰਗੁਲ** [duadas ʔgul] exhalation upto a distance of twelve fingers. According to Yogis, exhalation moves upto a distance equal to twelve fingers from the mouth. Vashishat has also written – “ਫ਼ਾਦਸ਼ਾਂਗੁਲ ਪਯੰਤਿ ਨਾਸਾਧੇ ਬਿਸਲੇਬੇ.” **ਦੁਆਦਸ ਸਿਲਾ** [duadas sila] ਦੁਆਦਸ (twelve) + ਸਿਲਾ (stone) twelve idols made of stone. There is a difference of opinion on what comprises these twelve idols:

(a) Vishnu, Laxmi, Shiv, Parvati, Brahma, Saraswati, Ganesh, Kali, Durga, Bhairav, Surya, Indar and Yam.

(b) According to VaidyaNath Mahatam, the twelve Jotirlingas of Shiv are:

1 Somnath in Paribhes region situated sixty kols away from Dwarka in the east. See ਮਹਾਂਮੁਦ ਗ਼ਜ਼ਨਵੀ.

2 Malikarjun situated on Shrishail mountains near Kishkindha, which is on the bank of Krishna river.

3 Mahakal in Ujjain Puri. Altmash uprooted this lingam and took to it Delhi in 1231 AD where it was crushed to pieces.

4 Oankar in Amreshvar, on the bank of Naramda river.

5 Vardyanath in Devgarh near Gaya.

6 Bhim Shankar near Pune, on the bank of Sakini river.

7 Rameshwar near Lanka bridge. See ਰਮੇਸ਼ਵਰ.

8 Nageshwar, three kohs away from Dwarika.

9 Vishveshwar in Kashi.

10 Tranybak near Panjvati on the bank of Godawari.

11 Kedarnath near Badri Narayan in the Himalaya.

12 Dhrishneshwar near Aurangabad in the South. "je oh duadas sila pujave."—g5d ravidas. See ਸਿੱਕ.

**ਦੁਆਦਸ ਸੇਵਾ** [duadas seva] worship of twelve gods. See ਦੁਆਦਸ ਸਿਲਾ (a). 2 worship of twelve Jotirlings. See ਦੁਆਦਸ ਸਿਲਾ (a). 3 worship of twelve suns. 4 According to Hinduism, twelve kinds of worship described in the holy scriptures are as under: moving for constructing a god's temple, circumambulating a temple, going on pilgrimage of sacred shrines. These three types of worship are performed on foot.

Plucking of flowers to worship the deity, sweeping the temple, decorating the idol of a deity are three types of worships performed with the hands.

Chanting the Name is worship performed by the tongue.

Listening to Hari's glory is worship performed by the ears.

Having a glimpse of the idol of a deity is worship done by the eyes.

Keeping consecrated food on the head and bowing before the deity are two worships performed by the head.

Smelling the fragrance of flowers offered

to the deity is a kind of worship performed with the nose. "jau gurdev ta duadas seva."—bhar namdev.

**ਦੁਆਦਸ ਦਲ** [duadas dal] twelve kinds of leaves. 2 centre of consciousness; according to the Yogis, which contains twelve petals. See ਖਟਦਲ. "duadas dal abh itar māt."—bhar kabir, 'whose text is recited in the centre of consciousness.' **ਦੁਆਦਸਭੁਸ਼ਣ** [duadasbhuṣaṇ], **ਦੁਆਦਸਭੁਖਣ** [duadasbhukhaṇ] ornaments for twelve parts of the female body – 1 ornament for the head; 2 ornaments for the forehead; 3 ornaments for the nose; 4 ornaments for the neck; 6 ornaments for the ears; 8 ornaments for the wrists; 9 ornaments for the fingers, 10 ornament for the waist; 12 ornaments for the feet Twelve ornaments of woman's noble qualities are –

sil ॐ laj mīṭhas betan mo  
tes dīṛḡhai svadharm mayuṣaṇ,  
sadhuta ॐ pativratt adōṣ mītai  
sābe sō na kahō ko duṣaṇ,  
tes vine ॐ acar chima guru –  
logaṇ sēibo he bin duṣaṇ,  
ei tīyaṇ ke tīrath se sukh  
kīratikarī duadas bhuṣaṇ.

See ਭੁਖਣ.

**ਦੁਆਦਸ ਵਾਕ** [duadas vak] twelve sentences. See ਦੁਆਦਸ ਮਹਾਵਾਕ. "adi duadas vak bakhane."—NP.

**ਦੁਆਦਸਿ** [duadasī] See ਦੁਆਦਸੀ.

**ਦੁਆਦਸਿਮੁਦ੍ਰਾ** [duadasimudra] twelve religious symbols – sacred thread, antelope skin, thread made of straw, water container with a top handle, tuft of hair left unshorn on top of the head – are five symbols of a celibate. Saffron mark on the forehead, necklace, rosary of basil are symbols of the Vaishnavites, while symbols of the Shaivites are rosary made from seeds of Rudra tree (Elaecarpus ganitrus) and three



horizontal lines on the forehead made with dung. Rings are symbols of the Yogu.

The symbol for the Sanyasis is three bamboo staves. "duadasimudra manu audhuta."—*brla thiti m 1*. 'These twelve symbols have made the mind indifferent to them.' 2 The mind has become averse to the ostentatious symbols.

**ਦੁਆਦਸੀ** [duadasī] *Skt* ਦੁਆਦਸੀ twelfth day of the lunar phase. "duadasī dāra dan kari jāne."—*brla thiti m 1*.

**ਦੁਆਪਰ** [duapar] *Skt* ਦੁਆਪਰ *n* the third aeon in Hindu mythology (after — satyug and tretayug. i.e. first and second aeons). See ਦੁਗ. 2 doubt, suspicion, mistrust.

**ਦੁਆਪਰਿ** [duapari], **ਦੁਆਪੁਰਿ** [duapuri] in the third aeon of Hindu mythology. "duapari pujacar."—*gauravidas*. "duapuri dharam dui per rakhae."—*ram m 3*. "dāra duapari adhi hoi."—*maru solhe m 1*.

**ਦੁਆਬ** [duab], **ਦੁਆਬਾ** [duaba] *n* country between two rivers, island. 2 particularly the territory between the rivers Satluj and Beas. 3 The following are the popular doabs (i.e. names given to territories between two rivers in Punjab) — Bisat, Bari, Rachna, Chaj.<sup>1</sup>

**ਦੁਆਰ** [duar] *Skt* ਦੁਆਰ *n* door, gate, entrance. "duarahi duari suan jiu dōlet."—*asa m 9*. 2 openings of the senses. "nau duare pragat kie dasva gupat rakhaia."—*anādu*.

**ਦੁਆਰਹਿ ਦੁਆਰਿ** [duarahi duari] *adv* from door to door; on each door. See ਦੁਆਰ.

**ਦੁਆਰਕਾ** [duarka] See ਦੁਆਰਵਤੀ.

**ਦੁਆਰਕੇਅ** [duarkea] ਦੁਆਰਕੇਅ *adj* pertaining to Dwarika. 2 *n* Krishan.—*sanama*.

**ਦੁਆਰਕੇਅਨਨਿ** [duarke-anani] *n* queen of Dwarika's Krishan, Yamuna.—*sanama*.

**ਦੁਆਰਕੇਦੁ** [duarkēdr] *n* lord of Dwarika, <sup>1</sup>Bisat — Bias and Salluj, Bari — Bias and Ravi, Rachna — Ravi and Chanab, Chaj — Chanab and Jehlum.

Krishan.—*sanama*.

**ਦੁਆਰਪਾਲ** [duarpal] *n* gateman, janitor, gate keeper.

**ਦੁਆਰ ਬਾਰ** [duar bar] See ਬਾਰ.

**ਦੁਆਰਵਤੀ** [duarvati] See ਦੁਆਰਵਤੀ.

**ਦੁਆਰਾ** [duara] *n* Dwarika. "kasi kati puri duara."—*maru solhe m 1*. 2 door, gate, entrance. 3 part through, by means of "gur duare ko pave."—*asa chēt m 3*.

**ਦੁਆਰਿ** [duari] at the door, at the doorstep. See ਦੁਆਰ. 2 through, via. See ਦੁਆਰਾ 3.

**ਦੁਆਰਿਕਾ** [duarika] See ਦੁਆਰਵਤੀ.

**ਦੁਆਰੀ** [duari] *n* window, small gate. 2 through, via. "paic guru duari."—*sor m 5*.

**ਦੁਆਰੁ** [duaru] See ਦੁਆਰ

**ਦੁਆਰੇ** [duare] *part* See ਦੁਆਰਾ 3. 2 by means of. "jitu duare ubre tite lehu ubari."—*var brla m 3*

**ਦੁਆਲ** [dual] *n* wall. 2 *P* جلد zipper, leather-strap or lace. "dual parā padharā"—*VN*. See ਚਿਲਤਾ. 3 string of leather tied to the feet of a falcon. 4 sword, which is shining bright. 5 leather strap used for beating a large kettledrum. 6 guile, deceit.

**ਦੁਆਲਭਾਥਾ** [dualbhaṭha] strap made of leather, with which a quiver (case for arrows) is tied.

**ਦੁਆਲਾ** [duala] *n* surroundings, circumference. 2 temple, abode of the gods.

**ਦੁਆਲੇ** [duale] *adv* in the surroundings, all around. "māstaki padamu duale māni."—*ram beni*. 'In the mind there is a lotus having a thousand petals, surrounded by leaves shining like a precious jewel.'

**ਦੁਐ** [due], **ਦੁਇ** [dui] *adj* two. "dui kar jorī karau erdaai."—*suhī m 5*. 2 duality. See ਥਰੀ.

**ਦੁਇ ਅਖਰ** [dui akhar] words comprising two characters like ਵਾਹ [vah], ਸਾਹਿ or ਰਾਮ [ram] "dui akhar dui nava."—*basēt m 1*. 'These two characters are like boats which take us across the worldly ocean.'

ਦੁਇ ਸਿਰੇ [dus sire] See ਦੁਹਾ 1.

ਦੁਇ ਸੁਰ [dus sur] two notes.

ਦੁਇ ਤੂੰ ਭਰੀ [dus tū bari] See ਭਰੀ.

ਦੁਇ ਦੀਵੇ [dus dive] two lamps – moon and sun. “dus dive caudah haṭṭale.”—*var suhi m 1*. 2 two eyes.

ਦੁਇ ਨਾਵਾ [dus nava] See ਦੁਇ ਅਖਰ.

ਦੁਇ ਪਖ [dus pakh] two sides, paternal and maternal. 2 this world and the next, this and the other world. “dukhi duhaganī dus pakh hini.”—*suhi ravrdas*. 3 worldly conduct and spiritual virtue. 4 two phases of the month – bright and dark.

ਦੁਇ ਪੰਖੀ [dus pākhi], ਦੁਇ ਪੰਖੇਰੂ [dus pākheru] two birds. “nanak tarvaru eku phalu dus pākheru ahi.”—*var bria m 3*.

“ਭਾ ਸੁਪਨਾ ਸਧੁਯਾ ਸਭਾਯਾ ਸਮਾਨ ਕੁਝ ਪਰਿਵਰਤ ਜਾਏ।  
ਤਯੋਰਨ੍ਯੋ ਪਿਘਲ ਸ੍ਵਾਦ੍ਵਿਤ੍ਯਨਸ਼੍ਰੁਤਨ੍ਯੋ ਅਪਿ ਚਾਕਸ਼ੀਤਿ।”

—*nirukt a 14*.

‘Two birds (the individual soul and the supreme Soul) are permanent companions, both of them are clinging to one tree (mortal frame – the body). One of them (the individual soul) enjoys the sweet rewards of actions while the supreme Soul does not enjoy the reward but simply looks at the actions.’

ਦੁਇ ਪੈਦੀ [dus pādi] mentors of two ideologies, preachers of Hinduism and Islam. “dus pādi dus rah calae.”—*maru solhe m 1*. See ਦੁਇ ਰਾਹ.

ਦੁਇਫਲ [duiḥfal] pleasure and pain, gain and loss. “sāsar birakh kau dus phal lae.”—*basāt m 3*.

ਦੁਇ ਬਾਪ [dus bap] See ਦੁਇ ਮਾਈ.

ਦੁਇ ਭਾ [dus bha] adj having two qualities. “iku bhau lēhi natia, duibha cāriesu hor.”—*var suhi m 1*.

ਦੁਇ ਮਾਈ [dus mai] two mothers. “dus mai dus bapa pāriahi.”—*basāt m 1*. ‘Ignorance and illusion are two mothers of the mind (their child) while the two fathers are the supreme

Soul and the individual soul.’

ਦੁਇ ਮੁਏ [dus mue] See ਏਕ ਮਰੰਤੋ

ਦੁਇ ਰਾਹ [dus rah] two paths, two cults, propensity and renunciation. 2 Hindu and Muslim. 3 theism and atheism. “eku sahību dus rah vad vadhādra.”—*dhana chāt m 1*.

ਦੁਇ ਰਾਹੂ [dus rahu] See ਦੁਇ ਰਾਹ. 2 Rahu split into two parts - Rahu and Ketu. In Hindu mythology, Vishnu split Rahu into two fragments. “ja dehe dukh laie pap garah dus rahu.”—*var majh m 1*.

ਦੁਇ ਲੋਚਨ [dus locan] two visions – worldly and divine, physical eyes and spiritual eyes “dus dus locan pekha! hau hari binu auru na dekha.”—*sorkabir*.

ਦੁਈ [dui] adj second 2 *n* duality, double-mindedness. 3 adv both. “harī harījan dui ek hē.”—*VN*.

ਦੁਈਆ [dua] adj second, other. “avaru na bhave bin harī ko dua.”—*bi/a a m 4*.

ਦੁਸ [dus] *Skt* दुष् *vr* be impure, misbehave. 2 *n* blemish, stigma. “gun gavāt chipa dus pārio.”—*naḥ m 4*. ‘cleared the washerman’s sin.’

ਦੁਸਹ [dusah], ਦੁਸਹਿ [dusahi] *Skt* दुःसह adj unbearable. “dusah dukh bhav khāḍno.”—*ram chāt m 5*. 2 *Dg n* enemy, foe.

ਦੁਸਕਰ [duskar] *Skt* दुष्कर adj arduous.

ਦੁਸਟ [dusəṭ] or ਦੁਸਟ [dusəṭu] *Skt* दुष्ट adj blameworthy, stigmatised. 2 bad person, scoundrel. “dusəṭ dut pamesari mare.”—*gau m 5*. “dusəṭ dokhi tē lehu bacai.”—*copai*. 3 enemy, foe. “sātru sēbad prithme kaho 5t dusəṭ pad bhakh.”—*sanama*. ‘enemy of a mean person; enemy of the enemy – sword.’

ਦੁਸਟ ਆਤਮਾ [dusəṭ atma] See ਦੁਸਟਾਤਮਾ and ਦੁਸਟ.

ਦੁਸਟਚਉਕਤੀ [dusəṭcūkṭi] *n* gang of scoundrels, band of mean persons. “dusəṭcūkṭi sēda kur kāmavahi, na bujhahi vicare.”—*sor m 3*. 2 gang of four viz.—Duryodhan, Duhshasan, Karan and Shakuni.

**ਦੁਸਟਤਾ** [dusaṭṭa] *n* wickedness, meanness, baseness, vice.

**ਦੁਸਟਦਮਨ** [dusaṭḍaman] *adj* suppressor of scoundrels, destroyer of mean/vicious persons. 2 According to Rattanmala and Guru Partap Suraj, the guise in which Guru Gobind Singh meditated at Hemkunt. "tapan tapan nix ugr tej hve, dusaṭḍaman nix nam dherat." -GPS

**ਦੁਸਟਨੀ** [dusaṭṇi] *adj* wicked (f). 2 army of foes, (enemies).-sanama.

**ਦੁਸਟਭਾਵੀ** [dusaṭbhau] *n* wicked feeling, bad idea, mean tendency, meanness, evil. "dusaṭbhau taji nīd parai."-mala m 1.

**ਦੁਸਟਾਂਤਕਰ** [dusṭātkar] *adj* destroyer of rascals. 2 *n* arrow.-sanama. Some ignorant scribes have put it wrongly as ਦਸਟਾਂਤਕਰ and ਦ੍ਰਿਸਟਾਂਤਕਰ in Dasam Granth.

**ਦੁਸਟਾਤਮਾ** [dusṭatma] *Skt* दुष्टात्मन् *adj* of wicked-mind, evil-minded.

**ਦੁਸਟਾਰੀਓ** [dusṭario] wipe off the stigma or blemish. See ਦੁਸ 2.

**ਦੁਸਟਾਰੀ** [dusṭari] mean/base/wicked enemy; persons inimical without any reason. "həri japi malen bhāe dusṭari."-ram a m 5. 'Recitation of the divine Name frustrated the enemies. They could not have success.' "riḍ ṭari dusaṭi dusṭari."-dev m 4.

**ਦੁਸਟਿ** [dusaṭi] or **ਦੁਸਟੀ** [dusṭi] *Skt* दुष्टि *n* meanness, wickedness, degeneracy. "nīda dusṭi te kint phalu para?"-sor m 3. "vici haume dusṭi pai."-sri m 3.

**ਦੁਸਟੀਸਭਾ** [dusṭisabha] group of wicked persons, gang of mean persons. 2 in the company of evil persons. "dusṭisabha vigucie."-prabha a m 1.

**ਦੁਸਟੁ** [dusaṭu] See ਦੁਸਟ. "dusaṭu ahākari mart pācae."-gūḍ a m 5.

**ਦੁਸਟੁ ਆਤਮਾ** [dusaṭ atma] See ਦੁਸਟਾਤਮਾ. "duje bhar dusaṭu atma ohu teri sarkar."-sri m 3.

**ਦੁਸਰ** [dusar] *P* دُسر *adj* bad, vicious. See *Skt* ਦੁਸਟ (ਦੁਸ੍ਟ).

**ਦੁਸਰਰ** [dustar] *Skt* दुसृर *adj* difficult to swim

**ਦੁਸਤੁਰ** [dustur] See ਦਸਤੁਰ

**ਦੁਸ਼ਨਾਮ** [dusnam] *P* دشنام *n* abuse, slander. "dusnam det tab guru kau."-GV 6.

**ਦੁਸ਼ਮਣ** [dusman], **ਦੁਸਮਨ** (dusman) *P* دشمن *n* enemy, foe, one having a wicked mind. "dusman sabbh sajan hoe."-majh m 5. "dusman kadhe marī."-var majh m 1.

**ਦੁਸ਼ਮਨ ਗਜ਼ੈਦ** [dusman gazaid] *P* دشمن گزید *adj* revengeful. 2 causing harm to the enemy.

**ਦੁਸ਼ਮਨੀ** [dusmani] *P* دشمنی *n* enmity, rivalry.

**ਦੁਸਰ** [dusar] *adv* on the other side, on the other hand. "rāg srāṇet rait kadhe dusrā."-suraj. 'shot the arrows to emerge on the other side.'

**ਦੁਸਲ** [dusal] two holes. See ਦੁਸਰ. 'When an arrow pierces the body, it makes two holes.' 2 *n* son of Dhritrashtra, and brother of Duryodhan.

**ਦੁਸਲਾ** [dusla] *n* Duhshala - daughter of Dhritrashtra, who was born from the womb of Gandhari, sister of Duryodhan. She was married to Jaydrath, king of Sindhu. She gave birth to Surath.

**ਦੁਸਲੀ** [dushi] *adj* causing two holes, piercing an arrow through the body. "ki kamadi dushi."-dett. 'piercing through lusty passions.

**ਦੁਸ਼ਵਾਰ** [dusvar] *P* دشوار *adj* difficult, arduous, tough. 2 unbearable, difficult to bear.

**ਦੁਸਾਸਨ** [dusasan] *Skt* दुःशासन *adj* difficult to rule over; not bowing to anybody's pressure. 2 *n* son of king Dhritrashtra of Kuru-dynasty and younger son of Duryodhan. He brought Dropadi from the harem to the court by dragging her from the hair. Bhimsen vowed that he would take revenge for this insult by sucking the blood of Dusasan. He sipped Dusasan's blood with cupped palms on the

sixteenth day of the Kurukshetar battle. "ēdar sabha dusasne mattheval dropti ādi." -BG.

**दुसाँव** [dusājh] a village in police station Banga, tehsil Nawan Shahar of district Jalandhar. It is situated two miles to the south of Banga railway station. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Har Rai has been built there.

The entire revenue (income) from this village is exempted for donation to the gurdwaras of Delhi.

A reference to this exemption is to be found in the revenue record of the year 1920 as following—

"With reference to letter No 12 dated November 2, 1847 issued by the Government of India, the revenue from the estates of this village is exempted and the income be spent on following gurdwaras in Delhi—Sees Ganj, Rakab Ganj, Bangla Sahib, Bala Sahib, Dera Mata Sundari Sahib and Mata Sahib Devan Sahib, and gurdwara Shastarhai."

**दुसाँव कल** [dusājh kalā] This village is situated in police station and tehsil Phillaur of district Jalandhar. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Har Rai is situated to the north-east of this village. The Guru stayed here while going to Kiratpur from Kartarpur. The priest is an Udassi saint. A revenue-free land measuring 18 ghumaons including two wells was allotted to the village by Maharaja Ranjit Singh. A religious congregation is held on 1<sup>st</sup> Baisakh every year. The village is situated two and a half miles to the south of Mandali railway station.

**दुसाँव** [dusar] on the other side, on the other bank See दुसर. "ban sənah dusar kəḍhe." -ramav

**दुसाला** [dusala] *n* heavy shawl, pair of shawls/wraps having embroidered border. "le kər chap

dusala gayo."-GPS

**दुसील** [dulil] *Sk* दुः सील *adj* ill-natured, bad-mannered.

**दुसरीत** [dusyāt] *Sk* दुसरीत In Mahabharat, king belonging to Puru dynasty, who was husband of Shakuntla. The great son Bharat was born to this couple. The name of Bharat for our country India has been drawn from source. The famous poet Kalidas has described the exquisite tale of Dushyant in Abhigyan Shakuntal.

**दुह** [duh] *Sk* दुह *vr* torment, cause suffering, milch. 2 *n* process of milching. "gala bādhī duh lex ahr."-sar namdev 3 *Sk* दुि two. "dutiā duh karī jane 5g."-gaw kabir thrl. 'illusion and the ultimate One.'

**दुहसासन** [duhsasan] See दुसासन "duhsasan ki sabha dropti ēbar let ubarale"-mali namdev.

**दुहसाप** [duhsadh], **दुहसापज** [duhsadhy] *Sk* दुः सपज *adv* difficult to prove, difficult to perform.

**दुहसील** [duhsil] See दुसील.

**दुहकर** [duhkar] *Sk* दुःकर *adj* which is done with difficulty; difficult to do.

**दुहकरम** [duhkaram] *Sk* दुःकर्म *n* mean act, vicious act, vice, misdeed. "kəre duhkram, dīkhavē hor."-gaw m 5. 'pretends to do good or virtuous deeds.'

**दुहकृति** [duhkrit], **दुहकृति** [duhkriti] *Sk* दुष्कृति *n* wrong act, vice. "təj səkəl duhkriti durnati."-gajjēdev.

**दुहकार** [duhcar] *Sk* दुःकृति *n* misconduct, moral turpitude. 2 *adj* lecherous, vicious.

**दुहकारि** [duhcarāṇi], **दुहकारिणी** [duhcarāṇi], **दुहकारी** [duhcarī], **दुहकारीआ** [duhcarīā] *adj* lecherous (woman), vicious (woman). "duhcarāṇi bēdnau."-varsor m 3. "duhcarāṇi kahic nithor khuar."-mala m 3. "tə narbhag hūn duhcarī."-brīa m 4. "hām melu bhare duhcarā."-suhi m 4

**दुहड़ा** [duhṛa] See देहन.

दुहावे [duhathe] with both. "janam maran duhathe rahe."—*saveye m 4 ke*.

दुहावत [duhatthar] *n* slap given with both hands. 2 striking with both hands on the lower part of the body (generally thighs) by wailing women. "tin duhatthar hat kar dehi"—*GPS*.

दुहा [duhan] See दुहन. 2 See दुहद.

दुहनाचल [duhnacal] See दुहाचल.

दुहनी [duhni] See दुहनी.

दुहनेस [duhnes] See दुहनेस.

दुहमारग [duhmarag] wrong path, misconduct.

दुहमारगि [duhmaragi] on the wrong path. "duhmaragi pace pacai he."—*maru solhe m 1*.

दुहर [duhar] *n* double-layered cloth. 2 twice-ploughed land.

दुहरा [duhra] *adj* double-layered. 2 two-folded.

दुहरावुटा [duhrauna] *v* repeat, do a work second time.

दुहरीचौक [duhricob] *n* simultaneous stroke of both sticks on a large kettledrum. 2 simultaneous beating of both sticks on two large kettledrums.

दुहा [duha] *adj* both. sense — this and the next world; creation and final destruction. "duha sirra ka khasam api."—*sri a m 5*. 2 milked.

दुहाली [duhai] *n* process of milking. "gau duhai bachra meli."—*bher namdev*. 2 wages for milking. 3 act of calling with both hands raised, desperate cry for help or assistance. "bolahu bhaia! ram ki duhai."—*keda kabir*.

दुहाग [duhag] *Skt* दुर्भाग *n* ill-luck, misfortune. 2 desertion of a wife by her husband. 3 widowhood.

दुहागति [duhagan], दुहागती [duhagni], दुहागति [duhagan], दुहागती [duhagni] *Skt* दुर्भाग *adj* ill-fated, unfortunate. 2 widow "das nari me kari duhagan."—*prabha a m 5*. 'I have abandoned the ten senses, they have no effect on my mind now.'

दुहाय [duhay] *Skt* दुहाय *adj* marrying for the

second time, having a second wife. 2 bringing home a widow without performing marriage-rites. 3 *Skt* दुग्ध mongrel, hybrid; one not sure of paternity.

दुहावनी [duhavni] *n* wages for milking.

दुहावे [duhave] get milked. 2 milks. "bell kau netra paz duhave."—*gau m 5*

दुहिटा [duhita] See दुहन.

दुहित [duhita] *Skt* दुहितृ *n* daughter; one who milks the cattle. Some authors are of the view that daughters used to milk cows, hence this name. While some opine that a daughter was always a drag on her parents hence called duhita.

दुहित [duhin] See दुहन and दुहित.

दुही [duhi] *adj* both, the two. "duhi sarai khunami kahae."—*suhi m 5*.

दुहु [duhu], दुहु [duhu] *adj* both "duhu milx karaju upje."—*gau kabir*. "duhu pakh ka apahr dhani."—*sukhmani*. 2 *n* duality, pair of opposite objects, conflicting pair "duhu vic he sasar."—*var ram 1 m 3*

दुहेरा [duhera], दुहेरी [duheri], दुहेला [duhela], दुहेली [duheli] *Skt* दुर्हल *n* difficult job, arduous work. "sej ek pe milan duhera."—*asa kabir*. 2 *adjs* suffering, in pain. "hau khari duheli hai."—*gau m 1*. "tisu binu tuhi duheri."—*asa m 5*. "binu gobi davar sagi neha, ohu janahu sada duhela."—*dhana m 5*. 3 difficult, arduous "pur salat ka pathu duhela."—*suhi ravidas*. See सिरा 3 and पुर मल

दुह [duk] See दुह.

दुक्का [dukadha], दुक्का [dukaddha] *n* vomit, puke, spew. "bhojan idar mukkh jru hor dukadha."—*BG*.

दुक्का [dukra], दुक्की [dukri] *n* set of two, pair, coupled objects 2 four-wheeled carriage driven by two horses, buggy.

दुकान [dukan] *A* دكان *n* shop, where there is an exchange of goods

दुकानदार [dukandar] *n* owner of a shop,

shopkeeper; one who sells and buys goods; trader.

**दुःख** [dukhal] *Skt* दुःख *n* famine, scarcity. "adī dukhal hot utpata."—*NP*. 2 two periods. sense -- life and death, birth and death. "dukhalā prāṇasi dayalā sarupe."—*japu*.

**दुःखि** [dukhi] See दुःख.

**दुःकुल** [dukul] *Skt* *n* cloth, clothing. "līyo dukul āchera."—*GPS*. 2 silken cloth. 3 two water-channels, two banks, two shores. "dād dukul bhāe tih ke."—*kṛtsan*. 'the two arms became two banks of that river.'

**दुँव** [dukk] *n* set of two, pair, two objects. 2 roar of a lion, lion's noise.

**दुःखित** [dukrit] See दुःखित. "dukrit sukrit mādhe sāsar sāgāna."—*sri m 5*.

**दुःख** [dukh] *Skt* दुःख *vr* cause pain, deceive. 2 *n* hardship, distress, trouble, torture.

According to Sankhya Shastar, trouble is of three types —

(a) Spiritual — distress of body and mind.

(b) Metaphysical — distress caused by enemies, birds and animals.

(c) Supernatural — distress caused by the natural powers like storm, lightning, heat (summer), winter etc. "dukh sukh hi te bhāe nīrale."—*maru solhe m 1*.

**दुःखर** [dukh-har], **दुःखरत** [dukh-haran], **दुःखरत** [dukh-harat], **दुःखरत** [dukh-harta], **दुःखरत** [dukh-haren] *adj* who eradicate sufferings, or destroys sufferings. "dukh-har bhebhājan harī raia."—*gau chāt m 5*. "dukh-haran din-saran sridhar cārenkamal aradhia."—*gau chāt m 5*. "dukh-harat karta sukhah suami."—*dhāna chāt m 5*. "dukh-harta harinam pēchano."—*bīla m 9*. "dukh-haren kripa karan mohan."—*bīha chāt m 5*.

**दुःखकर** [dukhkar] See दुःखकर. "tin kam karyo dukhkar."—*kṛtsan*.

**दुःखकगर** [dukhkagar] documents causing

sufferings; reckoning in the record book maintained by Dharamraj; document prepared by Chitargupt. "tin jamtras mīti dukhkar."—*saveye m 4 ke*.

**दुःखडा** [dukhṇuta] दुःखडा.

**दुःखर** [duxtar] *P* दुःख *n* daughter's daughter; daughter. See *E* daughter.

**दुःख** [dukhad] *adj* painful, hurting.

**दुःख दरद** [dukh darad] *adj* dreadful suffering, terrible grief. "vin navt dukh darad sarir."—*asa m 3*. See दरद.

**दुःखदरि** [dukhdark], **दुःखदरी** [dukhdari], **दुःखदर** [dukhdayak] *adj* painful, hurtful.

**दुःखदारी** [dukhdari] *adj* which eradicates sufferings, or destroys sufferings. "nirākar dukhdari."—*sor m 5*. See दारी.

**दुःख दारु सुख रोग बरिआ** [dukh daru sukh rog bhāra] Hard work is a cure while indolence is a disease. See डरिआ.

**दुःखदाल** [dukhdal] *adj* which crushes the sufferings, which annihilates sufferings. "harī daradbhāj dukhdal."—*naṭ paṭal m 4*.

**दुःखनास** [dukhnas], **दुःखनासक** [dukhnasak], **दुःखनास** [dukhnasan] *adj* which destroys sufferings "bhavkhādān dukhnas dev."—*basāt m 5*.

**दुःखप्रद** [dukhprad] *adj* painful, hurting, distressing.

**दुःखबद्ध** [dukhbadhukh] bundle of sufferings, enormous distress. 2 gigantic torment. See भू.

**दुःखविदारन** [dukhbīdaran], **दुःखसंगी** [dukhbhājan] *adj* which destroys of suffering, relieves sufferings. "dukhbīdaran sukhdate satiguru."—*kan m 5*. "dukhbhājan guntas."—*bavan*.

**दुःखसंगी** [dukhbhājini] It is the name of a bathing place situated on the eastern bank of Amritsar pond with a jujube tree grown there. Here the husband of the daughter of Duni Chand Khatri (freeholder of a ward of the village) was cured of leprosy just by taking a dip in this holy pond.

दुःखमुत्रा [dukhumutra] *n* urination followed by pain, feeling of pain during urination.

दुःखरोग [dukhrog] *adj* pain caused by a disease, ache due to a disease. "kaṭṭa dukhrog."—*brāh m 5*.

दुःखी [dukhve] causing pain. "dukhve nā tin ko kam."—*cādr*.

दुःखी [dukhra] *n* suffering, distress. See दुःख.

दुःखादिता [dukhauṇa] *v* cause suffering, torment.

दुःखान [dudan] 1 दुःख smoke. 2 steam, vapours. 3 tobacco.

दुःखारत [dukharat] *Skt* दुःखार्त *adj* suffering due to affliction, distressed due to pain.

दुःखारी [dukhari] See दुःखारत, sufferer. 2 sufferer.

दुःखाला [dukhala] *adj* suffering, afflicted with agony. "esa denu dukhala."—*suhi kabir*. 2 distressed. "kāde nā hoṛ dukhala."—*majh m 5*. 3 difficult, arduous.

दुःखाली [dukhali] *adj* distressing, causing pain. "cakri vidāni khari dukhali."—*gāu chāt m 3*.

दुःखिया [dukhia] *adj* got harassed, caused hurt, made distressed. "cādrāhas dukhia dhrisābudhi."—*naṭ a m 4*. See चंद्रगम 4.

दुःखिया [dukhia], दुःखियार [dukhiyara], दुःखी [dukhī], दुःखी [dukhia] *adj* painful, agonising. "dukhie ka mīṭavāhu prabhu sog."—*bher m 5*.

दुःखुत्रा [dukhutra] See दुःखुत्रा.

दुःखत [dukhāt] causing torment. 2 extreme suffering. "dukhāt grīhita."—*sahas m 5*.

दुःखता [dukkhta] *adj* distressed, tormented. "bhāi dukkhta sabbāg."—*ramav*.

दुःखती [dukkhri] *adj* which eradicates sufferings, or removes pain. "savja sabbhri sīdhula dukkhri."—*para*.

दुःख [dukhy] See दुःख.

दुःखत [dukhya] *adj* distressed, tormented. "bhup su dukhyt hve aṭi hī."—*krisan*.

दुःखत [dugan], दुःखत [dugna], दुःखती [dugni] *adj* double, two times, twofold. "to pāhi dugni

majun dehau."—*sor namdev*. 2 नैगुण्य duality. See धिनि.

दुग्ध [dugadh] *Skt* दुग्ध *n* milked out product; milk. See दुग्ध. 2 water from the clouds.

दुग्धनिधि [dugadhnidhi] *n* ocean of milk.

दुग्ध परीक्षक यंत्र [dugadh perikhya yātr] an instrument, which, when immersed in milk, tells how much pure or impure is it. Lactometer

दुग्धहारि [dugdhahari] See दुग्धहारि.

दुग्धा [dugna], दुग्धी [dugni] See दुग्ध.

दुग्धा [dugana], दुग्धा [dugana] duet, two gādas. (one gāda = 4 cowries), eight cowries. "khotē ka mul ek dugana."—*dhana m 1*. 'The cost is one damri.' 2 *P* दुग्ध, *adj* double, twofold. 3 recitation of two rakats during a Muslim prayer. See दुग्ध. "jahā nāmāi parhāt dugana."—*cātr 323*.

दुग्गा [dugama] ambling pace, lifting together of both legs on one side alternating with those on the other side.

दुग्गा [dugara] double shot, double-barrelled gun.

दुग्ग [dugun], दुग्गा [duguna], दुग्गी [duguni], दुग्गि [dugunī], दुग्गी [duguni] *adj* double, two times, twofold. "khat karmā te dugunē puja karta nāt."—*sri a m 5*.

दुग्ग [duggal] a subcaste of Khatris

दुग्घ [dughat] two pitchers. "mīli dughatādhār sūdar nari."—*GPS*. 2 *Skt* दुग्घ *adj* difficult to make. See दुग्घ.

दुग्घ [dughatghat] *adj* making the difficult to happen, causing the unexpected to happen. "dughatghat bhubbhājan pāt."—*māru solhe m 1*.

दुग्घ [dughad] See दुग्घ.

दुग्घीया मुहुरत [dugharia muhurat] *n* auspicious moment having duration of two gharis. According to Hora, division of a day and night into sixty gharis (each gharī equalling nearly 22.5 minutes)—for regarding the occasion

auspicious/unauspicious for a specific Zodiac sign

In Hindu Mythology, a journey or any work is begun only if it is auspicious and circumstances make its performance obligatory on the same day.

**ਦੁੱਖੀ** [dugghri] a village under police station and tehsil Ropar of district Ambala, which is about three miles away from Chamkaur Sahib to the east. Guru Gobind Singh arrived here while going towards Chamkaur Sahib. There exists a gurdwara named Manji Sahib, in memory of Guru Tegbahadur, which is still under construction. The villagers themselves sweep the gurdwara

**ਦੁੱਖਿ** (dūcī) *adj* double-minded, in two minds, diffident. 2 *Skt* ਦੁਰਥਿ *n* apprehension, misgiving, anxiety. 3 nervousness.

**ਦੁੱਖਿਤਈ** [dūcītai], **ਦੁੱਖਿਤਾ** [dūcīta], **ਦੁੱਖਿਤਈ** [dūcītai] *n* fickleness, instability of mind, double-mindedness, diffidence, vacillation. "dūcīte ki dūi thūi girānī."—*gāu kabir*.

**ਦੁੱਖਦ** (dūzad) *P* دزد *n* thief, burglar, smuggler.

**ਦੁੱਖਦੀ** [dūzadi] *P* دزدی *n* theft, burglary.

**ਦੁੱਖਦੀਦਨ** [dūzadīdan] *P* دزدیدن *v* steal, commit a theft.

**ਦੁੱਖਨ** (dūjan) *Skt* दुर्जन *n* bad person, scoundrel.

**ਦੁੱਖਨਰਾ** [dūjanta] *n* rascalism, scoundralism, impurity.

**ਦੁੱਖਤਿ** (dūjatī) See **ਦੁੱਖਤਿ**. 2 low caste.

**ਦੁੱਖਨ** [dūjan] See **ਦੁੱਖਨ**. "dūjan ke pāl me dāl dār."—*akal*.

**ਦੁੱਖਾ** [dūja], **ਦੁੱਖੀ** [dūjo] *adj* second, another. "bīn akal dūjo kavan?"—*gyan*.

**ਦੁੱਖੀ** [dūjhe] milks, draws milk. "jīvan mukat bhugat kar dūjhe"—*BG*. 2 is squeezed. "sākh nīsakkhaṇ hastan dūjhe."—*BG*.

**ਦੁੱਖ** [dīṭuk] two parts, two segments.

**ਦੁੱਖ** [dūt] See **ਦੁੱਖਿ** 2 See **ਦੁੱਖ**.

**ਦੁੱਖੀ** (dūt-hu) *n* double layered bed-sheet, bed-

sheet having two layers.

**ਦੁੱਖਰ** [dutar], **ਦੁੱਖਰੁ** [dutaru] *Skt* दुखर *adj* which is difficult to swim across. "kūkari dutaru tarīa jai?"—*gāu m 3*. "jāk ram vās mān mahi. so jān dutaru pekhat nahi."—*ram m 5*. 2 *Skt* दुर्तर *n* rude reply, discourteous response. "kīnc nā dutaru bhakhe."—*dhān m 5*. 3 question which is difficult to answer.

**ਦੁੱਖਰੀ** (dutarīgi) *n* that which moves with a very high velocity; lightning. "ghān me cāmke dutarīgi."—*kṛsān*. See **ਦੁੱਖ** and **ਦੁੱਖ**.

**ਦੁੱਖਰਾ** [dutarā] *n* a musical instrument having two strings. It is a replica of veena (a stringed instrument). "sur ko karat bājai dutarā."—*GPS* See **ਸਾਜ**.

**ਦੁੱਖਿ** [dūtī] *Skt* दुखि *n* brightness, light. 2 splendour, glory. 3 ray, beam (of light).

**ਦੁੱਖਿਅ** (dūtīa), **ਦੁੱਖਿਯ** [dūtīy], **ਦੁੱਖਿਅ** (dūtīa), **ਦੁੱਖਿਅ** [dūtīa] *adj* second, other. "jag jīvan esa dūtīa nahi kor."—*asa kabir*. 2 *n* feeling of alienation/estrangement. "dūtīa gāe sukh hou."—*dev m 5*. 3 third aeon of Hindu mythology. "dūtīa arodho-aradhi samāia."—*ram m 5*. During the third aeon, half of the people remained religious-minded, effect of religion was reduced to half during the third aeon 4 second day of either phase of a lunar month. "dūtīa durmatī dūrī karī."—*gāu thīti m 5*. Here the word dūtīa is a homonym. **ਦੁੱਖ** and **ਦੁੱਖ**. 5 *adv* secondly, at the second place. "dūtīa jāmun gāe."—*tukha chāt m 4*. Guru Amar Das went to the Yamuna after visiting Kurukshetar.

**ਦੁੱਖਿਅਭਾਉ** (dūtīabhau), **ਦੁੱਖਿਅਭਾਵ** (dūtīabhav) *n* feeling of estrangement; feeling of discrimination between one's own and the alien; sense of taking someone else as equivalent to the transcendent one. "sākh sāgī dūtīabhau mīṭai."—*gāu thīti m 5*.

**ਦੁੱਖਕਾ** (dūtuka), **ਦੁੱਖਕੀਆ** (dūtukīa) *n* the name of a metre used in Guru Granth Sahib, with



stanzas each consisting of two lines. See दुपटे. दुटेरा [duteṛa] less by two, deficiency of two. 2 deficiency, loss. "tritie mahi kichu bhāra duteṛa."—*ram m 5*. 'Religiosity got reduced by half.' 3 double mindedness, indecisiveness. 4 misunderstanding between the two. Sense ~ feeling of rift.

दुट (duti) *Sk* द्वित्व double. e.g. a conjugate character.

दुद [dūd] *Sk* दुद *n* pair, couple. 2 man-woman. 3 two opposites e.g. darkness-light, hotness-coolness (summer-winter), pleasure-pain etc. 4 dispute, trouble. 5 disturbance, disorder, riot. "dūd pavega mulakh vīc."—*jāgnama*.

दुदुजुध [dūdjudh] *n* duel – combat between two persons, in which no third person intervenes; duel.

दुदुध [dūdābh], दुदुध [dūdābhī] *Sk* दुदुध *n* kettledrum; according to Nirukta, this name is onomatopoeiac 2 Varun god. 3 a demon, whom Bali killed. 4 poison, venom.

दुदुधियेथनि [dūdābhīghokāni] *n* army, in which the beat of kettledrum is heard.—*śānāma*.

दुदर [dūdār] *Sk* दुदर *adj* quarrelsome, riotous. 2 sense – feeling of liking and disliking. "dūdār badho sōdar pavo."—*bher kabir*. "dūdār dut bhut bhuhale."—*maru sōthe m 1*.

दुदल [dūdāl] two groups, two armies. 2 two leaves. 3 hard to crush.

दुध [dudh] See दुध and दुध. "dudh bin dhenu."—*asa m 1*. 2 *S* curd.

दुधक [dudhka] See दुधक 3.

दुधकीर [dudhkiṛ] curd and milk. See दुध 2. 2 milked milk.

दुधनी [dudhni] milch animal in lactation period; lactating animal.

दुधभिक्षा [dudhbhikṣā], दुधभिक्षा [dudhbhikṣā] *n* act of begging milk. 2 alms taken without harming any body; alms taken without any loss

to a householder like milking a cow without causing any harm to the animal. "jesi kesi jo kim der. yathasakatī dudhbhikṣā ler."—*GPS*.

दुधर [dudhar] *adj* two-edged weapon. 2 basis for the two worlds – the present (existing) and the future (next) world. 3 two sides; antagonists. 4 difficult to adopt.

दुधरक [dudhrakh] See दुधरक.

दुधरी [dudhri] *adj* milch animal in lactation period, lactating animal. "mārgi dudhri bāhre āru bājha."—*kṛsān*. 2 double-edged; two-edged sword. 3 See दुधरी.

दुधवानी [dudhvani] *adj* milky white. "bhāe kes dudhvani."—*sor bhukhān*.

दुध [dudha] *adj* milked. "dudha thāni nā avel."—*suhi fārid*. 'milked milk cannot return to the teats.' 2 in two pieces, in two fragments. "kop mālechan ki prātina su dudha kārē sāt dha kārāri."—*kṛsān*.

दुधरा [dudhara] *adj* two-edged, 2 *n* a type of double-edged sword

दुधरी [dudhari] *adj* double-edged. 2 *n* sword.

दुधरि [dudhri] *adj* split in two pieces 2 *n* baby – who loves milk.

दुधरीय [dudhiray], दुधरी [dudhira] *n* bird of prey. Looking for fish, it keeps flying steadily at one point in the air. "āvīlok dudhiray ek tāhā."—*dāt*. 'Dattatreya adopted this bird as his seventeenth master.'

दुध [dudhu] See दुध and दुध. "pharida, sākā khādu nivat guru mākhā mājha dudhu."—*s*.

दुधल [dudhel] *adj* which provides milk in large quantity; high-yielding (milch cattle).

दुध [dudh] See दुध and दुध a white fluid secreted out of mammary glands of a woman, cow, nanny-goat, buffalo etc. It is an excellent nourishment. Nature has provided all the nutritive elements in milk, required for a healthy and perfect diet. The major constituent

in milk is water while the remaining elements are sugar, fat, salt, carbohydrates etc. Mother's milk is a boon for the infants. The next best milk is of nanny-goat, while milk of jennet (female donkey) and cow is regarded less efficacious in comparison. Buffalo milk is heavy and fatty and is not considered beneficial for children.

**ਢੁੱਧਦੰਦ** [duddhdād] first teeth which help in sucking milk; milkteeth. 2 child whose first teeth are still intact.

**ਢੁੱਧਰ** [duddhar] adj double-edged; which can cut from both sides. "kadhī su teg duddhrā."—*ramav*. 2 adv on both sides. "karāt ghav duddhrā."—*kalkī*. "bājāt nad duddhrā."—*datt*. 3 adj difficult to subdue.

**ਢੁੱਧਰੀ** [duddhri] adj double-edged (weapon). 2 which cannot be overcome by the enemies. "su prabha duddhri"—*paras*. 3 See **ਢੁੱਧਰੀ**.

**ਢੁੱਧਰਿਥ** [duddhriṭh] adj having a feeling of alienation/estrangement. 2 split into two.

**ਢੁਨਈ** [dunai] adj worldly, practical. "karaj mohr bane dunai."—*GPS*.

**ਢੁਨਾਲੀ** [dunali] double-barrelled.

**ਢੁਨਿਆਈ** [duniai] adj worldly, mundane. 2 *n* world, people, mankind, multitude. See **ਢੁਨੀਆ** and **ਢੁਨੀਆਈ**

**ਢੁਨਿਆਈ** [duniyavi] *A* دُنْيَوِي adj related to the world, pertaining to the world.

**ਢੁਨਿਆ** [duniya] *A* دُنْيَا *n* world.

**ਢੁਨਿਆਸਾਜ** [duniyasaz] *P* دُنْيَا سَاز adj selfish, self interested, prudent.

**ਢੁਨਿਆਦਾਰ** [duniyadar] *P* دُنْيَا دَار *n* man of the world, householder.

**ਢੁਨੀ** [duni], **ਢੁਨੀਆ** [dunia] See **ਢੁਨਿਆ**. "aur duni sabh bharami bhulau."—*sri kabir*. "dunia rāg na ave nare."—*maru solhe m 5*. 2 sense — wealth, riches. "dukhi duni saherie, jahi ta lagahi dukh."—*var mala m 1*. "is ke palle bahut dunia he."—*JSBB*.

**ਢੁਨੀਆਈ** [duniai] See **ਢੁਨੀਆਈ** "duniai akhe kr kronu."—*var ram 3*. 'People say — "what has he done?"'

**ਢੁਨੀਆਈਸੀ** [duniaie] of the world, worldly. "kalu sirr duniae."—*m 1 var majh*.

**ਢੁਨੀਆਵਾ** [duniava] adj of the world, worldly, mundane.

**ਢੁਨੀਓਂਦ** [duniād] a Lahore based follower of Guru Nanak Dev. The Guru revealed truth to him by describing the rite of feasting Brahmins for the benefit of a dead ancestor's soul as a mere superstition. 2 See **ਢੁਖਭੰਜਨੀ**. 3 a preacher cum collector of tithe belonging to the Majha region and grandson of Bhai Saiha. He went to Anandpur to fight on the side of Guru Gobind Singh. He was made chief of 500 soldiers and ordered to stay in Agampur fort. The other chiefs of Majha along with him were — Anand Singh, Amrik Singh, Sabeg Singh, Sujan Singh, Sobha Singh, Sant Singh, Hazara Singh, Hamir Singh, Kahn Singh, Kaul Singh, Kirpal Singh, Gopal Singh, Chet Singh, Tek Singh, Dyal Singh, Dan Singh, Diwan Singh, Fateh Singh, Bir Singh, Mann Singh.

The tenth Master ordered Duni Chand to combat the intoxicated elephant of raja Kesri Chand Jaswalia. However he proved himself a coward and ran away during the night thus fracturing his leg while jumping over a wall. One night he died of snakebite when he was lying ill in Amritsar. His grandsons Sarup Singh and Anup Singh prayed to Guru Gobind Singh to pardon them for the sins committed by their grandfather. They always remained in attendance upon the Guru.

**ਢੁਨੀਓਂਦ ਦੀ ਹਵੇਲੀ** [duniād di haveh] a mansion belonging to Bhai Duni Chand, situated in Gurdaspur. It was like a huge fort in which Banda Bahadur was besieged from all sides by the royal (Mughal) forces. The defiant

Banda Bahadur took shelter in this mansion and fought bravely against the enemies. When the supply of ration ran short and it became impossible to survive, the Mughals asked Banda Bahadur on oath to vacate the fortress and pledged not to harm him. But when he came out along with the Sikh warriors, he was immediately captured and sent to Delhi. This incident took place in Sammat 1772.

**ਦੁਨੀਦਾਰ** [dunidar] See ਦੁਨਿਆਦਾਰ. "vaḍa hoā dunidar."—var asa. See ਵਡਾ ਹੋਣਾ.

**ਦੁਨੀਮਈ** [dunimāi] worldly pride. See ਮਈ.

**ਦੁਨੋਰ** [dunoti] See ਦੁਨੋਰਿ.

**ਦੁੱਠਾ** [dunna] elder son of Ram Singh son of Baba Phul. He was ancestor of Bhadaur and Kotdunna families. See ਫੂਲਬੰਧ.

**ਦੁਪਹਰ** [dupahar], **ਦੁਪਹਿਰ** [dupahir] noon : six hours (two quarters of a day) after sunrise; six hours past sunrise, mid-day.

**ਦੁਪਹਿਰੀਆ** [dupahiriā] *n* that which blooms at noon.

**ਦੁਪਟਾ** [dupaṭa] *n* a headwear having two single breadths of cloth sewn together.

**ਦੁਪਟੀ** [dupaṭi] *n* a sheet of cloth having its two single breadths sewn together

**ਦੁਪਦਾ** [dupada] *n* a verse having two lines. At many places in Guru Granth Sahib, the words caupada, dupada are used together as a title of hymns. There it means that the specific hymn consists of four stanzas of two lines each. See hymn in Gauri Rag by the fifth Master "jo pararo soi apna...." 2 a poetic metre having two lines. 3 man who has two feet.

**ਦੁਪਲ** [dupal] period of two moments. 2 two segments, two parts, two components. "akhāḍ khāḍ dupala."—gyan. 'cutting the inseparable (whole) into two pieces.'

**ਦੁਪਲਾ** [duphasla] yielding two crops in a year; foodgrains, cereals, fruits etc. produced twice a year. 2 double-talker, double-tongued.

**ਦੁਫਾਰ** [duphar] two parts, two segments. "sis kino duphar."—ramav.

**ਦੁਬਹੀਆ** [dubehia] *n* one who has two arms — man. "gahi gahi paṇi kripan dubehia rāṇ bhire."—suraj.

**ਦੁਬਧਾ** [dubdha] See ਦੁਬਿਧਾ.

**ਦੁਬਲ** [dubal], **ਦੁਬਲਾ** [dubla], **ਦੁਬਲਿ** [dubali], **ਦੁਬਲੀ** [dubli], **ਦੁਬਲੀਆ** [dublia] *Skt* ਦੁਬਲਿ and ਦੁਬਲਾ *adj* weak. "je ko hove dubla nāḡ bhukh ki pir."—sri am 5. 2 feeble, infirm. "dhan thi-i dubal kāt-have."—gau chāt m 1. "sadhan dublia jiu pir ke have."—gau chāt m 1.

**ਦੁਬੱਲ** [dubbāl] *adv* on both sides, on both flanks. "dōdabhi dubbāl"—VN.

**ਦੁੱਬਾ** [dōba] *P* دُوبَا *n* guile, deceit. 2 buttock, bum. 3 fat tail of a ram. 4 ram, who has a fat tail. "dōba kuhī tin mas banayo"—NP.

**ਦੁਬਜਰਾ** [dubajra] *adj* cross-bred, illegitimate. 2 who does not worship a single deity, but has faith in two deities. "me jeha nā dubajra tāj gurmatī durmatī hitkara."—BG.

**ਦੁਬਾਰ** [dubar], **ਦੁਬਾਰਾ** [dubara] second time, again "jityo dubar."—gyan.

**ਦੁਬਿਧ** [dubidh], **ਦੁਬਿਧਾ** [dubidha] *adj* double-minded 2 *n* double-mindedness, discrimination. "dubidha duri karo liv lai."—basāt m 5. "guri dubidha jakī he mari."—gau am 5.

**ਦੁਬਿਲਾ** [dubila] See ਦੁਬਲਾ.

**ਦੁਬੇਲਾ** [dubela] *adj* having two riders on its back. "mero ahe dubela ghora."—GV 6.

**ਦੁੱਬ** [dubb] *Skt* दुब्ब *n* a kind of perennial grass, green grass. *L* Panicum dactylon This grass is offered on auspicious occasions for wishing prosperity and progress to the person accepting it.

**ਦੁੱਬ ਦੇਵੀ** [dubb deni] See ਦੁੱਬ.

**ਦੁਬਰ** [dubhar] *adj* horrible, terrible. "uthāt nad dubhā."—ramav 2 difficult to fill. 3 difficult to carry out.

**ਦੁਭਾਸੀ** [dubhasi], **ਦੁਭਾਸੀਆ** [dubhasia], **ਦੁਭਾਬੀਆ**

[dubhakhua] *Skt* द्विभाषिन् *n* interpreter; one having knowledge of two languages; one who acts as a translator between two speakers of different languages. "jiv pratam mel ke kr dhō dubhasi car."—*NP*. 'four characters in ਵਾਹਗੁਰੂ may be regarded as the interface between the individual soul and the ultimate Reality.'

ਦੁਹਿਤ [dubhit] two kinds, two types.

ਦੁਹਿਤੀ ਆਰਸੀ [dubhiti arsi] *n* mirror in which two images are seen; mirror reflecting an object in two ways.

ਦੁਹਿਤੀ [dubhāgi] See ਦੁਹਿਤੀ.

ਦੁਮ [dum] *P* १ *n* tail.

ਦੁਮੀ [dumci] *P* १ *n* a strap/string tied at the saddle's back and worn under the tail of a horse. 2 tail. "dumci me dumci pahirai."—*GPS*.

ਦੁਮਣੀ [dumāni], ਦੁਮਣੀ [dōmāni], ਦੁਮਣੀ [dumāni] *adj* double-minded, in two minds. "mōdh ran dōmāni."—*var suhi m 3*.

ਦੁਮਲਾ [dumalā], ਦੁਮਲਾ [dumala] *P* १ *n* tail 2 loose hanging end of a turban. 3 loose end of a turban waving like a plume. "me gur māl uc dumalā."—*sri m 5 pepaz*. The reference is to a wrestler who wins a wrestling match in the arena, and is presented with a headgear (turban). The winner rejoices over his victory by waving the loose top end of this turban on his head. Similarly the Guru bestows honour on his disciples who succeed in defeating the evils of the mind like lust etc. 4 high turban of a Nihang Singh with a loose waving end at the top. See ਨਿਹੰਗ 6.

ਦੁਮੁਹਾ [dumuha] *adj* two-mouthed. 2 double tongued; double talker. 3 *n* two-headed creatures like snakes etc.

ਦੁਮੁਹੀ [dumūhi] *adj* double-headed (f). 2 *n* scissors. 3 pen, reed.

\*Those who interpret it as the turban worn by a Nihang Sikh are ignorant about the context of this verse.

ਦੁਮੁਹੀਲਾ [dumūhila] *P* १ *adj* double-storeyed. 2 double-roofed.

ਦੁਯ [duya] *adj* two.

ਦੁਯਾ [duya] *adj* second. "duya kagalu citz na janda."—*sri m 5 pepaz*. 'I do not know writing except in praise of the Creator.' "bhau duya kutha."—*var gau 2 m 5*.

ਦੁਯਾਬਾਉ [duyabhai] *n* duality, jealousy. 2 thought of a deity other than the Creator.

ਦੁਯੀ [duyi] *adj* second. "duyi kudratz sajie."—*var asa*. "duyi garat lahi."—*sava m 5*. 2 *n* double-mindedness, duality.

ਦੁਰ [dur] *part* (insulting word; word indicating contempt) buzz off, disappear. 2 *Skt* ਦੁਰ as prefix, gives negative, derogatory or pejorative meaning as – durdasa, durgam and durmatr etc. 3 *P* १ *n* pearl, jewel, gem. 4 pearl or pearl shaped ear-ornament.

ਦੁਰਸੀਸ [dursis] *n* curse, malediction. "darat mat nahf kahī dursis."—*GPS*.

ਦੁਰਕਟ [durkat] *adj* difficult to cut.

ਦੁਰਕਾਰਨਾ [durkarna] *v* shoo away, drive away, look down upon

ਦੁਰਗ [durag] *Skt* ਦੁਰਗ *adj* difficult to reach, difficult to approach. 2 *n* fort. 3 a demon, son of Ruru, after killing whom the goddess came to be known as Durga. See ਦੇਵੀ ਭਾਗਵਤ ਸੰਗ੍ਰਹ 7 ch 28.

ਦੁਰਗਤਿ [durgati] *Skt* ਦੁਰਗਤਿ *n* miserable state, miserable condition. 2 miserable plight in the next world. 3 *adj* where movement is difficult; arduous to reach. "tahā durag durgati bado."—*caritr 175*.

ਦੁਰਗਪਾਲ [duragpal] *n* garrison-commander, fort-keeper, defender of the fort.

ਦੁਰਗਮ [durgam] *adj* difficult to reach. "durgam sathan sugmā."—*sahas m 5*. 2 Durgam is also another name of demon Durag. See ਦੁਰਗ 2.

ਦੁਰਗਾ [durga] goddess who killed demon Durag. See ਦੁਰਗ 3. "durga sabh sāghare rakhas kharag le."—*cādi 3* "durga koī jake mardān kare."

—*bher a kabir* 2 Durga is also another name used for demon Durag or Durgam. “*Iti mahikhasur det mare durga ara. codahi lokahi rani sikh nacara.*”—*cāḍi* 3. 3 a disciple of Guru Amar Das. 4 a Brahmin of Bhambhi subcaste, who was a resident of village Mihar, and prophesied just by seeing the line of fortune on the Guru's foot that Guru Amar Das would be universal emperor. He enjoyed the supreme blessings of his Master after becoming his follower. 5 a devout follower of Guru Arjan Dev.

ਦੁਰਗਾਸ਼੍ਰਮੀ [durgas̥mi] eighth day of the worshipping period of Durga; eighth day of the bright phases of lunar months of Assu and Chet.

ਦੁਰਗਾ ਸਪਤ ਸਤੀ [durga sapat sat] *n* praise of Durga in seven hundred shaloks, text from chapter 81 to chapter 94 of Markandey Puran See ਸਤਸਈ.

ਦੁਰਗਾਹ [durgah] *Sk* ਦੁਰਗਾਹ *adj* difficult to traverse through.

ਦੁਰਗਾਹਿ [durgadī], ਦੁਰਗਾਧ [duragadh] *Sk* ਦੁਰਗਾਧ *n* foul smell, malodour. “*mīlat sāgi papīsat tēn hoe durgadī.*”—*bīla m* 5. “*jhuth sāgi durgadhe.*”—*asa m* 5.

ਦੁਰਗਾਧਪਤਕ [durgadhyakṣ] *Sk* *n* garrison-commander, fort's defender.

ਦੁਰਗਾਨੋਮੀ [durganōmī] ninth day of the bright phase in Kattak of worshipping period of Durga. In Hinduism worshipping Durga in the morning, at noon and in the evening is a religious convention. 2 ninth day of the bright phase of lunar month Assu. 3 ninth day of the bright phase of lunar month Chet.

ਦੁਰਗਾਪਠ [durgapath] recital of Durga Saptshati. “*durgapath bāṇa ra sabhe pōiā.*”—*cāḍi* 3. See ਸਤਸਈ and ਦੁਰਗਾਸਪਤਸਤੀ.

ਦੁਰਗਾਪੁਰ [durgapur] a village under police station Rahon in tehsil Nawan Shahar of district

Jalandhar situated at a distance of one and a half mile east of Nawan Shahar railway station. There is a sacred place in memory of Guru Hargobind to the west of this village. The Guru stayed here while going to Kiratpur from Jindowal. Initially there was a small memorial at the place where the Guru stayed. His disciples raised a gurdwara at that place in Sammat 1920 BK. The villagers donated 10 ghumaons of land to the gurdwara on the persuasion of Baba Ram Singh of Bhaini. The income from this land is utilized for the maintenance of the gurdwara. The priest is a Namdhari Sikh.

ਦੁਰਗਿਆਣਾ [durgīāṇa] abode of goddess Durga. 2 a specific temple of Durga situated in Amritsar.

ਦੁਰਗੇਟਿ [durgeṭi], ਦੁਰਗੇਯ [durgey] *Sk* ਦੁਰਗੇਯ *adj* difficult to understand, hard to grasp. “*dih mahā durgey baḍo.*”—*GPS*.

ਦੁਰਗੰਧ [durgāḍh], ਦੁਰਗੰਧਿ [durgādhī] *n* malodour, foul smell. “*mukhi avat tāke durgādhī.*”—*sukhmanī*. 2 sense — infamy, disrepute. 3 condemned material. “*jo dujebhai sakat kamna-arathi durgādh sarevde.*”—*suhi m* 4. 4 evils, sins. “*bharī jobānī laga durgādh.*”—*ram m* 5

ਦੁਰਗ੍ਰਹ [durgrah] *adj* difficult to catch, difficult to grasp. 2 difficult to understand.

ਦੁਰਘਟ [duraghat] *adj* difficult to make; which gets done with difficulty.

ਦੁਰਘਟਨਾ [durghatna] *n* accident, mishappening, occurrence of an unfortunate event.

ਦੁਰਜਨ [durjan] *n* bad person, rascal, scoundrel. “*durjan seti nehu raca ro.*”—*var ram 2 m* 5.

ਦੁਰਜਨਾਠ [durjanāt] *adj* killing of bad persons. “*durjanāt dukh-haran bīkaṭ atī.*”—*cārītr* 244. 2 *n* killer of the enemy — sword.—*sānama*.

ਦੁਰਜਯ [durjey], ਦੁਰਜੈ [durje] *adj* difficult to conquer. “*ih jodha durje sabh māhi.*”—*NP*.

2 *n* son of Dhritrastar. 3 Lord Vishnu. 4 Guru Gobind Singh.

**दुर्योधन** [durjodhan] *Skt* दुर्योधन *adj* difficult to fight against. 2 *n* eldest son of Dhritrastar and Gandhari, who was a staunch opponent of Pandavs. When Yudhishtar performed Rajsuya Yajna (sacrifice performed at the coronation by the king and his tributary princes) in Indraprasth (Delhi), he (Durjodhan) felt jealous of Yudhishtar's supremacy. He started planning to destroy – Pandavs. With the help of his maternal uncle Shakuni he persuaded Yudhishtar to gamble.

He gambled with such cunningness that he won the entire empire of Yudhishtar. Dropadi, dear wife of Pandavs, was also won in the gamble. Duryodhan ordered Dropadi to be brought to the assembly. Pulling her by the hair, Dushasan dragged her. Duryodhan asked her to sit on his thigh. Bhimsen got furious and pledged that he would crush the thighs of Duryodhan with his mace.

Pandavs had to remain in exile for twelve years and live incognito for one year because they had lost all in gambling. Krishan tried to forge a compromise among the brothers but Duryodhan would not agree. The dispute resulted in war in the battlefield of Kurukshetar, causing an absolute ruin of Bharat (India). Bhimsen crushed the thighs of Duryodhan with his mace as per his pledge – “budha durjodhan patir khoti.” – *gau a m 1*.

**दुरा** [durna] *v* get away, conceal oneself, go into hiding.

**दुरा** [dura], **दुरा** [dura] *Skt* दुरा *n* sin, blame, fault. “kalijug dural duri karbe kau.” – *savrye m 4 ke*. “duralu gavaia hara prebhi ape.” – *sor m 5*. 2 *adj* sinner.

**दुरा** [durety] *adj* boundless, infinite.

**दुरा** [dura] *Skt* दुरा *n* one having two teeth;

elephant.

**दुरासा** [durdasa] *Skt* दुरासा *n* miserable plight, pitiable condition.

**दुरागमिनी** [dura-gamini], **दुरागमी** [dura-gami] *adj* having gait like that of an elephant; moving like an elephant; having superb gait.

**दुराद** [dura] *n* army of elephants. – *sanama*.

**दुराद** [dura] *adj* riding an elephant, elephant-rider.

**दुरादान** [dura-dana] *n* one having the face of an elephant; Ganesh. “sāg pācanan tat kharanān hr durdanān sobh badhāe.” – *NP*.

**दुरादि** [dura-din] period of adversity, difficult time. 2 *Dg* dark cloudy day

**दुराध** [dura-dh] *Skt* दुराध *adj* difficult to hold. 2 *n* mercury. 3 a minister of demon Mahikhasur, who also finds mention in *Devi Bhagwat*. 4 Vishnu. 5 a commander of Ravan, who was killed by Hanuman.

**दुराधर** [dura-dhar] *Skt* दुराधर *adj* difficult to conquer. 2 strong, mighty. “dura-dharakh bhat.” – *paras*.

**दुराध** [dura-dh] *Skt* दुराध *n* injustice, lack of justice. 2 bad custom, bad gambit.

**दुरा** [dura] get away, conceal oneself, go into hiding, hide oneself.

**दुरादि** [dura-din] *adj* difficult to view; hide, be out of sight. “dura-din etir pūj tej ko.” – *GPS*. 2 dreadful, terrible. 3 ugly, hideous.

**दुराध** [dura-dh] *n* scurrilousness, vulgarity of expression. “dura-dh bhed bharmā.” – *sahas m 5*. See **दुरा** 9.

**दुराध** [dura-dh] *Skt* दुराध *adj* which cannot be prevented, unstoppable. “dura-dh ves.” – *kalki*. ‘dress of Durvar, the warrior.’ 2 weak, lean, feeble. “dura-dh tan jhar jhā-jhar hova.” – *GPS*.

**दुराध** [dura-dh] *adj* weak, frail. 2 lean, thin, feeble. 3 penniless, indigent. “soi mukā-dura-dh dhan ladhī.” – *gā-d ravidas*.

**दुर्बल** [durbala] *Skt* दुर्वास adj with dirty dress, maldressed. 2 *n* a sage, son of Atri and Ansuya. Some people claim that he was born to Shiv.<sup>1</sup> He was highly wrathful and cursed so many beings. According to a legend in Vishnu Puran, he gave a rosary to Indar, which was not liked by Airawat – the elephant of Indar, At this Durvassa cursed Indar that his lordship/supremacy over the three worlds (i.e. hell, earth and heaven) would end. Indar and other demigods became powerless due to this curse of Durvassa and began losing to the demons. At last the dieties approached Lord Vishnu for help and they churned the ocean on the order of Vishnu to obtain nectar and many other precious gems. In this manner they (dieties) reassumed their power.

In Mahabharat, once Krishan greeted Durvassa very respectfully, but Krishan forgot to collect the leftout pieces of loaves scattered on the floor. This enraged Durvassa, who in turn cursed Krishan to die of an injury caused by an arrow shot by a hunter.

A wooden pestle, that proved to be destroyer of Yadav dynasty, was born from the spurious pregnancy apparent from the clothes tied around the stomach of Krishan's son Saamb<sup>2</sup> due to a curse of Durvassa. See बिसु पुस्तक अंश 5 अ 37. "durvassa siu karat thagauri jadav e phal pae."—*dhana namdev*. See अंशरीस and रंर.

**दुर्बुद्धि** [durbuddhi] *Skt* दुर्बुद्धि *n* depraved

<sup>1</sup>According to Mahabharat, a person who has deep faith in religion is named Durvassa.

<sup>2</sup>The Yadavs put female dress on Saamb and wrapped some clothes on his belly so that he looked like a pregnant woman. They asked Durvassa "What will she deliver?" Durvassa before hand knew about their ill-intention and thus replied "a wooden pestle will be born from her, that will ruin the whole dynasty of Yadavs."

intelligence. 2 *adj* who has puerile wisdom.

**दुर्बोध** [durbodh] *Skt* दुर्बोध *adj* difficult to understand.

**दुर्ब्रित** [durbrit] *Skt* दुर्ब्रित *adj* lecherous, vicious, sinful. "durbrit citvyo pap."—*GPS*.

**दुर्बल** [durbhag] *Skt* दुर्बल *adj* hapless, unlucky.

**दुर्बल** [durbhar] *Skt* दुर्बल *adj* difficult to lift. 2 difficult to fill.

**दुर्भाग** [durbhag] *Skt* दुर्भाग *n* misfortune, ill luck.

**दुर्बिध** [durbhikh], **दुर्बिध** [durbhicch] *Skt* दुर्बिध *n* period during which it is difficult to obtain alms; period of famine/scarcity

**दुर्बिध** [durbhid] *Skt* दुर्बिध *adj* difficult to pierce into, difficult to penetrate, impossible to perforate.

**दुर्बिध** [durbhedy] See दुर्बिध.

**दुर्भ्रम** [durbhrama] *adj* wandering to far off places; all pervading; Durga.—*dasamgrath*. 2 free from illusion.

**दुर्भ्रम** [durmati], **दुर्भ्रम** [durmati] *Skt* दुर्भ्रम *adj* having poor intelligence; obtuse, dull. "durmati siu nanak phadhio."—*s m 9*. 2 *n* ignorance, folly, stupidity. "taji sakal dukkrit durmati."—*guyjudev*.

**दुर्भ्रम** [durmadi] *Skt* दुर्भ्रम *adj* intoxicated, inebriated. 2 absorbed in vanity, arrogant. "juddh vzkhe durmad bede."—*krisan*.

**दुर्भ्रम** [durmil] दुर्भ्रम. See सौमि दा दे 15.

**दुर्मुख** [durmukh] *Skt* दुर्मुख *adj* ugly faced 2 *n* a monkey in the army of Ramchandar. 3 a son of Dhritrashtra. 4 a military officer of demon Mevikhasur. 5 horse. 6 lord Shiv. 7 *adj* vituperative; bad-mouthed.

**दुर्बोधन** [duryodhan] See दुर्बोधन.

**दुर्लभ** [durlabh], **दुर्लभ** [durlabhy] *Skt* दुर्लभ *adj* difficult to get or find, scarce. "jrh prasadr pai durlabh deh."—*sukhmani*. "patat mohkup durlabhy deh."—*sahas m 5*.

**दुर्बल** [durbalan] See दुर्बल.

ਦੁਰਵਾਸਾ [durvasa] See ਦੁਰਵਾਸਾ.

ਦੁਰਵਿਗੇਯ [durvigey] *Skt* ਦੁਰਵਿਗੇਯ *adj* difficult to know; not easily understood.

ਦੁਰਵਿਗਧ [durvidgadh] *Skt* ਦੁਰਵਿਗਧ *adj* not completely burnt. 2 not completely baked. 3 semiliterate; arrogant; vain; having little knowledge but considering oneself omniscient.

ਦੁਰਾਉ [durai] *n* hiding, sense of concealing; going out of sight. "ka kau durau ka sru balbāca."—*brīa m 5*. 2 curtain, veil of ignorance. "sahje mī[ro sagal durau."—*gāu a m 5*.

ਦੁਰਾਉਣਾ [durauna] *v* remove; keep away from one's sight; conceal

ਦੁਰਾਇ [durai] *adv* by hiding, by concealing. "log durai karat thagrai."—*mala m 5*. "nam durai cale se cor."—*basāt a m 1*. 'Those who whisper saying that the divine Name is a secret mystical formula, are guilty in the eyes of the Almighty.' 2 *n* hiding, refuge. "stari bahari sēgi he nanak kai durai?"—*bavan*.

ਦੁਰਾਇਣੁ [durainu] *n* hiding. See ਦੁਰਾਉ.

ਦੁਰਾਈ [durai] See ਦੁਰਾਉਣਾ. 2 See ਦੁਰਾਈ.

ਦੁਰਾਈ [durai] is far off; is difficult. "thakur milan durai."—*kan m 5*

ਦੁਰਾਸ [duras] See ਦੁਰਾਸਾ 2.

ਦੁਰਾਸਦ [durasad] *Skt* *adj* difficult to achieve. 2 arduous, difficult. "kin durasad tap jh bhari."—*NP*.

ਦੁਰਾਸਾ [durasā] *Skt* ਦੁਰਾਸਾ *n* unbecoming expectation; false hope. 2 bad intention. "te duras dharī or me hera."—*GPS*. 3 *adj* wicked, vicious. "bolyo bahuro bacan durasa."—*NP*.

ਦੁਰਾਸੀ [durasī] *adj* having false expectation, nurturing futile hope. "so taskar durmati durasi."—*GPS*.

ਦੁਰਾਸੀਸ [durasīs] *Skt* ਦੁਰਾਸੀਸ *n* curse. 2 slander.

ਦੁਰਾਹਾ [duraha] *n* a point where two roads meet; junction of two roads. 2 *adj* double-dealer, hypocrite, unprincipled. 3 See ਦੁਰਾਹਾ.

ਦੁਰਾਗਮਨ [duragman] See ਦੁਰਾਗਮਨ

ਦੁਰਾਗ੍ਰਹ [duragrah] *Skt n* unconvincing persistence; thoughtless insistence.

ਦੁਰਾਚਰਣ [duraceran], ਦੁਰਾਚਾਰ [duracar] *n* misconduct, moral turpitude, condemned deed.

ਦੁਰਾਚਾਰੀ [duracari] *adj* lecherous, vicious, characterless. "durmati harnakhasu duracari."—*gāu a m 1*.

ਦੁਰਾਚੈ [durache] *n* ਦੁਰ-ਇੱਛਾ ill-intention, evil purpose. "ai parro nanak gu-racarni tau utri sagal durache."—*dev m 5*.

ਦੁਰਾਤਮ [duratam], ਦੁਰਾਤਮਾ [duratma] *Skt* ਦੁਰਾਤਮ *adj* ill intentioned, evil-minded.

ਦੁਰਾਤੇ [durate] See ਦੁਰਾਉਣਾ "pāc tat mīlī bhari sājoga in mahī kavanu durate?"—*maru m 5*. 'What is the secret in it?' 2 *Skt* ਦੁਰਤਮ difficult to find whose farthest limits? incomprehensible.

ਦੁਰਾਧਰਸ [duradharas], ਦੁਰਾਧਰਖ [duradharakh] *Skt* ਦੁਰਾਧਰਸ *adj* difficult to suppress; which cannot be brought under control.

ਦੁਰਾਨਨ [duranen], ਦੁਰਾਨੀ [duran-ni] *adj* ugly-faced, ugly-faced (f) "kur kujatī kupāthī duranen."—*ramav*.

ਦੁਰਾਨਾ [durana] See ਦੁਰਾਉਣਾ. 2 *adj* disappeared; concealed, hidden.

ਦੁਰਾਨੀ [durani] concealed, hidden. See ਦੁਰਾਉਣਾ. 2 *P* ੫੫; *n* Saddozai Pathans, nicknamed Abdali. Ahmad Shah, belonging to them, was designated Durre Durran (gem of all gems) by Faqir Sabarshah. He is briefly called Durrani. Now all the Saddozai Pathans are popularly known as Durrani.

ਦੁਰਾਨੇ [durano] concealed, hidden. See ਦੁਰਾਉਣਾ. 2 ugly faced, having hideous visage. "cira dagardā durano"—*ramav*. 'The hideous demon was cut to pieces.'

ਦੁਰਾਪ [durap] *Skt* *adj* difficult to achieve; rare.

ਦੁਰਾਦਧ [duradhy] *Skt* *adj* which is difficult to worship "duradhy so lakh pāmesur."—*NP*.



**ਦੁਰਾਲਾ** [durala] *adj* far off; distant; distantly related. "parivar durala."—BG.

**ਦੁਰਾਲਪ** [duralap] *n* vicious utterance. 2 *adj* having evil tongue.

**ਦੁਰਾਵ** [durav] See ਦੁਰਾਉ. "kar bahu apen durav."—NP.

**ਦੁਰਾਵਨ** [duravan] See ਦੁਰਾਉਣਾ.

**ਦੁਰਿਤ** [durit] See ਦੁਰਤ.

**ਦੁਰੀ** [duri] concealed, hidden. See ਦੁਰਣਾ.

**ਦੁਰੁਸਤ** [durust] *P* درست *adj* in good condition, proper. 2 blameless. 3 correct, precise.

**ਦੁਰੁਖਾ** [durukha] having dual character, double-tongued.

**ਦੁਰੁੱਤਰ** [duruttar] *Skt n* abusive reply, evil reply. 2 *adj* difficult to answer. 3 difficult to cross.

**ਦੁਰੇਫ** [dureph] *Skt* दुरेफ *n* a word which contains two ਰ (rara), for example bhramar; large flower-sucking black bee.

**ਦੁਰੈ** [durā] short for ਦੁਰੈਤ. "sou nas karē tih det durā."—rudr. See ਦੁਰੈਤ 6.

**ਦੁਰੰਗ** [durāṅg] two colours.

**ਦੁਰੰਗਤ** [durāṅgat] ਦੁਰ-ਗਤ gone far off. 2 going far off, travelling on a long journey. "subahu durāṅgat."—ramav.

**ਦੁਰੰਗਮ** [durāṅgam] *Skt* दुरंगम *adj* who goes far off.

**ਦੁਰੰਗੀ** [durāṅgi] *adj* bi-coloured, dichromatic. 2 double-faced. 3 *n* dilemma, duality.

**ਦੁਰੰਟਾ** [durāṭa] a kind of herbal plant, generally grown on the boundary of gardens for decoration and defence. It is an evergreen plant. It blossoms with beautiful flowers twice a year. It is counted among thorny hedges. *L. duranta plumieri*.

**ਦੁਰੰਤ** [durāt] *Skt* दुरन्त *adj* unbound, infinite. "durāt asa."—gurj m 5. 2 tremendous, intense. "jīn jēth sur kī rē durāt."—ramav 3 unclean, dirty. "upar dāryo vāstrā durāt."—GPS. 4 tough, hard. "durāt karām ko karē."—suraj. 5 having bad end. 6 wicked, vicious.

**ਦੁਰੰਤਰ** [durātar] ਦੁਰ-ਅੰਤਰ wide gap. "durātar taru gādh marut nā lage hr."—BGK. 'trees far away from sandalwood do not get its fragrance.'

**ਦੁਰਾਹ** [durāh] *A* , 5, whip, lash, hunter, scourge.

**ਦੁਲਾਹ** [dulāh], **ਦੁਲਹਣੀ** [dulhāṇī], **ਦੁਲਹਨ** [dulhān], **ਦੁਲਹਨੀ** [dulhānī], **ਦੁਲਹਨੀ** [dulhānī], **ਦੁਲਹਾ** [dulha], **ਦੁਲਹਿਨ** [dulhān], **ਦੁਲਹਿਨੀ** [dulhānī], **ਦੁਲਹੀ** [dulhi] *n* bride, bridegroom. "gau gau rī dulhānī māṅgalcārā."—asa kabir.

**ਦੁਲੈਤਾ** [dulāṭa], **ਦੁਲੈਤੀ** [dulāṭī] *n* ਦੋ-ਲਤਾਘ. See ਲਤਾ. kick with both the hind legs.

**ਦੁਲਦੁਲ** [duldul] *A* دلدل *n* a mule, which was of white and black colour. This was presented to Hazrat Mohammad by the emperor of Egypt. Hazrat Mohammad used to ride on it. Thereafter this mule was gifted to Hazrat Ali. 2 a horse belonging to Imam Hussain during Moharram is also named Duldul. In fact this horse used to replace that mule. 3 In Sarabloh the word 'Duldul' stands for a horse. viz.—"syam karan duldul dāriyāi."

**ਦੁਲਦੁਲ ਸਵਾਰ** [duldul sēvar] Hazrat Ali, who used to ride the mule named Duldul. See ਦੁਲਦੁਲ.

**ਦੁਲੈਦੀ** [dulāddī] a village of Patiala state to the north-west of Nabha situated near Nabha town on the Malerkotla road. There was a dispute over the demarcation of this village between the two states (viz. Nabha and Patiala) which resulted in the loss of many lives. Maharaja Ranjit Singh himself came in 1807 AD to resolve this dispute amicably.

**ਦੁਲਾਭ** [dulābh] *Skt* दुलभ *adj* difficult to find, hard to get. "dulābh jānem pāoi."—sri m 5. "dulābh deh khoi āṅrānī."—majh m 5.

**ਦੁਲਭਾਇਆ** [dulbhāiā], **ਦੁਲਭਾਉ** [dulbhāu], **ਦੁਲਭਾਵਹੁ** [dulbhāvāhu] is rare, is scarce. "tin kō mahī dulbhāu."—asa m 5.

**ਦੁਲਰਾਣੇ** [dulrāe] fondled, coddled. See ਦੁਲਰਾਨਾ. "bhāt bhāt dāien dulrāe."—VN.

**ਦੁਲਹਾਨਾ** [dulrana] *v* fondle, show affection to the child.

**ਦੁਲਰੀ** [dulri] double-stringed, any ornament or rosary having two strings.

**ਦੁਲਾਈ** [dulai] *n* thin mattress padded on both sides, light quilt. 2 See ਦੁਲਾਈ.

**ਦੁਲਾਰ** [dular] *n* love, indulgence. "sahit dular ak ke mahi."—*NP*

**ਦੁਲਾਰਾ** [dulara] See ਦੁਲਹਾਨਾ.

**ਦੁਲਾਰਾ** [dulara] dear, dear son. 2 darling.

**ਦੁਲਾਰੀ** [dulari] fondled, loved. 2 This word is also used for durario. 'l' replaces 'r'. "ātarjami sabh bidhi jant tiste kaha dulari?"—*maru m 5*. 3 is far away, is far off.

**ਦੁਲਾਰੀ** [dulari] *adj* dear, dear daughter. 2 darling.

**ਦੁਲੀਚਾ** [dulica] *P* ਦੁਲੀਚਾ *n* cushioned mattress of woollen or cotton thread having floral pattern, which is spread on the floor; carpet, rug. "bijau sujhe ko nahī bahe dulicapar."—*oṣkar*. In ancient days, officers used to sit on carpets spread on the floor in the courts. "lal suped dulicia."—*var sar m 4*. "āvanī dulica pe bitan ache asman."—*kīṣor kavī*.

**ਦੁਲੀਚੇ ਬੈਠਣਾ** [dulice bethna] *v* sit on the seat of authority in a court. "ti nār dulice bahāhi."—*saveye m 3 ke*. See ਦੁਲੀਚਾ.

**ਦੁਲੀਭ** [dulībh] See ਦੁਲਕ. "ihu māṇas janam dulībh he."—*asa chāt m 4*. "harī ki puja dulībh he."—*ram a m 3*.

**ਦੁਲੈਟ** [dulaṭ] a subcaste of Jatts, originating from Rajputs.

**ਦੁਵੈਯਾ** [duvayya] See ਦੁਵੈਯਾ.

**ਦੁਵਾਲ** [duval] See ਦੁਆਲਾ 2.

**ਦੁਵਾਲ ਭਾਥਾ** [duval bhatha] See ਦੁਆਲਾਥਾ.

**ਦੁਵੈਯਾ** [duveya] a poetic metre also named as dove, characterised by four feet, each foot having 28 matras, the first pause on the 16<sup>th</sup>, the second on the next 12<sup>th</sup> with a guru at the

end.

Example:

cārāṅkamaḷ kalimālāhī nīvaran,  
ur dhar dhyānāhī tin ko,  
śrī nanak itihās bākhāno,  
dukhnāṣak prap jn ko....

—*NP*.

2 If there are two gurus in the end, it is named ਸਰ [sar] and lalītpad.

Example:

sridhar mohan sēgal upavān nīrākar sukhdātā...  
—*bher m 5*.

**ਦੁਵੇਰਤਰਾ** [duvotra] *adj* in excess by two; having two more. "ātharā so duvotre saḷ su bīkrāmra."—*PPP*. 'Sammat 1802.'

**ਦੂ** [du] *adj* two. "drig du par."—*ramav 2 part* from, with. "ikdu jibhā lekḥ hohi."—*jāpu*. "sabh du uca sor."—*asa m 3*. 3 *Skt* ਦੂ *adj* restless, uneasy. 4 *n* disease, ailment.

**ਦੁਆ** [dua] *adj* second, another, other. "nanak āvar na dua."—*bher m 1*. 2 *n* feeling of alienation/enmity, opposition, rivalry. "unī ghārī ghārī melio dua."—*dhana m 5*. 3 a digit representing two in mathematics, the figure 2.

**ਦੁਆਰੀਆ** [duatia] two-ness and three-ness, sense of being two and three. For example Islam and Christianity; God and His companion Dua (duality); God, His son and the sacred soul are the three i.e. Trinity. 2 alienation, estrangement and the three characteristics. "sukhu nahī phunī due tie."—*majh a m 3*. "kiu sukḥ pavē due tī?"—*maru solhe m 1*.

**ਦੁਆਰੀਆ** [due tie] in duality and in trinity. See ਦੁਆਰੀਆ.

**ਦੁਈ** [dui] *adj* second.

**ਦੁਸਤ** [dusan] *Skt* दूष *vr* be blemished, pollute. *Skt* दुष्ट *n* demerit, fault. 2 act of blaming. 3 brother of Ravan, who lived along with Khar

\*See ਦੁਲਾਨ, ਸੁਰਤਨੁਚ ਆਖਤ 52.

in Panchvati. He was killed by Ramchandar after the amputation of Soopnakha's nose and ear. 4 who blemishes.

**दुसरादि** [dusarāḍi] enemy (killer) of Dushan, Ramchandar.

**दुसर** [duser], **दुसरा** [dusra] *adj* second, another. "duser hori te sojhu par."—*sukhmanī*.

**दुसरसु** **हे माली** [dusarāsu he malī]—*caritr* 291. 'is the second sun'.

**दुख** [dukh] See **दुःख**. "sabh dukh binase ramrai."—*basāt m* 1. 2 short for **दुःख**. "jese kou su kabī ku kabī ke kabītt sun, sabha bic dukh kar manet na bat ko."—*krisan*.

**दुख** [dukhak] *Skt* **दुःख** *adj* who accuses. 2 *n* an object that turns one into a culprit.

**दुख** [dukhaṇ] See **दुःख** 3. "dukhaṇ ɔ khar det pəthae."—*ramav*.

**दुख** [dukhat] *adj* in distress, in grief. "dukhat mohi kare bin jani."—*NP*. 2 See **दुःख**.

**दुखदर** [dukhdarad] *adj* terrible pain, terrifying suffering. 2 *n* unbearable disease, incurable disease. "dukh darad man te bhau jai."—*sukhmanī*.

**दुख** [dukhaṇ] See **दुःख** 2. 2 See **दुःख** 3.

**दुख** [dukhna] *n* act of accusing some one, vilification, slander. "sāt ki dukhna sukh te tere."—*sukhmanī*. "kai koṭi pardu khna karahi."—*sukhmanī*. 'talk ill of others.'

**दुखनास** [dukhnaas] *adj* which eradicates sufferings. "bhe bhājan agh dukhnaas, manahi aradh hare."—*bavan*.

**दुखनि** [dukhanī] by accusing, by blaming. "sāt ke dukhanī arja ghatē."—*sukhmanī*.

**दुखनिवार** [dukhniवार], **दुखनिवार** [dukhniवार], **दुखनिवार** [dukhniवार] *adj* who eradicates sufferings. "dukhniवार guru te jata."—*maru solhe m* 3. 2 See **नैख** and **उत्तर**.

**दुखनिवार** [dukhniवार] *adj* who eradicates sufferings.

**दुःखी** [dukhbhāḍi] *adj* who heals sufferings, who relieves pain. "dukhbhāḍi prabhu para."—*basāt m* 4.

**दुःखी** [dukh rog] pain and ailment. 2 accusation and disease. "dukh rog binse bhe bharām."—*sukhmanī*.

**दुःखिसर** [dukhvisaraṇ] *adj* causing one to forget the agony. "dukhvisaraṇ sevia."—*dhana m* 1.

**दुःखित** [dukhrit] *Skt* **दुःखित** *adj* besmirched with blame, stigmatised.

**दुःख** [duj] *n* second day, second day of either phase of the lunar month. 2 second, another, other.

**दुःख** [dujaṇ] second person, the other person.

**दुःख** [duja], **दुःखी** [dujri], **दुःखे** [dujro] *adj* second. "hari duji lav satiguru purakhu milai."—*suhi chāt m* 4.

**दुःख** [duja] *adj* second. "duja sevani nanka se paci paci mue ajan."—*var gau* 1 *m* 5. 2 *n* feeling of alienation. "duja jai ikatu ghari ane"—*sardhgosai*.

**दुःख** [dujaṇ] with the second, to the second, with the other. "jina nehu dujaṇ laga."—*suhi a m* 5.

**दुःखद्वि** [dujabhau], **दुःखद्वि** [dujabhai] *n* double-mindedness, duality. 2 leaving one for expression of love and trust in the other. "dujabhau visaric."—*asa m* 5. "dohagni muṭhi dujabhai."—*sri m* 1.

**दुःखी** [duji] *adj* other, alternate. "manmukh duji tareph he."—*var mala m* 3. 'apostate to the Creator inclines towards maya (the illusory world).' 2 *n* ignorance, dualism, duality. "jeb lag duji rai."—*sor a m* 1. 'negligible duality.'

**दुःख** [duje] in the second stage. 2 with the other. "duje lage jai."—*var asa*.

**दुःख** [dujo] See **दुःख**. 2 *Dg* *n* grandson.

**दुःख** [duṇ] *adj* double, twofold. "duṇ caṇi de vadrai."—*sor m* 5. 2 See **दुःख** 2.

दुहा [duna] *adj* double, two times, twofold.

दुखि [dunɪ] *Skt* दुःख loss, harm, disadvantage. "dunɪ nā pəɾəi phāk vicare."—*gau bavan kabir*. 'One who contemplates upon the ultimate Reality, is never at a loss.' 2 gap, separation.

दुखी [dunɪ] *adj* double, twofold. "dunɪ māl lagi aɪ."—*sri m 3*.

दुत [dut] *Skt* *n* pleader, lawyer, counsel. 2 messenger, courier. 3-4-5 In Punjabi, दुत [dut] also means गण (attendant/servant), कुल (back-biter) and वेरि (enemy), e.g. "duta no phurmaia le cale patɪ gəvaɪ."—*asa a m 1*. 'The soldiers were ordered to catch/arrest the children.' See समुद्र. "dusaɪ dut ki cuki kan."—*asa m 5*. 'the backbiter missed the target.' "dut lage phɪɾɪ cakri."—*sri m 1*. and—"dutan ke dāl an mɪle jəb."—*GV 10*. Here dutan means enemy. 6 See दुत.

दुतिका [dutiɳa], दुती [duti] *Skt* *n* female message carrier from a lover. "tāhɪ dutika ray sō bhed kəhyo sāmjhāɪ."—*caritr 2*. "tab duti ih bat bənai."—*caritr 397*. 2 one who pleads, advocate. In poetics दुती [duti] is of three types—

Noble, who gets her work done through sweet expression.

Medium, who gets her purpose served by saying harsh or polite words.

Ignoble, who speaks only harsh words. 3 In Punjabi दुती [duti] also means backbiting. "jāɪ səbha mē duti khal."—*səloḥ*. 4 दुती [duti] is also used for दुती [duti], which means messengers. "jamduti he herɪ dukh hi mōhɪ pəcā."—*var maru 2 m 5*.

दुध [dud] *P* دُود, smoke. 2 sigh of pain.

दुध [dūd] See दुध. 2 uproar, commotion.

दुधर [dūdar] See दुधर 2. See दुधर दुधर.

दुध [dudh] See दुध.

दुधपुत्र [dudhput] milk and progeny. sense —

wealth and progeny.

दुधधारी [dudhahari], दुधधारी [dudhadhari] *Skt* दुग्धहारि one who lives on milk only. "jag mōhɪ bakte dudhadhari."—*g3d kabir*. 2 an infant, who has not developed his teeth yet.

दुधिया [dudhia] *adj* milky, having milky colour. 2 *n* arsenic.

दुध [dudhu] See दुध.

दुन [dun] *adj* double, twofold, two times. "dinpratr dun cəun bisala."—*NP*. See दुन. 2 *n* valley, level area between two hills. *Skt* दुँडि e.g. Dohradun. "kitak paharən ki jəhɪ dun."—*GPS*. 3 *Skt* *adj* burnt. 4 who is suffering. 5 *A* دُوب mean, base. 6 part without, sans.

दुना [duna], दुनी [duni] See दुहा and दुती.

दुब [dub] See दुब. 2 second. "ek tumaro dād səhɪ əvər nā jano dub."—*GPS*.

दुबधुरा [dubkhuɾaɳa] *n* an implement to hoe green grass; a weeding or hoeing implement. 2 process of hoeing green grass.

दुबरा [dubra], दुबला [dubla] See दुबला. "kabir hama dubla."—*s kabir*. 'Human beings feeble are devoid of moral values.'

दुर् [dur] *Skt* *adj* not closeby; distant. See *P* دُور. 2 *adv* at a distance, far away.

दुर्गस्थ [durgasth] *adj* situated far away.

दुर्दृशी [durdarsi] *Skt* दूरदर्शि *adj* far-sighted, fore-sighted.

दुर्दृष्टि [durdristi] *Skt* दूरदृष्टि *n* far-sightedness, foresight.

दुर्वा [durba] See दुर्वा. 2 sage Durvasa. See दुर्वासा. "durba parurav 3grɪ guru nanak jaa gəɪo."—*səveɪ m 1 ke*. 'Durvasa, Pururava, Angiara.'

दुर्बीन [durbin] *P* دُوربین *n* optical instrument to see far off objects; that which shows far off objects closer to the eye because of the power of lenses used; telescope. 2 *adj* fore-sighted, sagacious.

**ਦੁਰਵਰਤੀ** [durvarti] *Skt* दूरवर्तिन् *adj* living far away.

**ਦੁਰਾਈ** [durai] *n* sense of being far; gap; distance. "ketahi na bhaio durai."—*maru m 5*. "jau lau bhau abhau rhu mane, tau lau milaun durai."—*sor m 5*. 2 *adv* at a distance.

**ਦੁਰਾਈ** [durari] *adv* at a distance, distant. "so marag sat na durari."—*asa m 5*.

**ਦੂਰੀ** [duri] *n* distance, gap, separation.

**ਦੂਰ** [duru] See **ਦੂਰ**. "rudhu sujhe duru."—*var ram 3*.

**ਦੁਰੰਤਰ** [durātar] *adj* terrible, scary, horrible. "durat durātar nase."—*savrye m 4 ke*. See **ਦੁਰੰਤ**. 2 at a distance, with a gap.

**ਦੁਰੰਦੇਸ਼** [durādes] *P* दूरदर्श, *adj* far-sighted, fore-sighted, sagacious.

**ਦੁਲਹ** [dulah] See **ਦੁਲਹ**. "dulah prabhuk sarani pario."—*maru namdev*. Here *dulah* stands for seeker of spiritual knowledge.

**ਦੁਲਹਦੇਈ** [dulahdei] See **ਦੇਈ**.

**ਦੁਲਹੀ** [dulahī], **ਦੁਲਹ** [dulahu] See **ਦੁਲਹ**.

**ਦੁਰਾ** [dura] *n* messenger, postman, courier. *S* ਦੂਰੇ. "dura aro jamahi tana."—*sri trilocan*.

**ਦੇ** [de] short for **ਦੇਈ**. "de guna sati ben bharavha."—*var ram 3*. 'Divine virtues are closely related.' 2 short for **ਦੇਈ**. "bicr naka de rani."—*asa kabir*. "tab vicitr de sestra prahare."—*caritr 52*. 'Goddess Vichitar used her weapons.' 3 provides. "gun vātra guru de."—*japu*. 4 *adv* by giving, after giving, providing. "binu sunahu de kan."—*gau m 4*. 5 postposition indicative of belongingness. "latta vail khudai de."—*BG*.

**ਦੇਉ** [deu] *Skt* देव *n* deity, demi-god. "satiguru jagta he deu."—*asa kabir*. "satiguru deu partekhi harimurati."—*mala m 4*. 2 the Divine, the Creator. "soi nirājanu."—*var asa*. 3 please give. "deu suhni sadhu ke."—*brla m 5*. 4 *P* दु, ghost, fiend, demon. "harī simrat det deu na pohe."—*bher m 5*.

5 devil.

**ਦੇਉਟੀ ਏਕਾਦਸੀ** [deuṭi ekadasi] See **ਦੇਵੋਂ** ਏਕਾਦਸੀ.

**ਦੇਉਰ** [deur] See **ਦੇਵਰ**.

**ਦੇਉ** [deu] a subcaste of Jatts. People belonging to this subcaste live mostly in district Sialkot.

**ਦੇਅ** [dea] *n* deity, demi-god. "takyochir samudr deś adeś."—*kacch*. 'deities and demons.' 2 See **ਦੇਵ**.

**ਦੇਇ** [dei] after giving, by giving. "dei aharu agani mahi rakhe."—*asa dhāna*. 2 gives, provides. "tina bhi roji dei."—*var ram 1 m 2*. 3 goddess. "deivicitr pāc nrip mare."—*caritr 52*. 'Goddess Vichitar killed five kings.' 4 See **ਦੇਵ**.

**ਦੇਈ** [dei] gives. "sabh-hin ko roji nit dei."—*GPS*. 2 may give, may donate. 3 deity's consort, goddess. "dei mahā krodh kar garji."—*saloh*.

**ਦੇਸ** [des] *Skt* देश *n* country, region, a large area of the earth having many territories. "des choḍi padesahi dhara."—*prabha m 5*. 2 part of the body. "des ves suvaran rupa sagal one kama."—*brha chāt m 5*. 'body's dress and ornaments.'

**ਦੇਸਹਿਤੀਸੀ** [des-hitesī] *Skt* देशहितीषिन् *adj* well-wisher of the country.

**ਦੇਸਕ** [desak] See **ਦੇਸਿਕ**.

**ਦੇਸਕਾਜ** [desakaj] space and time, country and juncture.

**ਦੇਸਕਰ** [desagy] *Skt* देशज्ञ *adj* knowing the country; knowing the state of affairs in the country.

**ਦੇਸਕਾਲ** [desakal] *n* unrest in the country, turmoil in the country. 2 act of departing from one's country, act of leaving one's country. "desak ham te pun bhai."—*VN*. 3 tradition of a country, country's custom.

**ਦੇਸਕਾਲ** [desqhal] *n* tradition of a country; custom prevalent in a country.

ਦੇਸ਼ਰਲੋਟੀ [destələt̪i] *n* disturbance in the country.

2 *adj* causing commotion in the country. "destələt̪i basan nā devahr."—*caritr* 207.

ਦੇਸ਼ਦਿਸ਼ਤਰ [desd̪is̪t̪ar] one's own country and the other country; one's own and foreign country. 2 from one country to another. 3 See ਦੇਸ਼ਦਿਸ਼ਤਰਿ.

ਦੇਸ਼ਧਰਮ [desədhəram] *n* religion of a country. 2 rules and regulations operative in a country. 3 customs prevalent in a country.

ਦੇਸ਼ਨਿਕਾਲਾ [desn̪ikala] exile, banishment. 2 penalty of deportation.

ਦੇਸ਼ ਭਿਦੇਸ਼ [des b̪idas] native and foreign; our own country and the foreign country. 2 sense — this world and the next.

ਦੇਸ਼ਭਾਸ਼ਾ [desbhasa], ਦੇਸ਼ਭਾਖਾ [desbhakha] *n* the language of a country, the language spoken by people of a country. e.g. Punjabi is the language of Punjab.

ਦੇਸ਼ਰਾਜ [desəraj] a Khatri Sikh residing in Amritsar, who was a devotee of the Guru. He was handed over a sum of rupees four lakhs by Sikhs in Sammat 1825 and was assigned the task of reconstructing Harimandir which was destroyed by Ahmad Shah Durani. He discharged this duty excellently with utmost devotion.

ਦੇਸਾ [desa] *Skt* ਦੇਸੁ *adj* benevolent, charitable, highly generous, benevolent. "ham papi tum papkhāḍan niko thakur desa."—*sor m* 5.

ਦੇਸੀ [desī] a Jatt woman resident of Patti, who went to Guru Hargobind with the desire to have children. She bore seven sons with the blessings of the Guru. 2 queen of Amar Singh, ruler of Patiala, She was stepmother of Raja Sahib Singh. 3 stepmother of Raja Jaswant Singh of Nabha. See ਨਾਭਾ. (In history, the entries at number 2 and 3 are also mentioned as ਦੇਸੀ). 4 daughter of Sardar Mehar Singh Nakkai. She was married to

Sher Singh, son of Maharaja Ranjit Singh in 1819 AD. She expired two years after her marriage. She died issueless. 5 will give, will provide.

ਦੇਸਾਉਰ [desaur] See ਦਿਸਾਉਰ and ਦਿਸਾਵਰ.

ਦੇਸਾਸਿੰਘ [desas̪iŋh] writer of a book on code of conduct for the Sikhs. See ਗੁਰਮਤਸੁਧਾਯਕ ਕਲਾ 8.

ਦੇਸਾਸਿੰਘਿ [desas̪iŋhi] part of the country; identification of a country, standard of a country, emblem of a country. "puchau din bhāt karī kou kaha priā desas̪iŋhi."—*sor m* 5.

ਦੇਸਾਚਾਰ [desacar] custom of a country, tradition of a nation.

ਦੇਸਾਟਨ [desat̪ən] travelling in a country; journeying in a country; pilgrimage of a country.

ਦੇਸਾਤਰ [desāt̪ar] ਦੇਸ਼-ਅੰਤਰ *n* foreign country, other country.

ਦੇਸਾਤਰਿ [desāt̪ari] abroad.

ਦੇਸਾਧੀਸ [desad̪his] *n* lord of a country, ruler of a country; king, emperor.

ਦੇਸਿਕ [desik] *Skt* ਦੇਸ਼ਿਕ *n* traveller. 2 preacher. 3 leader.

ਦੇਸਿ ਦਿਸ਼ਤਾਸਿ [desi d̪is̪t̪ari] in a foreign country, or in different countries. "jogu nā desī d̪is̪t̪ari bhavīa."—*suhi m* 1.

ਦੇਸੀ [desi] *Skt* ਦੇਸ਼ੀ *adj* native, pertaining to one's own country. 2 native, local. 3 short for ਦੇਸੀ. "desi r̪jaku s̪bahī."—*suhi m* 3. 4 *H n* signal, indication, sign. "tuhī dekhat desi ōhī dai."—*caritr* 148.

ਦੇਸੂ [desu] a Muslim devotee, resident of Bhikhi, a Jatt belonging to Chahal subcaste was the village headman. He became a follower of Guru Tegbahadur. The Guru bestowed him with five arrows but he strayed away from Sikhism due to the bad company of a woman.

ਦੇਸੁਸਿੰਘ [desus̪iŋh] See ਭਗਤੁ.

ਦੇਸੇਸ [deses] *n* lord of country, king, ruler. "deses n̪yā nahi karyo."—*caritr* 104.



DEHRA BABA NANAK JI

ਦੇਸੋ [deso] See ਜਸਵੰਤਸਿੰਘ 2 and ਦੇਸੋ 2-3.

ਦੇਸੋਂ ਨਿਤਿ [desonnatr] *Skt* ਦੇਸੋਨਿਤਿ *n* development of a country, progress of a country.

ਦੇਸੋਰ [desor] *n* other country, foreign country. "har tiko desor sidharyo."—*caritr* 129.

ਦੇਸਰਤ [desrtr] See ਦੇਸਰਤਰ.

ਦੇਹ [deh] *Skt* (दिह *vr* paste, coat with, increase). *n* body, physique, mortal frame. "jrh prasadr pai durabh deh."—*sukhmani*. 2 P ੨੨ or ੨੩ village.

ਦੇਹ [dēh] *n* day. "anik sukh cakvi nahi cahat, anad puran pekhr dēh."—*jet m* 5.

ਦੇਹਸਰੀਰ [dehsarir] See ਸਰੀਰ and ਸਰੀਰਿ.

ਦੇਹਤਯਾਗ [dehtyag] *n* death, breathing one's last, leaving the mortal frame.

ਦੇਹ ਦੀ ਦਸ ਹਾਲਤਾਂ [deh di das haltā] See ਦਸ, ਦਸਾ and ਦਸਾ.

ਦੇਹਧਰ [dehdhar], ਦੇਹਧਾਰੀ [dehdhari] *n* in bodily form, alive. 2 human being. "dehdhararu deva darpeh."—*maru m* 5.

ਦੇਹਪਤ [dehpat] *n* death, end of the mortal frame.

ਦੇਹਬਾਸੀ ਅਰਿ ਹਰ [dehbasi ar har] *n* life in the mortal frame, its enemy — senility (old age), its cure — elixir of life (nectar).—*sanama*.

ਦੇਹਰਾ [dehra] *n* place of cremation of a deceased person; memorial. 2 shrine raised over the cremation site of a deceased person. 3 abode of deity, temple. "dehra masit soi."—*akal*.

ਦੇਹਰਾਸਾਹਿਬ [dehrasahib] shrine raised over the cremation site of the Gurus. 2 shrine raised over the cremation site of Phul Shah, an Udasi saint, in Bahadurpur village of district Hoshiarpur and situated two miles to the south-east of Hoshiarpur railway station. Phul Shah was head of a centre of Udasis. The above mentioned shrine is popularly known as Dehra Sahib. An elegant temple has been built here. Land measuring several thousand ghumaons

was allotted to this holy place by Maharaja Ranjit Singh. The priests are Udasi monks.

ਦੇਹਰਾ ਗੁਰੂ ਅਰਜਨ ਜੀ ਦਾ [dehra guru arjan ji da] a sacred place near Lahore fort where Guru Arjan Dev breathed his last. This holy place was made pucca by Guru Hargobind in 1669. See ਲਹੌਰ.

ਦੇਹਰਾ ਗੁਰਦਿੱਤਾ ਬਾਬਾ [dehra gurditta baba] a holy place in Kiratpur where Baba Gurditta was cremated. An elegant shrine stands here. See ਕੀਰਤਪੁਰ ਨੰ: 9.

ਦੇਹਰਾ ਗੁਰੂ ਤੇਗਬਹਾਦਰ ਜੀ ਦਾ [dehra guru tegbahadur ji da] a sacred place in Anandpur, where the tenth Master cremated the head of his father. See ਅਨੰਦਪੁਰ ਨੰ: 3.

ਦੇਹਰਾ ਦੂਨ [dehra dun] See ਦੇਹਰਾ ਰਾਮਗੜ੍ਹ ਜੀ

ਦੇਹਰਾ ਬਾਬਾ ਨਾਨਕ [dehra baba nanak] a town 22 miles away from Gurdaspur on the south bank of river Ravi in tehsil Batala of Gurdaspur district. Guru Nanak Dev cast off his mortal frame in this town. It is popularly known as Dera Baba Nanak. This town was earlier known as Kartarpur. The shrine, which was raised over the cremation place of Guru Nanak Dev, against his (Guru's) permission, was washed away alongwith the town by a flood in river Ravi. Dharam Chand son of Lakshmi Das named the newly founded town as Dehra Baba Nanak and raised the new shrine in memory of Guru Nanak. This shrine was got built and subsequently developed by Maharaja Ranjit Singh, Sardar Sudh Singh and loving devotees with love and humility. The estates allotted to the shrine are from village Quilla Nathu Singh. They are worth annual revenue of fourteen hundred rupees, village Kamalpur worth annual revenue of eight hundred and twenty-five rupees, villages Taalpur and Gadram of district Amritsar



worth annual revenue of seven hundred and ten rupees. Land measuring one thousand and fifty ghumaons is attached with the gurdwara, of which about four hundred ghumaons in area is barren while the remaining is cultivable. The gurdwara has about 70 ghumaons of land in other villages. There are 29 shops attached with the gurdwara, which are a good source of income because of their rent. The religious congregations are held on Baisakhi, 20<sup>th</sup> Phagun and on the 10<sup>th</sup> day of Sharads. Now Dera Baba Nanak is a railway station on Amritsar - Verka railway line and is 34 miles away from Amritsar.

A historical gurdwara, named Chola Sahib of Guru Nanak Dev, also exists in this town. See ਚੋਲਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ.

2 a shrine near village Pakho, which was got built by Mehar Chand, grandson of Baba Lakshmi Chand. It was beautifully renovated by Nanak Chand, uncle of Dewan Chandu Lal Hydrabadi by spending a huge amount of money. Maharaja Ranjit Singh also contributed a lot for its maintenance and renovation. See ਖੋਲੇ.

ਦੇਹਰਾ ਰਾਮਰਾਇ ਜੀ [dehra ramrai ji] a shrine raised over the cremation site of Ram Rai in the Doon hills about 40 miles away from Haridwar in U.P. This was built in 1699 AD, hence the town came to be known as Dehra Doon. The head priest of this holy place is an Udasi saint belonging to Balluhasna sect. It has an estate allotted by the Mughal ruler. There is also a gurdwara in memory of the tenth Master. Guru Gobind Singh came to this place from Paonta to help Mata Punjab Kaur and punish the vicious masands (Guru's preacher-cum-collectors of tithes and offerings).

ਦੇਹਰੀ [dehri] *Skt* ਦੇਹਰੀ *n* doorsill, threshold. "dehri bethi mihri rove."—*keda kabir*. 2 body, mortal frame.

ਦੇਹਰੀਵਾਲਾ ਕਲਾ [dehriwala kala] See ਸੰਤਸਾਹਿਬ ਜੀ: 5.

ਦੇਹਲ [dehal] See ਦੇਹਰੀ 1.

ਦੇਹਲੀ [dehli] See ਦੇਹਰੀ 1. 2 This word ਦੇਹਲੀ is also used for ਦਿਹਲੀ (ਦਿੱਲੀ).

ਦੇਹਲੀਦੀਪ ਨਾਯਾ [dehli dip nyay] See ਦੀਪਕ (e) and ਨਾਯਾ.

ਦੇਹਵਾਨ [dehvan] *adj* embodied, mortal.

ਦੇਹਵੰਤ [dehvāt] *adj* plural of ਦੇਹਵਾਨ.

ਦੇਹੜੀ [deharī], ਦੇਹੜੀ [dehri] *n* body, physique. 2 in bodily form "cārī deharī ghorī."—*vād m* 4 *ghorā*. 'riding the mare in bodily shape.'

ਦੇਹਾ [deha] one who feels proud of his physique and gender. 2 subconscious mind.

ਦੇਹਾਤ [dehāt] *n* end of mortal frame, death, departure of soul, end of life.

ਦੇਹਾਤੀ [dehati] *adj* pertaining to village, rustic.

ਦੇਹਾਦਯਾ [dehadhyas] *Skt n* illusion of taking the body for the a soul.

ਦੇਹਾੜੀ [dehari] See ਦਿਹਾੜੀ.

ਦੇਹਿ [dehi] give (me), bestow (me). "dehi dehi akhe sabhukoi."—*oṣkar*. 2 See ਦੇਹ 1. 3 See ਦੇਹੀ 2. 4 dedicate, offer. "manu tanu apna tin jan dehi."—*sukhmani*.

ਦੇਹੀ [dehi] *n* body, mortal frame, physique. "is dehi kau simarai dev."—*bhar kabir* 2 (you) give, (you) bestow. 3 *Skt* देहिन् individual soul. "man ka ju pavan, patidehi, dehi mahi deu samaga."—*sor m* 1. 'life of mind is vital air, lord of vital air is individual soul, the Almighty prevades the body (individual soul).' 4 embodied, one having a mortal frame.

ਦੇਹੁ [dehu] give; please donate. "dehu dars nanak balihari."—*tukha chāt m* 5.

ਦੇਹੁਰਾ [dehura] See ਦੇਹਰਾ. "pherdia dehura name ko."—*mala namdev*. 2 body, physique. "matī ka le dehura kara."—*ram a m* 5.

ਦੇਹੁਰੀ [dehuri] *n* body, physique, mortal frame.

"bhe saci rati dehuri."—*sri m 1*. 2 threshold, doorsill. "dehuri bethi mata rove."—*asa kabir*.

ਦੇਹੁਰੀਆ [dehuria] *n* body, physique. "bhai perapatr manukh dehuria."—*sopurakh*.

ਦੇਹੇਮ [dehem] *P* ੯੯ *n* crown.

ਦੇਖਕੇ ਅਣਭਿੱਠ ਕਰਨਾ [dekhke andrith karna] *v* ignore some one's fault, overlook some one's misdeeds. This phrase is used in Sikh prayer and is a sublime principle of Sikhism.

ਦੇਖਣਾ [dekhna] *v* view, see, observe, look back. See ਦੇਖਣਾ. 2 examine, check, watch. "sati guru dekhia dikhia lina."—*gau m 1*.

ਦੇਖਣ [dekhāt] *adv* immediately; at once. "dekhāt dārasu pap sabh nasāhi."—*sar m 5*. 2 sees, looks. See ਦੇਖਣਾ. 3 *n* organ of sight, eye. "cārān kar dekhāt suni thāke."—*var bīha m 3*. 'feet, hands, eyes, ears got tired.'

ਦੇਖਦਿਆਂ [dekhdrā] *adv* in the nick of time, before (my) very eyes.

ਦੇਖਨ [dekhan] See ਦੇਖਣਾ.

ਦੇਖਨਹਾਰ [dekhānhar], ਦੇਖਨਹਾਰੂ [dekhānharu] *adj* beholder, observer

ਦੇਖਾਦੇਖੀ [dekhadekhi] *n* act of copying without giving any thought to it; mindless, imitation. "dekhadekhi sabh kare mānmukh bujh na par."—*sri m 3*. "dekhadekhi mānhāthi jāi jāie."—*gau m 5*.

ਦੇਖਾਲਿਹੁ [dekhālīhu] *make* see, show. "me dekhālīhu tisu."—*māru m 1*.

ਦੇਖਿ [dekhī] *n* vision, sight. "eh satiguru dekhī dikhāi."—*raṁa m 1*. 2 *adv* on looking. "dekhī sarup purān bhai āsa."—*ṭoḍi m 5*.

ਦੇਗ [deg] *P* ੯੯, *n* large wide-mouthed cooking vessel; cauldron. 2 sense — community kitchen. "deg teg jāg me dou cal."—*krisan*. See ਸਿੱਕਾ.

ਦੇਗਾ [degca] *P* ੯੯, small cooking vessel.

ਦੇਗ ਟੇਗ [deg teg] cooking vessel and sword, community kitchen and sword. sense—feeding

the poor and the destitute as well as destroying the evil-doers.

ਦੇਗ ਟੇਗ ਫਤਹ [deg teg fatah] It is a blessing of the Khalsa meaning the community kitchen should continue and the sword should always be victorious. The poor and the destitute be fed and the evil-doers destroyed. "deg teg jāg me dou cal."—*krisan*. "dego teco fatah nusrat bedārāg. yaftāz nanak guru gobīdāgh." See ਸਿੱਕਾ.

ਦੇਗ ਮਸਤ [deg masat] *xa* closure of the kitchen; meals not being cooked in the kitchen due to non availability of required material.

ਦੇਗ [dega] See ਦੇਗ and ਦੇਗਾ.

ਦੇਗੁਣ [degūn], ਦੇਗੁਨ [degun] divine qualities, celestial qualities, divine virtues. See ਦੇ 1.

ਦੇਣ [deṇ] *n* loan, debt. See ਦੇਣ 5.

ਦੇਣਦਾਰ [deṇḍar] *n* debtor, indebted person. 2 *xa* one who has violated the Sikh religious code.

ਦੇਣਾ [deṇa] *v* donate, bestow.

ਦੇਣਿ [deṇī] *in* giving, in bestowing. "deṇī nā ḥu" —*jāpu*.

ਦੇਰ [deṭ] *adv* by giving, by bestowing. "car pādārath deṭ nā bar."—*bīla kabir*.

ਦੇਣਾ [deda] *adv* giving, bestowing. "deda rāhe nā cūke bhog."—*sodaru*. 2 *n* giver, bestower. "deda de lāde thākī pahī."—*jāpu*. "dede thavāhu dīta cāga."—*var majh m 1*. 'donated material is regarded more important than the person who donates it.'

ਦੇਦਿਪ [dedipy], ਦੇਦਿਪਮਨ [dedipyman] *Skt adj* shining, glimmering, lustrous. "dedipy bēsvātarāh."—*sohas m 5*.

ਦੇਨ [deṇ] (they) give. 2 give, donate. 3 See ਦੇਣ.

ਦੇਨਹਾਰ [deṇhar] *adj* giver. "deṇhar derāhzo sūjana."—*bavan*.

ਦੇਣਾ [deṇa] See ਦੇਣਾ.

ਦੇਨਿ [deṇī] (they) give. See ਦੇਣ 1. "deṇī duai se mārahī."—*var mala m 1*.

ਦੇਨੁਹਾਰ [denuhar] See ਦੇਨਹਾਰ. "denuhar prabh chodike."—*sukhmanu*.

ਦੇਬ [deb] See ਦੇਵ.

ਦੇਬਰਿ [debari] *n* ਦੇਵ-ਅਰਿ enemy of the deity, demon.—*sanama*.

ਦੇਯ [dey] *Skt* *adj* worth giving, suitable for offering.

ਦੇਰ [der] *P* ੯ *n* delay, lateness. 2 short for ਦੇਵਰ. 3 short for ਦੇਵਰਾਨੀ; wife of the younger brother of one's husband. "der jithanī mui dukhī sātāpī."—*asa m* 5. Here the meaning is hope and desire. "der jethanī ah."—*maru a m* 1.

ਦੇਰੀ [deri] See ਦੇਰ 1.

ਦੇਰੀਨਹ [derinah], ਦੇਰੀਨਾ [derina] *P* ੨੯ *adj* old, ancient.

ਦੇਵ [dev] *Skt* देव *vr* play, make merry. 2 *n* deity, demi-god. "namdhravahī dev tetis."—*saveye m* 3 *ke*. See Latin Deus. 3 spiritual preceptor. "dev, karohū dāra mohī maragī lavahu."—*asa kabir*. 4 king. 5 cloud. 6 deity's idol. "baharī dev pakalī je man dhovē kor"—*guj m* 1. 7 the Creator, the ultimate One, God. 8 According to the holy scripture of the Parsees (Zoroastrians) — Zend, this word means a demon or a giant. 9 See ਦੇਵੁ 3 and 4.

ਦੇਵ ਅਸਥਲ [dev aṣṭhal] *n* holy place, place of worship, temple. 2 sect of saints. 3 abode of faith.

ਦੇਵ ਅਰਦਯਾਰਦਾਨੀ [dev ardyardani] *n* killer of demons and enemies of gods (deities) — Durga.—*cāḍī* 2.

ਦੇਵਅਰਿ [devari] *n* enemy of the deities; demon, giant.

ਦੇਵਸਿਸਤ੍ਰੀਆਂ [devistriā] See ਦੇਵਪਤਨੀ.

ਦੇਵਸਥਲ [devsathal], ਦੇਵਸਥਾਨ [devsathan] place of the deities, abode of the gods. 2 places pertaining to the deities like Kailash, Sumer, Himalaya mountains. 3 temple, gurdwara, place of religious congregation. 4 mind of a

person who has achieved self-realization. "devsathanc kra nisanī? tah bajē sēbād anahād banī."—*ram beṇi*.

ਦੇਵਸਥਾਨਿ [devsathanī] at the holy place. "sidh baharī devsathanī."—*sri a m* 1. 2 in the temple, inside the holy place.

ਦੇਵਸਮਾਜ [devsamaj] the chief of this sect is Satyanand Agnihotri, a Kanyakubaj Brahmin, who was born in Akbarpur (district Kanpur) on December 20<sup>th</sup>, 1850. He did a government job for nine years from 1868 after getting education in Engineering from Roorkee college. He joined Brahm Samaj and for some time delivered religious discourses. He started his separate sect Dev Dharam, regarded as science based religion, from Lahore on 16<sup>th</sup> February, 1887 AD. The people belonging to this sect formed Dev Samaj. Initially Satya Nand believed firmly in God, but afterward in 1891, he became a non-believer.

"Dev Shastar" is the holy scripture of Dev Samaj and the followers of this sect have to refrain from the following ten sins —

- 1 accepting bribe, deceiving and cheating in dealings;
- 2 theft;
- 3 not repaying the loan or refusing to pay back the trust money;
- 4 snatching something forcibly or with deception;
- 5 gambling;
- 6 remaining idle without work;
- 7 sexual misconduct;
- 8 drug addiction;
- 9 eating eggs, meat, etc;
- 10 violence.

ਦੇਵਸਰੀ [devsari] river of the deity, Ganges. See ਸੁਰਸਰੀ.

ਦੇਵਸੀ [devsi] will give. "apī dāra korī devsi."—*sri m* 4.

**ਦੇਵਸੁਨੀ** [devsunī] *Skt* ਦੇਵਸੁਨੀ *n* bitch of the deities, bitch of Indar called Sarma.

**ਦੇਵਹੁਤੀ** [devahuti] daughter of Svayambhuv Manu, wife of sage Kardam, who gave birth to Kapilmuni. Kapilmuni is the author of Sankhya Shastar.

**ਦੇਵਕ** [devak] *adj* giver, bestower. 2 *n* king of Yadu dynasty, younger brother of Ugarsain. Devak married his daughter Devki, along with her six sisters, to Vasudeva. Devki gave birth to Krishan. Although Devak was the real maternal grandfather of Krishan, yet Ugarsain is popularly accorded this status, because Ugarsain brought up his niece, Devki, like his own daughter. See ਰਿਗੁਸੇਨ.

**ਦੇਵਕਰਮ** [devkaram] *n* ritual performed to please/worship the deity; rituals like offering sacrifice, charity etc. 2 pious deeds.

**ਦੇਵਕਾ** [devka] *adj* giver, bestower. "apuchia dan devka."—*var śrī m 4*.

**ਦੇਵਕੀ** [devakī], **ਦੇਵਕੀ** [devki] daughter of king Devak of Yadu dynasty; wife of Vasudev and mother of Krishan. See ਰਿਗੁਸੇਨ and ਦੇਵਕ. "dhanx dhanx tu mata devki."—*māli namdev*.

**ਦੇਵਕੀਸੁਤ** [devkisut], **ਦੇਵਕੀਨੰਦਨ** [devkinādan], **ਦੇਵਕੀਪੁਤ੍ਰ** [devkiputr], **ਦੇਵਕੀਲਾਲ** [devkilal] *n* Krishan. 2 Balbhadar, Balram.

**ਦੇਵਕੁਲ** [devkul], **ਦੇਵਕੁਲੀ** [devkuli] *n* Dev dynasty, lineage of a deity. "devkul detkul."—*māla m 5*. "devkuli lakhmi kau karahx jekaru."—*bher a m 3*.

**ਦੇਵਕੁਲਾ** [devkula] *Skt* ਦੇਵਕੁਲਾ *n* river Ganges.

**ਦੇਵਖਟਕ** [devkhaṭak] *Skt* ਦੇਵਖਟਕ group of six deities, group of six gods. In Hinduism, six deities worthy of worship are—Ganesh, Sun, Fire, Vishnu, Shiv and Durga. See ਬ੍ਰਹਮਦੇਵਰਤ.

**ਦੇਵਗਣ** [devgaṇ] *n* gods, deities. 2 world of gods. See ਤੇਤੀਸ ਕੋਟਿ ਦੇਵ.

**ਦੇਵਗਿਰਿ** [devgiri] Raivtak mountain, situated in Gujarat, is also called Girinar. 2 an old city

in the south, now known as Daultabad. It is situated in the empire of Nizam Hydrabad. There is an old fort here. 3 See ਦੋਲਤਾਬਾਦ. 4 a hill of Malwa in the south of Chambal.

**ਦੇਵਗੁਹੀ** [devgohi] *n* Sarasvati.

**ਦੇਵਗੁਰੂ** [devguru] *n* master of deities, Jupiter. See ਰਿਗੁਸਧਰਿ. 2 Kashyap.

**ਦੇਵਗੰਧਾਰੀ** [devgādhari] This is a perfect musical measure belonging to Bilaval tradition. All the notes in this composition are pure. The first note ਧਾਰਜ is major and fifth note is auxiliary while the third ਗੰਧਾਰੀ is a weak note. The time for reciting it is four gharis [one ਘੜੀ = 22.5 minutes) after dawn.

ascending — ਧਾਰਜ ਮਾ ਪਾ ਧਾ ਧਾ.

descending— ਧਾ ਨਾ ਧਾ ਮਾ ਗਾ ਰਾ ਧਾ.

Some musicians think that in Devgandhari composition the first, fourth, fifth notes are pure, while the second, third, sixth and seventh are half tone.

This measure has sixth place in Guru Granth Sahib.

**ਦੇਵਗ੍ਰਿਹ** [devgrīh] *n* temple, holy place.

**ਦੇਵਘਨਾਕਸ਼ਰੀ** [devghanakṣrī] See ਘਨਾਕਸ਼ਰੀ (e).

**ਦੇਵਜਨਨੀ** [devjanāni] *n* mother of gods, Aditi.

**ਦੇਵਜਾਨੀ** [devjāni] *Skt* ਦੇਵਜਾਨੀ daughter of Shukaracharya, wife of king Yayati. See ਕਰ. "kīdh5 devjani kīdh5 menjai."—*cārītr 20*.

**ਦੇਵਾ** [deva] *n* sense of giving, act of giving alms. "devaṇ vala sabh bīdhx jāṇ."—*asa a m 3*.

**ਦੇਵਾਧਾਰੂ** [devaṇharu], **ਦੇਵਾਧਾਰਾ** [devaṇvala] *adj* donor, bestower. "dekhega devaṇharu."—*sohila*. "devaṇvale ke hathx datx."—*śrī m 3*.

**ਦੇਵੀ** [devī] wife of a giant. "tuhi devī rīk tīn mahī."—*GPS*.

**ਦੇਵਤਾਰੂ** [devtaru] *n* tree of god. See ਸੁਰਤਾਰੂ.

**ਦੇਵਰੀਗਿਣੀ** [devrīgīṇī] *Skt* *n* river goddess; Ganges.

**ਦੇਵਤਾ** [devta] enlightened person. 2 dwellers of

paradise, immortals, demi-gods, deities. See ਏਸੀਸ ਕੋਟਿ and ਏਦਿਕ ਏਵਤੇ. 3 ideal person "sadhukaram jo purakh kamave. nam devta jagat kahave."—*VN*. "manas te devte bhae dhiaia nam hare."—*var sri m 3*. 4 sacred material. "onu devta pani devta besataru devta."—*var asa*. 5 Sage Katyayan has written what can be established by chanting of Vedic mantras is god.

ਏਵਤਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਵਾਹਨ [devtā de vahān] See ਵਾਹਨ.

ਏਵਤੋਸ [devtes] *n* lord of gods, Indar; king of deities. "devtes sahasr bhe bhag."—*paras*. 2 chief of Brahmans. "kupyō devtesā dayaram juddhā."—*VN*.

ਏਵਤੇਸੇਸਣੀ [devtesesni] *n* consort of the lord of deities, Durga.—*cādi*.

ਏਵਦੱਤ [devdatt] *adj* bestowed by deities, god-gifted. 2 *n* Arjuna's conch-shell. 3 air — one of the ten vital breaths. See ਦਸਪ੍ਰਾਣ.

ਏਵਦਾਸੀ [devdasi] In ancient times, there was a tradition that the devotees used to offer their daughters to the temples as dedication to the deity. These girls would serve in the temple and also recite devotional psalms in praise of the deity. In south India, many people still offer their daughters to the temples. There has been a spate of strong protests against this tradition in the country.

ਏਵਦਾਰੂ [devdaru] *n* cedar, a mountaineous tree grown at a height of 6000 to 8000 feet above the sea level. Its wood is silky and fragrant. It is specially used as timber in houses. *L Cedrus Deodara*.

ਏਵਦੇਵ [devdev] *n* supreme among gods, the Creator. 2 Vishnu, according to Purans. 3 Shiv. 4 Ganesh.

ਏਵਦੇਵਾਕਾਰ [devdevakar] *n* lord of the sun, the Creator; He, who also provides light to the sun. "sūn sādhiā teri devdevakar."—*prabha kabir*.

ਏਵਧੁਨਿ [devdhuni], ਏਵਧੁਨਿ [devdhvani] *n* milky way.

ਏਵਨ [devan] *n* sense of giving, act of donating, act of giving in charity. "devan kau eke bhagvan."—*sukhmani*. 2 *Skt* amusement, amorous play. 3 flower garden. 4 lotus. 5 prayer. 6 gamble. 7 sorrow, grief.

ਏਵਨਹਾਰ [devanhar] *adj* provider. "devanhar dataru āt na paravar."—*ram m 5*.

ਏਵਨਦੀ [devnadi] *n* river of the deities, the sacred river Ganges.

ਏਵਨਾਗਰੀ [devnagri] Sanskrit script, particularly used to write Hindi just as Urdu is written in Persian script. Some people hold that this is called Nagari because it was invented by residents of Nagar, whereas others opine that it was developed by Brahmins of Nagar subcaste.

ਏਵਪਤਨੀ [devpatni] consort of a deity. In Purans, prominent wives of the deities are — Parvati of Shiv, Lachmi of Vishnu, Shachi of Indar etc but as per Vaitnasutr the well known consorts of the gods are—

Prithvi (the earth) of Agni (fire), Vaach of Vaat, Sena of Indar, Dhena of Brihaspati (Jupiter), Pathya of Pooshan, Gaytari of Vasu, Trishtubh of Rudar, Jagati of Aditya, Anushtubh of Mittar, Viraj of Varun, Pankti of Vishnu, Diksha of Som.

ਏਵਪਤਿ [devpatr] lord of deities, Indar.

ਏਵਪੁਰ [devpur], ਏਵਪੁਰੀ [devpuri] *n* heaven, paradise. 2 abode of the Creator. "devpuri mahi gayau."—*saveye m 5 ka*.

ਏਵਬਧੂ [devbadhu] *n* nymph, fairy 2 wife of a deity, goddess. 3 See ਏਵਪਤਨੀ.

ਏਵਬਨ [devban] See ਏਵਦੇਵਾਨ.

ਏਵਬਾਨੀ [devbani] *Skt* ਏਵਬਾਣੀ *n* Sanskrit language. 2 revelation. 3 Gurbani. 4 utterances of saints.

ਏਵਬਾਨ [devbhavan] *n* heaven, paradise. 2 temple. 3 home for the Guru's devotees.

ਦੇਵਮੰਟਿ [devmanṭi] *n* sun. 2 Kaustubh gem. 3 a specific line of hair on a horse's neck.

ਦੇਵਯਾਣ [devyaṇ] path of deities. According to Sanskrit scholars, a path that leads to the abode of God. There are two paths for human beings as described in Upanishads. The individual souls of the performers of rites, after death, move along their ancestral path that leads towards the moon's region. From there, after intermingling with food, medicine etc, it enters into the human body and takes birth through conception.

The individual souls of the practitioners of spirituality go towards the sun's region, along the path of gods, and then attain the state of salvation and are not reborn in the mortal-world.

ਦੇਵਯਾਨ [devyaṇ] vehicle for gods/deities. 2 specific vehicle for individual deities. See ਦਾਹਨ.

ਦੇਵਯਾਨੀ [devyānī] See ਦੇਵਜਾਨੀ.

ਦੇਵਰ [devar] *n* younger brother of a woman's husband. "māṭi devī devar jesaṭ."—asa m 5.

ਦੇਵਰਾਜ [devaraj] *n* Indar, lord of deities.

ਦੇਵਰਾਤ [devrat] See ਸੀਤਾ and ਜਨਕ.

ਦੇਵਰਾਨੀ [devraṇī] See ਦਿਵਾਨੀ. 2 consort; wife of a deity, deity's consort, goddess.

ਦੇਵਰਿਖਿ [devrikhi] *Skt* ਦੇਵਰਿਖਿ *n* sage dwelling in heaven. 2 one attaining the status of a sage in the category of gods. viz.—Narad, Sanak etc.

ਦੇਵਲ [deval] *Skt* *n* priest earning his livelihood by worshipping the gods. 2 a sage, popularly known as Ashtavakr. 3 a sage, author of vedic hymns. 4 grandfather of the well known grammarian, Panini. 5 *Skt* ਦੇਵਲਾਸ਼ abode of God, temple. "deval deval dhahṛi desahṛi ugvat sur."—s kabir. '(you) will wail loudly in temple after temple upon sunrise.' "adev dev devlā."—VN. 'you are the holy shrine for gods and demons.' "kayau deva karau deval."

—dhana pipa.

ਦੇਵਲੋਕ [devlok] *n* heaven, paradise.

ਦੇਵਵਾਧੂ [dev-vadhu] See ਦੇਵਵਾਧੂ. 2 goddess, deity's consort, wife of a deity. 3 See ਦੇਵਪਤਨੀ.

ਦੇਵਵਰਾਤ [dev-vrat] See ਭੀਸਮ.

ਦੇਵਾ [deva] *adj* giver, donor. "jivādeva parbrāhamseva."—dhana m 5. 2 *n* deity; god. "so mureṭi he deva."—gau m 4. 3 goddess, Durga. "tripṛdā trilak bhal deva biraje."—sloh. 4 vocative. O! Deva.

ਦੇਵਾਕਰ [devakar] See ਦਿਵਾਕਰ and ਦੇਵਦੇਵਾਕਰ.

ਦੇਵਾਗਨਾ [devāgna] *Skt* ਦੇਵਾਗਨਾ *n* wife of a deity. 2 nymph, fairy. 3 See ਦੇਵਪਤਨੀ.

ਦੇਵਾਂਤ [devāt], ਦੇਵਾਂਤਕ [devātāk] *Skt* ਦੇਵਾਂਤਕ *n* one who puts an end to a deity, demon 2 son of Ravan, who was killed by Hanuman in the battle. "nagrādi narātāk gīrat dagrādi devātāk dhayo."—ramav

ਦੇਵਾਦੇਵ [devadev] See ਦੇਵਦੇਵ 2 deity and demon, god and devil.

ਦੇਵਾਧਿਦੇਵ [devadhīdev] *n* lord of deities, supreme deity—the Creator. "or pāmapurakh devadhīdev."—basāt kabir.

ਦੇਵਾਧਿਪ [devadhīp] *n* lord of deities, the Creator. 2 Indar.

ਦੇਵਾਨਾ [devana] See ਦਿਵਾਨਾ. "so kahie devana apu na pachāṇi."—var majh m 1.

ਦੇਵਾਨਦਨ [devardan], ਦੇਵਾਰਿ [devari] *n* those who crush gods—demons; enemies of deities.

ਦੇਵਾਲਾ [devalay] *n* abode of God, temple. 2 heaven, paradise.

ਦੇਵਾਲਾ [devala] See ਦੇਵਾਲਾ. 2 See ਦਿਵਾਲਾ.

ਦੇਵਾਲੀਆ [devalia] See ਦਿਵਾਲੀਆ. "harinam dhanu na khaṛo, se devalie jug mahi."—var bṛla m 4.

ਦੇਵਾਲੇਈ [devalei] *n* give and take, selling and buying. See ਲੇਵਦੇਈ.

ਦੇਵਿਸ [devis] *n* lord of deities, Indar.—sānama.

ਦੇਵਿਕਾ [devika] *n* Ghaghra river, which merges with Saryoo river.

**ਦੇਵੀ** (devī) *n* wife of a deity, goddess. See **ਦੇਵਾਲੀ**. 2 Durga, goddess of power. "koṭī devī jakau sevāhī."—*asa chēt m 5*. 3 virtuous woman, faithful wife. 4 *adj* giver (f), provider (f). "matī devī devar jēṭ."—*asa m 5*. 5 deities, gods. "aṭhṭhī tīrṭh devī thape."—*var majh m 1*. 6 *n* a poetic metre. See **ਫ਼ਿਰਕਾ** 2.

**ਦੇਵੀਚੰਦ** (devīcāṇḍ) a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev, who lived in Goindwal.

**ਦੇਵੀਦਾਸ** (devīdās) a Sikh warrior and follower of Guru Hargobind. He fought bravely in the Amritsar battle. 2 a distinguished Hindi poet of Bundelkhand, said to be born in Sammat 1742. His ethical stanzas are very appealing'. He was a royal poet of Bhaiya Rattan Singh, king of Karoli.

"choṭe choṭe podan ko suran kī bar karē  
patre se rukhān ko panī kar parbo,  
nice gūrgāe tīnhe ṭek de de ūce karē  
ūce badgāe tē jarur katḍarbo,  
phule phule phul sab bin ek ṭhōr karē  
ghāne ghāne taru ek ṭhōr tē uparbo,  
rajan ko malīn ko nīṭprātī devīdās  
car ghārī ratī rahe itno vicarbo."

**ਦੇਵੀਭਾਗਵਤ** (devībhagvat) a Puran having 18000 shaloks. It mainly describes Durga's wondrous acts of valour. Some scholars regard it as one of the 18 Purans, while for others it is a sub Puran.

**ਦੇਵੀਮਾਹਾਤਮ** (devīmāhatam) *Skṛ* ਦੇਵੀਮਾਹਾਤਮਜ. See **ਦੁਰਗਾਮਾਹਾਤਮ**.

**ਦੇਵੇਸ਼** (devēṣ), **ਦੇਵੇਂਦ੍ਰ** (devēṇḍr) *n* lord of deities, lord of gods – Indar.

**ਦੇਵੇਂਦ੍ਰਸਿੰਘ** (devēṇḍrīgh) younger son of raja Jaswant Singh, ruler of Nabha. He ascended the throne on October 5<sup>th</sup>, 1840 at the age of 18 years, after the death of his father. During the 1845 Anglo-Sikh war, Major Broadfoot,

'Neerī Shatak, which contains 100 verses written by Devi Dass, is worth reading.

agent of Governor-General got suspicious of raja Devendar Singh being a supporter of Lahore kingdom. He thought that the raja was not a well-wisher of the British rulers. So raja Devendar Singh was dethroned by political advisers of the British Government in 1846, and granted an annual pension of rupees 50,000. Raja Devendar Singh was first kept at Mathura and was then brought to Lahore on 8<sup>th</sup> of December, 1855. He was allowed to live in the palace of maharaja Kharag Singh where he breathed his last in November 1865. He was cremated at Nabha. See **ਨਾਭਾ** and **ਕੁਲਦੀਪ**. **ਦੇਵੇਂਥਾਨ ਏਕਾਦਸ਼ੀ** (devotthan ekadasi) *n* day on which lord Vishnu wakes up from sleep, according to Purans. 11<sup>th</sup> day of the bright phase of lunar month Kattik. Lord Vishnu goes to sleep on 11<sup>th</sup> day of the bright phase of lunar month Harh and gets up on this day. This auspicious day is termed as Deotni Ikadasi in Punjabi. Farmers believe that sweetness enters into sugarcane on this auspicious day.

**ਦੇਵੋਦਯਾਨ** (devodyan) *n* garden of deities, garden of gods. According to Sanskrit scholars there are four such gardens – Nandan, Chaitar, rathya, Vaibhraj, and Sarvotarbhadar. Nandan is a garden set up by Indar in heaven, Chitrarath is set up by Kuber, named Chaitarrathya to the east of Ilavari, Vaibhraj is a garden on Vishkambh hills to the west of Sumeru while to the south of Sumeru on Ghandmadan hills there is garden of Neem trees called Sarvotarbhadar.

**ਦੇ** (de) *adv* by giving, by providing. "pēg sis nīvay upayān de."—*GPS*. 2 *gentive* postposition, of. "jīs de ādarī sēcū he."—*var majh m 4*. 3 *imperative* form of the verb **ਦੇਹ**. "de re de re dih dāmama."—*paras*. 'beat the kettledrum.'

**ਦੇਆ** (dea) *Skṛ* दया mercy, pity, compassion. "jātu

satu caval dea kṇak karī."—prabha m 5.  
2 See ਦੇਸ਼.

ਦੇਸ਼ [dear] adj provider, bestower. 2 merciful.  
"apar dear {hakur}."—gau chāt m 5.

ਦੇਸ਼ [deal], ਦੇਸ਼ [dealu] adj merciful,  
compassionate. "dinanath deal dev."—majh m  
5 dznreṇ. "jau hor dealu satigur apna."  
—gau m 5.

ਦੇਸ [des], ਦੇਸਿਕ [desik] Skt ਦੇਸਿਕ adj native.  
2 See ਦੇਸਿਕ.

ਦੇਸ਼ੀ [deni] adj who gives, bestows or provides.  
"jīdan guru deni."—dev m 5. 2 giver (f).

ਦੇਸ਼ [det] gives, provides. "ḍan det nīdāk kau  
jam."—bher m 5. 2 Skt ਦੇਸ਼ n progeny of  
Kashyap from the womb of Diti. "det sāghare  
bin bhagati abhīasa."—gau m 1. 3 Skt ਦੇਸ਼  
adj dear, darling. 4 n husband, male spouse

ਦੇਸ਼ਕੁਲ [detkul] Daitya dynasty, dynasty of  
demons. "devkul detkul jakh kīnār nār."—mala  
m 5.

ਦੇਸ਼ਗੁਰੂ [detguru] master of demons, lord of  
demons, Shukar

ਦੇਸ਼ਨਿ [detani] army of demons.—sanama.

ਦੇਸ਼ਪੁਤ੍ਰ [detputu], ਦੇਸ਼ਪੁਤ੍ਰ [detputr] son of demon.  
"detputr prahladu gaitri tarpaṇu kichu na  
jane."—bher m 3. 2 Prahlad. "detputu karām  
dharam kichu sājam na parē."—srī m 3.

ਦੇਸ਼ਕ੍ਰਿਤ [detbaktra] See ਦੇਸ਼ਕ੍ਰਿਤ.

ਦੇਸ਼ [dety] See ਦੇਸ਼ 2.

ਦੇਨ [den] n sense of giving, act of donating.  
"pōndan bahu den."—dhana m 5. 2 gave,  
provided. "prem jan nanak karī kirpa prabhu  
den."—mala partal m 5. 3 Skt pertaining to  
the day, daily, of the day. 4 See ਦੇਨ. 5 A ੴ  
loan, debt.

ਦੇਨਹਾਰ [denhar], ਦੇਨਹਾਰ [denharu] adj giver,  
provider, donor. "denhar budhi bibek."  
—prabha partal m 5. "denharu sad jivanhara."  
—bavan.

ਦੇਨ [deny] Skt n humility, indigence. 2 poverty.

ਦੇਸ਼ [deya] adj who provides, who bestows.  
2 n deity, supreme Lord.

ਦੇਸ਼ [der] A ੴ n dome, cupola. 2 church  
ਦੇਸ਼ ਖਰਾਬ [dere xarab] P ੴ minaret or  
tower likely to collapse. sense — the mortal  
world.

ਦੇਸ਼ [dela] gave, provided. "chipe ke gharī  
janam dela."—asa namdev.

ਦੇਸ਼ [dev] Skt adj pertaining to the deity, of the  
god. 2 n He, who gives rewards for deeds of  
human beings. 3 luck, fortune, destiny.

ਦੇਸ਼ [devag], ਦੇਸ਼ਗਤ [devagy] Skt ਦੇਸ਼ਗਤ n one  
who predicts future; astrologer. "devag jo  
haridyal prabina."—NP

ਦੇਸ਼ਯੋਗ [devyog], ਦੇਸ਼ਯੋਗ [devyog] n reward got  
by luck or chance. "devyog te ih thal hera."  
—GPS. 2 coincidence.

ਦੇਸ਼ਵਰ [devat] adv by chance, accidentally,  
incidentally.

ਦੇਵੀ [devi] adj pertaining to the deity, of the  
deities.

ਦੇਵੀਸੰਪਤਿ [devisāpatti], ਦੇਵੀਸੰਪਦਾ [devisāpda]  
n treasure of deities/gods. 2 treasure of  
virtues.

ਦੇ [dol] adj two. P ੴ. 2 imperative form of verb  
ਦੇਨਾ. give.

ਦੋਹੁ [dou], ਦੋਹੁ [dou] adv both. 2 adj second  
"nāhi hot kachu dou bara."—bavan. 3 n duality.  
"yaya jarau durmatī dou."—bavan.

ਦੋਹੁ ਪੱਛ [dou pacch] both the sides, maternal  
and paternal. "dou pacch bhitar ujīyari."  
—cāritr 161.

ਦੋਆਬ [doab], ਦੋਆਬ [doaba] n region between  
two rivers, country between two rivers. See  
ਦੁਆਬਾ.

ਦੋਆਲੇ [doale] adv on both sides. 2 all around,  
around. "jhuṭha rudan hoā doale."—srī m 1  
pahre.

ਦੋਇ [doi] adj two. "doi dhoti bāstrā kapaṭā."  
—var asa. 2 n this world and the next one.



ਦੋਹੀ [doi] *adv* both "kur kapat na doi."—*suhr chāt m 1*. 2 *n* discrimination, enmity.

ਦੋਸ [dos] *Skt* (दुष्ट *vr* be blemished, get polluted, commit crime. *n* sin. 2 demerit, vice. 3 blame. "dos na kahu dijit."—*brla m 5*. 4 In Ayurved, three disorders in the body—psora, syphilis and sycosis. 5 *Skt* दोस् arm, side. 6 See ਦੋਸੁ. 7 *P* دوش, shoulder. 8 yesterday, day just elapsed.

ਦੋਸਗ੍ਰਾਹੀ [dosgrāhi] *adj* acquiring vices of others; adopting demerits and shunning virtues.

ਦੋਸਤ [dosat] *P* دوست *adj* attached, clung. 2 *n* friend; one who has become one with the other.

ਦੋਸਤੀ [dosti] *P* دوستی *n* friendship. "kisu nali kicit dosti?"—*var asa*.

ਦੋਸਾ [dosa] *Skt* दोषा *n* evening, sunset. 2 night.

ਦੋਸਾ [dosā] of the accused. "ham dosā da kra hal?"—*s farid*.

ਦੋਸਾਰੋਪਣ [dosaropān] *n* ਦੋਸ-ਆਰੋਪਣ framing of charges, act of blaming.

ਦੋਸਾਲਾ [dosala] *adj* every two years. 2 See ਦੁਸਾਲਾ.

ਦੋਸੀ [dosi] *Skt* दोषिन् *adj* accused. 2 *n* guilty person 3 sinner, vicious person. "dosi dosu dhare."—*japu*. 'sinful souls also curse him.'

ਦੋਸੁ [dosu] See ਦੋਸ. "dosu nahu kahu kau mita."—*bavan*. 2 See ਦਿਵਸ, ਦੋਸ, ਦਿਨ. "cukh bīd uparī akhaṇu dosu."—*var sar m 1*. 'meditate on the Name each moment.'

ਦੋਹਰਾ [dohta], ਦੋਹਰੀ [dohri] *Skt* दोहृ-दोहृनी *n* daughter's son and daughter.

ਦੋਹਨ [dohan] *Skt* *n* process of milking; milking of an animal like a cow etc.

ਦੋਹਨਾ [dohna] *v* milk. 2 *n* vessel in which milk is collected during milking.

ਦੋਹਨੀ [dohni] *Skt* *n* pitcher for collecting milk while milking is done.

ਦੋਹਰਾ [dohra] *adj* double. "ghure nagare dohre"—*cādi 3*. 2 *n* a *matrik* metre, couplet ਦੋਹਾ [doha]; its characteristics—two

feet (lines) each line having 24 matras<sup>1</sup> with the first pause after the 13<sup>th</sup> and second after the next 11<sup>th</sup> matra ending with guru laghu. Scholars have established the rule also that apart from these characteristics of this metre, jāgān (ISI) should not come at the start of the couplet. The couplet retains its charm when it starts with two jāgāns (SS, IIS, ISI, SI, II) or dhāgān (IS, SI, III) which means a four matra word resembles a four-matra word and a three-matra word resembles a three-matra word. It is named ਦੋਹਾ [doha] precisely because of two matra words.

A couplet has been classified into many types depending on the varying number of matras, but here only those forms of couplets are described which are prevalent in Sikh poetry—

(1) The couplet which consists of four guru and forty laghu matras is called ਵਯਾਲ [vyal].

Example:

tih par bhukhan sastre laghu, raten purṭanay sa,  
cāmkaṭ dāmkaṭ naṭal chabī, jhakat thakat kaviraj.

—*sikhhprabhakar*.

(2) The couplet consisting of five guru and 38 laghu matras is named as Ahivar.

Example:

śrī satiguru bā amārī, saren naren dukh haren,  
karen karen su jan mēn, namaskar tīn cāren.

—*NP*

(3) The couplet with six guru and thirty-six laghu matras is called Sardul.

Example:

yadī prātibādhak sāghen ghan,  
anāgen bhe māg bic,

<sup>1</sup>Considering two feet per line, there are four feet in all. The first and third feet have 13 matras each, while second and fourth have 11 matras

pralay prabhājanī prabāl vat,  
dry udāy hən nic.

—sikkhiprēbhakar.

- (4) The couplet which consists of seven guru and thirty-four lāghu matras is called Macch.

Example:

tāp kīy jīnāhī sēbasna,  
janam anāt dhār sor,  
pāī rajjag bīkhe phas,  
nārak gēman pun hor.

—NP.

- (5) Kacchap has 8 guru and 32 lāghu matras.

Example:

śrī āgad kādān vīghān,  
bādān su māgal sal,  
pārān sārān kār cārān ko,  
namāskar dhār bhal.

—NP.

- (6) The couplet consisting of 9 guru and 30 lāghu is named Trikkal.

Example:

dārśān śrī hārīkīrīṣṇ ko,  
nīpun hārān jūr tīn,  
cārān mānōhar bādān,  
jīn sikkhān sukh dīn.

—NP.

- (7) The couplet is named Vanar if it consists of 10 guru and 28 lāghu matras.

Example:

ae prabh sarnagati,  
kripānīdhī dāsal,  
ek ākhar hārī mānī bāsāt,  
nanak hot nīhal.

—bāvan.

- (8) The couplet having 11 guru and 26 lāghu matras is named Chal or Bal.

Example:

sāthī nā calē bīn bhājān,  
bīkhīā sēgli char,

hārī hārī nam kāmavṇa,  
nanak ihu dhār sar.

—sukhmānī.

- (9) The couplet consisting of 12 lāghu and 24 guru matras is called Charni or Payodhar.

Example:

dīn dārād dukh bhājān, ghāṭī ghāṭī nāth anāth,  
sārāṭī kumārī āzō, nanak kē prabh sath.

—sukhmānī.

jīs nā sājan rakhī, dūsmān kōn vīcār?  
chvr nā sākē tīh chāh kō, nīhphāl jā gavar.

—VN.

- (10) The couplet is named Gayand and Madkal if it contains 13 guru and 22 lāghu matras.

Example:

ek samē śrī ātma, ucāryō māṭī sō bēn,  
sēb prāṭap jāgadis kō, kāhō sākāl bīdhī tēn.

—ākal.

- (11) The couplet consisting of 14 guru and 20 lāghu matras is called Hans

Example:

ekākārā sāṭīguru, jīh prāsādī sēcū hōī,  
vāhguru jī kī phatē, vīghānvīnasān sōī.

—NP.

- (12) The couplet having 15 guru and 18 lāghu matras is termed as Nar.

Example:

hāume eha jāṭī hē, hāume kārām kāmāhī,  
hāume eī bādānā, phīrī phīrī jōnī pāhī.

—var āsā.

- (13) Karabh is a couplet having 16 guru and 16 lāghu matras.

Example:

kāhō sū sām kāsō kāhē, dām kō kāhā kāhāt?  
kō sūrā dātā kāvān, kāhō tāt kō māt?

—ākal.

- (14) The couplet having 17 guru and 14 lāghu matras is called Markat.

Example:

kahā nem sājarn kahā, kahā gyan agyan?  
ko rogi sogi kavan, kahā bhram ki han?

—*akal*.

(15) Mandook is a couplet consisting of 18 guru and 12 laghu matras.

Example:

me bholava pagg ka mat mali hojar,  
gahila ruh na janoi sir bhu mī (ti) khar.

—*s farid*.

(16) The couplet with 19 guru and 10 laghu matras is named Shayan.

Example:

pura prabhū aradhia, pura jaka nau,  
nanak pura paia, pure ke gun gau.

—*sukhmani*.

(17) The couplet consisting of 21 guru and 6 laghu matras is termed as Bhramar.

Example:

sri guru pyare khalse, bāke bhari bir,  
veragi tyagi tapi, gyani dhyani dhir.

—*sikkhprabhakar*.

(18) In Sarabloh there occurs a couplet under the heading of Dohra Vadda consisting of 28 matras with first pause after the 15<sup>th</sup>, second after the 13<sup>th</sup> matras with guru laghu in the end.

Example:

he catur bahut aṣṭakri, narsīghi jrh ko bhes,  
prahlad ubaryo dukh haryo, harnakhas haryonares.

ਦੋਹਰਾ ਵਡਾ [dohra vadda] See no. 18 of ਦੋਹਰਾ.

ਦੋਹਾ [doha] See ਦੋਹਰਾ 2.

ਦੋਹਾਈ [dohai] See ਦੁਹਾਈ.

ਦੋਹਾਗ [dohag], ਦੋਹਾਗਣ [dohagāṇ] See ਦੁਹਾਗ and ਦੁਹਾਗਣ.

ਦੋਹਾਗਣੀ [dohagni] See ਦੁਹਾਗਣੀ. "dohagni kia nisaṇia? khasamahu ghuthia phirahi nimaṇia."—*sri m / jogi 5darr*.

ਦੋਹੀ [dohi] *n* cry for help. "siv siv karat sagal kar jorahi sarab maia thakur teri dohi."—*gaur m*

5. 2 notice, information. "dohi dice durjana."

—*sava m /*. 'Warn the vile persons not to come to his side again.' 3 information proclaimed by the beat of a drum. "sabh jag mahi dohi pherik binu nave siri kalu."—*sri a m /*. "lehina di pherite nanka dohi."—*var ram 3*.

4 ਦੋਹੀ [dohi] has also been used for ਦ੍ਰੋਹੀ [drohi].

"man mohi pāc dohi."—*kan m 5*. 5 milked.

ਦੋਖ [dokh] See ਦੋਸ 1. "dokh kari kari jori."

—*brah chāt m 5*. 'wealth accumulated through sinful means.' 2 See ਦੋਸ 2. "mrig min bhrig patēg kūcar ek dokh binas."—*asa ravidas*.

3 sometimes ਦੋਖ [dokh] has also been used for ਦੋਸ. "rag dokh te niaro."—*suhi chāt m 5* "rag dokh nirdokh he."—*BG*.

ਦੋਖਣ [dokhat] *Skt* दूषित *adj* guilty, accused.

ਦੋਖਣ [dokhtān] *P* دوختن, stitch.

ਦੋਖਤ੍ਰਯ [dokhtṛay] three disorders viz. psora, syphilis and sycosis. 2 faults of mind, speech and action

ਦੋਖਣ [dokhan] *Skt* accusation; fault, shortcoming. "dindial dayanidhi dokhan dekhat ha, par det na hare."—*akal*.

ਦੋਖਣਾ [dokha] *n* defect, demerit, vice.

ਦੋਖਣੀ [dokhe] due to shortcomings. "ke dokhe sarohi?"—*sava m /*.

ਦੋਖੀ [dokhi] *Skt* दोषिन् *adj* accused, blemished, given to vices, sinful. "dokhi apna kita para."—*bhar m 5*. 2 *Skt* द्वेषिन् *envious*, opposed. "sai ka dokhi maha hattara."—*sukhmani*.

ਦੋਖੇ [dokhe] *adv* on polluting. "dunia ke dokhe mua calet kul ki kanr."—*s kabir*. 2 polluted, blemished.

ਦੋਗਾ [dogla] *P* دوگلا, *n* mixture of two types of grains; mixed crop of two types of grains.

2 sense — illegitimate, mongrel.

ਦੋਗਾਣਾ [dogara] See ਦੁਗਾਣਾ.

ਦੋਗੁਣਾ [doguna] See ਦੁਗੁਣਾ.

ਦੋਹਰੀਆ ਮੁਹੁਰਤ [doharia muhurat] See ਦੁਹਰੀਆ ਮੁਹੁਰਤ.

ਦੋਜ [doj] illegitimate, mongrel. 2 short for ਦੋਜਮ. "ajraɪ nā DOJ thara."—*maru solhe m* 5. 'The angel of death will not sleep in hell.'

ਦੋਜਕ [dojak] See ਦੋਜਕੁ.

ਦੋਜਕਿ [dojakɪ] in hell. "dojakɪ pae sɪrjənhare."—*maru solhe m* 1. 2 towards hell. "nāga DOJAKɪ calia."—*var asa*.

ਦੋਜਕੁ [dojaku], ਦੋਜਮ [dozax] *P* ਦੋਜ, *n* sufferings. 2 grief, sorrow. 3 hell. "dojaku bhisatu nahi kha kala."—*maru solhe m* 1.

ਦੋਜਮੀ [dozaxi] *P* ਦੋਜ, *adj* pertaining to hell. 2 sinner, wrong doer

ਦੋਜਨ [dojan] See ਦੁਸ਼ਮਨ. "dojan chad pəro harɪ gyo jan, jo chā so tɪh ko harɪhe."—*krisan*. 'one who walks over to the other side after breaking ties with his enemy but is deceived by the one in whom refuge is sought.' 2 two companions, one of whom deceives the other

ਦੋਯ [dojha] *Sk* ਦੋਯ *n* process of milking. 2 vessel used for milking. 3 one who milks the cattle; milkman.

ਦੋਯੀ [dojhi] See ਦੋਯ 3.

ਦੋਤ [dot] *Sk* ਦੋਤ *n* light. "bhanā mano dot."—*kalka* 2 adornment, decoration. 3 adj emerged, appeared. See ਦਵਿਤ.

ਦੋਤਾ [dota] See ਦੋਤਾ, ਦੋਤਿ. 2 got lit or illuminated. 3 *P* ਦੋ, double, twofold. 4 sheet folded into two layers. 5 bend in the back, sense of being a hunchback.

ਦੋਤਿ [dotɪ] daily, per day. "dotɪ ucapatɪ lekhu nā likhi."—*tukha chāt m* 1. 'sense - daily routine should not be recorded.'

ਦੋਤੁ [dotu] See ਦੋਤ 2. "namu bhānahu sacu dotu savari."—*basāt a m* 1. 'meditate and adorn yourself truly.'

ਦੋਥਣੀ [dothanɪ], ਦੋਥਨਿ [dothanɪ], ਦੋਥਨੀ [dothanɪ] one having two teats; woman. "kon dothanɪ jo jana ju nā man he tɪh tras?"—*paras*.

ਦੋਦਰਾ [dodra] a village under police station Kular in tehsil and subdivision Sangrur of Jind state.

A gurdwara in memory of Guru Tegbahadur is situated to the north of this village. The peepul tree, beneath which the Guru took rest, still exists there. This village is about 20 miles to the south-west of Patiala railway station. It is connected by a metalled road upto Samana and by two miles of Kucha pathway beyond that.

ਦੋਦਾ [doda] a subcaste of Rajputs of the lunar dynasty, which is mostly found in Hoshiarpur region. 2 It is also a subcaste of Muslim Jatts living in district Montgomery. 3 a devotee of Guru Nanak Dev, who founded a village after his name in district Gurdaspur. Perhaps he belonged to Doda subcaste, hence was popularly known as Doda.

ਦੋ ਦਹਾ [do dāha] *adj* twenty, two-tens. 2 of two days, for two days. "te pahun do dāha."—*asa m* 5. "do dɪn pərahuna, be dɪn tahuna."—*prov*.

ਦੋਦੇਵਲ [dodeval] According to Bhai Santokh Singh, there exists a pond near villages Bahibal and Siurasi in which Guru Gobind Singh performed ablutions i.e. he washed five parts of his body (pāj sanana). "dodeval tal ko namu. tɪs mātɪ sunɪ jəl ko əbhɪramu."—*GPS*. This large pond is now popularly known as Dodevali and Mattevali. This adjoins village Sarav (Saranvan)<sup>1</sup> of Faridkot state. An annual religious congregation is held on Maghi at this large pond.

ਦੋਦੇਵਲੀ ਭਾਬ [dodevali dhab] See ਦੋਦੇਵਲ.

ਦੋਧਕ [dodhak] *Sk* *adj* deceiving one's master. 2 *n* a poetic metre also named as Bandhu, characterised by four feet, each foot having three bhagāns (Sīl) followed by two guru viz. Sīl, Sīl, Sīl, S, S.

Example:

byah suta nɪp ki nɪp balɪ,  
māg bɪda mukh lɪn utalɪ,

<sup>1</sup>Siurasi has now this name

matan var piyo jal panā,  
dekh neres rahe chābi manā.

—ramav.

bāh gahl tu nibahdai he,  
prit kadi nahī bhāgkai he,  
avarath tyag karōt bhalai,  
hī guru ke sikh te jag bhai.

(b) Modak in Dasam Granth is also described as Dodhak. Its characteristics are four feet, each foot consists of four bhāgans ॥, ॥, ॥, ॥.

Example:

bah kripaṇ su bah bhātaggaṇ  
āt gire pun juh maharāṇ. ...

—narsīgh.

3 a weed plant *L sochus oleraceus*. It has milky secretion. Some people apply this milky secretion to cure ringworm. It is useful for germinating healthy semen.

ਦੋਨਵੀ [donāu], ਦੋਨੋ [dono] adv both. "donāu baran govar."—s kabir.

ਦੋਮ [dom] *P* (n) adj second. "dom na sem, ek so ahi."—gau ravidas. 'He does not believe in duality or discrimination. He is unique.'

ਦੋਯ [doy] adj two.

ਦੋਯਮ [doyam] See ਦੋਮ.

ਦੋਰਾ [dora] two paths – attachment and detachment. 2 Hindu and Muslim. 3 theist and atheist, believer and non-believer.

ਦੋਰਾਹਾ [doraha] path of double-mindedness, dilemma, path of duality. "durmatī ka doraha he."—maru solhe m 3. 2 having dual character, trying to side with both. 3 a place in district Ludhiana, where canalway and railway meet. Doraha is railway station, situated 14 miles to the south-east of Ludhiana.

ਦੋਲ [dol] *Skr* दुल *vr* lift, cause to waver, shake. *n* palanquin. 2 cradle, swing. "sāpat dol jhol sōg jhulēt."—savye sri mukhvak m 5. 3 *P* ॥, bucket or vessel to draw water. 4 pocket, pouch, wallet. 5 adj shameless, immodest.

ਦੋਲਕ [dolak] *P* دولاک *n* drum, kettledrum. "dolak dunia vajahī vaj."—asa m 1.

ਦੋਲੀਕਾ [dolika] See ਦੁਲੀਕਾ. "rakhat sabbha mādan dolice."—gau m 5.

ਦੋਵਰ [dovar] adj double. "dovar koṭ aru tevar khai."—bher kabir. 'a double fort and trench with three characteristics.'

ਦੋਵੇ [dove], ਦੋਵੇ [dove] adv both.

ਦੋਵੇ [dove] adv both. "dove sīre satiguru nibere."—maru m 1. sense – cycle of birth and death. 2 See ਦੁਵੇਯਾ ਫੰਦ.

ਦੋਵੇ ਸਿਰੇ [dove sīre] See ਦੋਵੇ 1.

ਦੋਵੇ ਥਾਂ [dove thā] both places, both worlds: this world and the next.

ਦੋਰ [dor] *n* two-layered roti buttered from inside. "jav ki dor kīnahu acāi."—GPS.

ਦੋਰਾ [dora] *n* a dress of coarse cotton cloth having double width.

ਦੋ [dā], ਦੋ [dā] See ਦੋ. "pan karyo harī ji harī d5 tau."—krīsan. Krishan swallowed the forest-fire. 2 burning, inflammation. "grīstī te vadh man d5 lagi."—NP. 'The mind felt more jealous than the householder did.'

ਦੋਧਰ [dodhar] See ਡੋਧਿਰਕਾ ਨੰ: 4.

ਦੋਨ [don] See ਦੁਨ 2. "sīrinagar te ēc, don me layayhō."—cārītr 237. 2 See ਦਮਨ.

ਦੋਨਾ [dona] See ਡੋਨਾ.

ਦੋਰ [dor] *n* race, sprint. 2 *A* ॥, tour, journey. 3 period, era. 4 uncovered frame of a kettledrum. 5 improper reasoning; beating about the bush. 6 large mortar.

ਦੋਰਾ [dorā] janitor.

ਦੋਰਾ [dora] *n* tour, journey, circuit. See ਦੋਰ 2.

ਦੋਲਤ [dolat] See ਦੁਲਤ. 2 This word has also been used for ਦੋਲਤ. "sī nanak ki dolat dāi."—NP.

ਦੋਲਤਖਾਨ ਲੋਦੀ [dolatxan lodi] Subedar of Punjab appointed by Ibrahim Lodi, ruler of Delhi. He used to stay, particularly, at Sultanpur, because this area was given to Daulat Khan as a fief. Guru Nanak Dev worked in his

provision-store. Dault Khan Lodi invited Babbar to invade India by providing him secret information about Indian rulers and assuring him of all assistance, but later on a misunderstanding developed between the two. Dault Khan died in 1526. His sons Gazi Khan and Dilawar Khan remained in the good books of Babbar.

The remains of the fort of Dault Khan still exist in Sultanpur.

**ਦੋਲਤਗੜ੍ਹ** [dolatgarh] a village, Daulewal, under police station Anandpur of tehsil Una in district Hoshiarpur, situated 32 miles of Garhshankar railway station and 15 miles away from Ropar. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Har Rai stands within the settlement of this village. The true Master used to visit this place off and on during the rainy season because there was Guru's small stable of horses at this place. A religious fair is held on Hola every year. Bibi Sant Kaur is looking after this shrine with great devotion. About one ghumaon of land is attached with this holy place on which the gurdwara is built. The shrine has only a hall.

**ਦੋਲਤਪਰਸਤ** [dolatparast] *P* دولت پرست mammon worshipper, greedy.

**ਦੋਲਤਪੁਰ** [dolatpur] a holy place in memory of Sri Chand about two kols away from district Nawan Shahar of Jalandhar division. See **ਟਾਲੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੰ: 4**.

**ਦੋਲਤਖ਼ਿਜ਼ਾ** [dolatfiza] *P* دولت افزا augmenting wealth, increasing the riches.

**ਦੋਲਤੀ** [doltā] midwife of Guru Nanak Dev. "boli becan dolaṭā dai."—*NP*.

**ਦੋਲਤਾਬਾਦ** [dolatabad] An important town in the south, falling under Aurangabad district of Hyderabad state. Its old name was Devgiri. This used to be the capital of the Yadavs during the earlier days. Mohammad Bn

Tuglak named it Daultabad. Earlier the fort of Daultabad was very strong and beautiful. Abbul Hasan (Tanashah) was kept as a prisoner in this fort by Aurangzeb in 1687. Chand Minar and Chini Mahal of this fort are still worth seeing. Ellora Caves carved out of the hills near Daultabad are a centre of attraction for many tourists.

**ਦੋਲਾਸਾਹ** [dolaṣah] a pious person of Gujarat (Punjab). He met Bhai Garhia during the period of the sixth Master, when the former was on his way to Kashmir for preaching Sikhism. Shahdaula became a disciple of the sixth Master on listening to the recitation of Sukhmani Sahib and was delighted to meet the Guru. He breathed his last during the period of the tenth Master. He sent an offering of one hundred tolas of gold to Guru Gobind Singh. The name of Gujarat was popularised as Daula Ki Gujarat (Gujarat of Daula) after the name of this holy person.

**ਦੋਲਾ ਕੀ ਗੁਜਰਾਤ** [dola ki gujrat] See **ਦੋਲਾਸਾਹ**. "dola ki gujrat me basat sulok apar."—*cārīṭ* 255.

**ਦੋਲੇਵਾਲ** [doleval], **ਦੋਲੋਵਾਲ** [doloval] See **ਦੋਲਤਨਾਮ**.

**ਦੌੜ** [dɔɽ] *Sk* दूड़ *n* race. 2 attack, invasion.

**ਦੌੜਨਾ** [dɔɽna] *v* run, sprint. See **ਦੌੜ**.

**ਦੌਸ** [dɔs] *Sk* दंस *vr* sting, bite, wear armour 2 *n* act of biting with teeth, biting. 3 armour. 4 *Sk* दंस *vr* ruin, destroy.

**ਦੌਸਕ** [dɔsək] *adj* stinging, biting. 2 creature, that stings. See **ਦੌਸ**.

**ਦੌਸਨ** [dɔsən] *n* act of biting with teeth. 2 armour.

**ਦੌਸ਼ਦ** [dɔsəɽ] *Sk* न दंश *n* tooth, dent. 2 pig, boar.

**ਦੌਸ਼ਦਰ** [dɔsəɽra] *n* molar, grinder tooth. 2 boar's tusk.

**ਦੌੜ** [dɔg] *P* دج *adj* surprising, astonishing. 2 stupid. 3 burnt. "dāvā jan dāgā."—*cāḍī* 2 'as if forest-fire has burnt (them).'

ਦੰਗਈ [dāgai] *adj* rioting, riotous.

ਦੰਗਲ [dāgal] *P* گُل, *n* wrestling arena. 2 battlefield.

ਦੰਗਾ [dāga] *n* riot, disturbance, dispute. See ਦੰਗਲ.

ਦੰਗੇਤ [dāget], ਦੰਗੇਲ [dāgel] *adj* rioting, riotous, quarrelsome.

ਦੰਡ [dād] *Skt* दण्ड *vr* warn, fine, punish. 2 *n* club, rod. 3 punishment. 4 fine. 5 a length measure equal to four cubits. 6 a period (duration) of sixty pāl, (one pāl = a ghari = 22.5 minutes). "pāśad chākke ek dād vīraj" –*PP*. 7 Yam, god of death. 8 large branch of a tree, bough 9 See ਦ੍ਰਿੳਦੰਡ.

ਦੰਡਕ [dādak] *n* person authorised to punish the guilty. 2 a forest called Dandak, named after king Dand son of Ikshvak. Dandakarnaya; it is spread from Vindhya mountain to the bank of river Godavri. While in exile, Ramchandar spent most of his time in this forest. 3 Many poets like Keshav Das etc take it as a kind of a poetic metre. They have used Dandak for Kabitt, but it is a generic name, not a specific one.

The poetic metre having more than 32 matras per foot is termed Matrikdandak while one with 26 matras is named Varandandak. The Karkha Kabitt etc are in Dandak metre.

Just as poets casually write chād for metre, similarly it has become a convention to use dādak. However, it is not proper because it is difficult to establish which kind of dādak this is.

ਦੰਡਕਲਾ [dādakala] See ਲਹਿਏ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 4.

ਦੰਡਕਾਰ [dādkar] short for ਦੰਡਕਾਰਨ. See ਦੰਡਕ 2. "dādkar me sadan savaryo." –*caritr* 97.

ਦੰਡਕਾਰਨ [dādkarṇay] *Skt* दण्डकारण्य. See ਦੰਡਕ 2.

ਦੰਡਕ [dādak] See ਦੰਡਨ.

ਦੰਡਧਰ [dāddhar], ਦੰਡਧਾਰ [dāddhar], ਦੰਡਧਾਰੀ [dāddhari] *adj* authorised to keep a rod. 2 *n* king. 3 Yam, god of death. 4 potter, who keeps

a rod in his hand. 5 ascetic, mendicant. "dāddhar jātdharē pekhto." –*bhar m* 5. 6 police constable. 7 mace bearer. 8 some scribe has written dād for dāt in Dasam Granth. "baḍo dāddhari. haṇyo kal bhari." –*VN*. 'Varah (incarnation of God) having extra protruding teeth was also killed by death.' 9 Nihang Sikh carrying a heavy club.

ਦੰਡਨ [dādan] *Skt n* act of punishing, punishment.

ਦੰਡਨੀਯ [dādniy] *Skt adj* punishable, deserving to be punished.

ਦੰਡਪਾਣਿ [dādpāṇi] *adj* holding a club in his hand; club-bearer 2 *n* god of death, Yamraj. 3 See ਦੰਡਧਾਰੀ. 4 Nihang Sikh bearing a heavy club. 5 mace bearer, gate keeper.

ਦੰਡਵਤ [dādvat], ਦੰਡਵਤ ਪ੍ਰਣਾਮ [dādvat prānam] *n* act of saluting by lying prostrate on the ground, kotow. See ਭੰਡਵੁਤ.

ਦੰਡਾ [dāda] *n* staff, club. See ਦੰਡ

ਦੰਡਾਦੰਡੀ [dādadāḍī] (fighting) with clubs, exchanging blows with clubs.

ਦੰਡਾਧਿਪ [dādadhip] *n* ਦੰਡ-ਅਧਿਪ one who is authorized to punish, king, ruler. 2 god of death.

ਦੰਡਾਰ [dādar] *Skt adj* got punished. 2 *n* intoxicated elephant. 3 potter's wheel. 4 vehicle.

ਦੰਡਿਤ [dāḍit] *adj* punished.

ਦੰਡੀ [dāḍī] *Skt* दण्डिन् *adj* having a club in hand. 2 *n* king, ruler. 3 Yam. 4 gatekeeper. 5 mace-bearer. 6 mendicant, ascetic. See ਦ੍ਰਿੳਦੰਡੀ. 7 Shiv. 8 Nihang Singh. 9 an eminent Sanskrit scholar, who composed Dashkumar and Kavyadarash. He lived prior to Kalidas.

ਦੰਡਯ [dādy] *Skt adj* capable of punishing; deserving punishment.

ਦੰਡ [dāt] *Skt n* teeth. *L* dent. "dāt rāṣan sēgal ghaṣṭ javat." –*saveye sri mukhvak m* 5. The teeth are mainly of two types – cutting teeth, used for cutting, and grinder teeth – used for chewing. 2 number denoting 32, as there are

32 teeth. 3 the word *dāt* has also been used for *datt* which means *ditta* (gave). "surdan *dāt*"—*gyan*. 4 Sometimes *dāt* is also used for *dety* viz.—"avahu veri *dāt* hel!"—*sa/oh*.

ਦੰਤਦੀਆ [dātala] See ਦੰਤਦੀਆ.

ਦੰਤ ਸ਼ਰਕਰਾ [dāt šarkara] caries, tartar. Its best treatment is to get the teeth cleaned through scratching or scrubbing of deposits by an experienced dentist. Those, who apply salt on their teeth daily and do not allow the scales to be deposited on them, do not suffer from such a disease.

ਦੰਤਕ [dātak] *Sk* *n* teeth. 2 hill top, hillock, high mound.

ਦੰਤਕਥਾ [dātkatha] *n* hearsay; that which has no specific proof but comes from tradition. 2 loose talk.

ਦੰਤਕਾਸ਼ [dātkāṣṭh] *n* twig or walnut bark used for cleaning the teeth.

ਦੰਤਚਾਦ [dātcchad] *Sk* ਦੰਤਚਾਦ *n* lips — which cover the teeth.

ਦੰਤਧਾਰੀ [dātdhari] *n* elephant. 2 See ਦੰਤਧਾਰੀ 8  
ਦੰਤਧਾਵਨ [dātdhavan], ਦੰਤਧਾਵਨੀ [dātdhavni] See ਦਾਰਨ.

ਦੰਤਬਕਸ਼ [dātbaktra], ਦੰਤਬਕੁ [dātbəkr] *Sk* ਦੰਤਬਕੁ that which has quite large teeth in its mouth.<sup>1</sup> Ruler of Karoosh<sup>2</sup>, son of Vriddhsharma from the womb of Prithukirti. He was Shishupal's brother, and a bitter enemy of Krishan. Krishan killed him in Dattihetown. In Purans, he is mentioned as an incarnation of Hiranyakashipu. See ਹਰਿਭੈਰਵ and ਭਾਗਵਤ. "dātbəkr teb cirt me aṭr hi kop bəḍhar." —*krishan*. "ute dātbaktra ite krishan suro." —*caritr* 142.

ਦੰਤਰੋਗ [dāstrog] دانت‌ر‌و‌گ toothache; pain in the teeth and molars is felt due to the deposit of

<sup>1</sup>ਦੰਤਬਕੁ means one having slanting teeth. Its real name was ਦੰਤਬਕੁ

<sup>2</sup>Kroos is the present district of Shahbad.

tartar, growth of caries; or due to the rinsing of mouth with cold water immediately after taking hot milk etc, excessive use of ice, or because of impurities in blood, by formation of pus in the gums, etc. If one has proper digestion and a clean mouth, this disease does not occur at all.

The best treatment for the disease of the teeth and the gums is as follows —

Clean the mouth and the teeth with the root of a twig of neem tree or Akk Plant. Applying of mixture of three drops of Amritdhara with ground alum on the teeth, putting ammonium chloride and lime in a phial, adding a little water in it and then inhaling its fumes. Grinding the mixture of asafoetida, black pepper, camphor, barbrig, salt and applying it on affected parts of the teeth and the gums. Filling this mixture in the cavities is also beneficial. Brushing them with salt daily is useful.

Take equal amount of jasmine leaves, tuantheme pentandra (a weed), piper longum, kurād, kutth, bac, roots of long pepper, ginger, chebulic myrobalan, catechu and grinding the mixture into a fine powder. Application of this powder on the teeth and the molars is very effective.

Take flowers of ਧਵਾ [dhava], ਮਸੀ, ਜੰਗ-ਹਾਰਾ, galnut of oak, betelnut, pomegranate flowers, madder (rubia munjista), gypsum, cardamom, catechu, parched alum, emblic myrobalan, selakhri, ਬੋਲ [bol], sandalwood dust, camphor, parched almond skin and roots of calotropis procera, clax of small sea shells, all in equal measure, grind and store them in jars. Applying this tooth powder twice a day (morning and evening) will keep you free from all kinds of dental diseases. If the disease of the teeth is not treated by this method, they should be got extracted by an experienced



dentist and cavity got filled with gold or silver.  
"dātrog aru dāhpiṛ gān."—*cārītr* 405.

ਦੰਤਲੀ [dāṭli] *adj* long-toothed. See ਦੰਤੁਰ.

ਦੰਤਵਕਤ੍ਰ [dāṭavaktrə], ਦੰਤਵਕ੍ਰ [dāṭvakr] See ਦੰਤਵਕ੍ਰ.

ਦੰਤਵੀਜ [dāṭvij] *Skt n* that has seeds like teeth.

ਦੰਤਯੁਧ [dāṭayudh] *Skt n* that which has teeth as its weapon.

ਦੰਤਾਰ [dāṭar], ਦੰਤਾਰਾ [dāṭara], ਦੰਤਾਲ [dāṭal] *Skt*  
ਬਜ੍ਜੁਰ *adj* having projected teeth. 2 *n* elephant.  
"mano gāj jūtē dāṭare dāṭare."—*VN* 'as if long-  
toothed elephants fight producing a roaring  
sound.'

ਦੰਤਾਲਯ [dāṭalay] house for teeth, mouth.

ਦੰਤਾਵਲੀ [dāṭavalī] *n* ਦੰਤ-ਆਵਲੀ line of teeth.

ਦੰਤਿ [dāṭr] *n* elephant. See ਦੰਤੀ. "set dāṭr  
māgarīke bahu."—*prichat*.

ਦੰਤਿਨੀ [dāṭinī], ਦੰਤਿਨੀ [dāṭinī] *n* army of  
elephants.—*sanama*.

ਦੰਤੀ [dāṭī] *Skt* दन्ति *adj* long toothed. 2 *n*  
elephant.

ਦੰਤੁ [dāṭu] *n* demon. "sabh dāṭu saghatte."—*BG*.  
2 tooth-powder. "dāmodaru dāṭu lei."—*asa m*  
1. 3 See ਦੰਤ.

ਦੰਤੁਰ [dāṭur], ਦੰਤੁਲ [dāṭul], ਦੰਤੁਲਾ [dāṭula] See  
ਦੰਤਾਰ.

ਦੰਤ੍ਰਯਾ [dāṭrya] See ਤੰਦਰੀਆ.

ਦੰਤ੍ਰਯਾਰੀ [dāṭyārī], ਦੰਤ੍ਰਯਾਰੀ [dāṭyārī] *n* elephant's  
enemy, lion.—*sanama*.

ਦੰਦ [dād] See ਦੰਤ *P* داند. 2 *adj* giver, bestower,  
provider. "dukhdād he sukhkād jī."—*kākt*.  
'causing pain and destroying pleasure.' 3 See  
ਦੰਦ. 4 *P* ५, penniless, penurious, indigent.

ਦੰਦਦੀਆ [dāṭdāia] *n* stinging creature, wasp,  
yellow hornet.

ਦੰਦ ਖੋਟੇ ਕਰਨੇ [dād khaṭe karne] *v* give a crushing  
blow so as to make the other not dare to  
confront again

ਦੰਦਕਖੰਡ [dāṭkhāṇḍ] *n* part of a tooth, piece of  
ivory. "dāṭkhāṇḍ kite rasī."—*asa m* 1.

ਦੰਦਘਸਾਈ [dāṭdghasai] payment in cash given

to Brahmans after feeding them for the benefit  
of the soul of a dead ancestor. The Hindus,  
who feast the Brahmans in the name of their  
ancestors believe that a Brahman who has  
chewed the food under his teeth for their  
forefathers, must be rewarded for his effort.

ਦੰਦਫ [dāṭdāṇ] *n* lock jaw, trismus, unconscious  
locking of the teeth in such a way that nothing  
can be put in the mouth. See ਮੁਝਫ

ਦੰਦਨ [dāṭdān] See ਦੰਦਫ. 2 The word dāṭdān has  
also been used for dvāḍin which means  
fighting by biting. "mādhudāṭdān-nī mukh te  
adī bhāṇījī. jacer kahīke pun sādēdr  
kahījī. sēru sādēd ko tāke āt bākhanī. ho  
sākal tupaḥ ke nam prābīn pāchanī."—*sanama*, 'Krishan having a teeth fight with  
the demon Madhu; his wife — Yamuna, grass  
grown from it; deer grazing it; its lord — Indar;  
its enemy — gun'

ਦੰਦਲ [dāṭdal] *adj* toothed. 2 See ਦੰਤਲ.

ਦੰਦਾ [dāḍa] *n* sharp tooth of a saw etc

ਦੰਦਾਨ [dāḍān] See ਦੰਦ

ਦੰਦਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਘਾਹ ਲੈਣਾ [dāḍā vicc ghah lēṇa] *v*  
seek shelter with folded hands and a straw of  
grass in the mouth in order to show that the  
refuge seeker is helpless like an animal. "jīn  
dāṭān ghas gahyo bāl haryo."—*krīṣan*.

ਦੰਦੀ [dāḍī] See ਦੰਤੀ. 2 within the teeth. "dāḍī  
melu nā katu mān."—*var sor m* 1 sense —  
'inedibles are not eaten.'

ਦੰਪਤਿ [dāṭpatī], ਦੰਪਤੀ [dāṭptī] *Skt* दम्पती *n* couple,  
husband and wife.

ਦੰਫ [dāṭph] *n* hypocrisy, false ostentation. 2 See  
ਦਫਨ.

ਦੰਫਨ [dāṭphan] *n* act of hypocrisy, dissimulation.  
2 'cheating, deceiving, betraying. "sādhzaka  
karāhī sabbhī varta jīu saphrī dāṭphan."—*sar*  
*m* 5. 'As a fisherman sits still to catch fish  
and entraps the aquarians by alluring them with  
the bait of meat, food etc, similarly hypocrites

exploit people under the garb of religious rites/rituals.'

ਦੰਭ [dābh] *Sk* दम् and दम्प् *vr* cheat, saw, slit, gather. 2 *n* dissimulation, pretence. 3 conceit, guile.

ਦੰਭਾਰੀ [dābhari] ਦੰਭ-ਅਰੀ *adj* enemy of dissimulation. 2 *n* Guru Nanak Dev. "bole śri dābhari."—*NP*.

ਦੰਭੀ [dābhi] *Sk* दम्भिन् *adj* dissimulator. 2 deceitful, guileful.

ਦੰਮ [dām] See ਦਮ. 2 See ਦਮ. 3 *Sk* दम् weight equivalent to sixteen one-paisa coins. 4 Bhai Gurdas has mentioned money as dām. "tē vihā de dām le ikk rupāia."—*BG*.

ਦੰਮਲ [dāmal] *n* drum, two-sided drum. 2 rich man, wealthy person.

ਦੰਮਦੰਮਿ [dāmadāmi] *adv* always, at all times. "maia mānahu nā visre, māge dāmadāmi."—*sava m 5*.

ਦੰਮੁ [dāmu] breath, respite. See ਦਮ. "jīcaru vici dāmu hē, tīcaru nā cetāi."—*var biha m 3*. 2 See ਦਮ.

ਦਯਨੀ [daydhanī] Some ignorant scribe has used this word in Shastarnammala for dvīpāni (army of elephants). See section 442.

ਦਯਾਇਕਾਰ [dyaikar] *adv* by procuring for someone, by assisting in getting. "bahu dhan dyaikar."—*cēztr 262*.

ਦਯਾਰਦੀ [dyardari] See ਦਿਸ਼ਾ ਦਯਾਰਦੀਆਂ.

ਦਯੁ [dyu] *Sk* *n* day. 2 sky. 3 fire. 4 heaven.

ਦਯੁਚਰ [dyucar] existing/living/flying in the sky; birds, sun, stars, arrows etc.

ਦਯੁਤਿ [dyuti] *Sk* द्युत् *vr* shine. 2 *n* flash of light. 3 ray. 4 praise, glory, grace.

ਦਯੁਪ [dyup] See ਦਯੁਪਤਿ. 2 See ਦਿਪ.

ਦਯੁਪਤਿ [dyupati] *n* master of the day, sun.

ਦਯੁਮਣਿ [dyumanī] *n* gem of the day, sun.

ਦਯੁ [dyu] *Sk* *adj* gambler.

ਦਯੁਤ [dyut] *Sk* *n* gambling. 2 game, played by staking money.

ਦਯੁਤਕਾਰ [dyutkar] *adj* gambler.

ਦਯੁਨ [dyun] *Sk* *adj* grieved, in distress, sorrowful. 2 feeble.

ਦਯੋਸ [dyos] *n* day, daytime. "dyos nisa sasi sur kē dip."—*cādi 1*.

ਦਯੋਸਈਸ [dyosais] *n* lord of the day, sun.

ਦਯੋਤ [dyot] *Sk* *n* light, radiance. "dyot karcāḍ māhī."—*NP*. 'as there is light in the sun' See ਚੰਡਾਚ. 2 sunshine, sunlight.

ਦਯੋਤਕ [dyotak] *Sk* *adj* producing light. 2 who shows, who tells.

ਦਯੋਤਨ [dyotan] *Sk* *n* act of producing light/radiance. 2 lamp. 3 *adj* shining.

ਦ੍ਰਾਉਣ [drauṇ] See ਦ੍ਰੋਣ.

ਦ੍ਰਸ਼ਾ [draṣṭa] *adj* onlooker. 2 producing light.

ਦ੍ਰਹੀ [drahi] See ਦ੍ਰੋਹੀ.

ਦ੍ਰਦਨੀ [dradnī] *n* army of elephants.—*sanama*.

ਦ੍ਰਪ [drap] See ਦਰਪ.

ਦ੍ਰਬ [drab], ਦ੍ਰਬ [drabu] *Sk* द्रव्य *n* wealth 2 provision, thing, object. "arathu drabu dekhu kachu sāḡī nahi cōna."—*dhana m 5*. 3 See ਦਰਬ.

ਦ੍ਰਭ [drabh] See ਦਰਭ.

ਦ੍ਰਮਕ [dramak], ਦ੍ਰਮਦ੍ਰਮ [dramdram] *onom* thumping sound of drums etc. "dram dram dramki mirdāga."—*NP*.

ਦ੍ਰਵ [drav] *Sk* (ਦ੍ਰ *vr* run, flow) *n* flow. 2 thaw. 3 race. 4 impulse, excitation. 5 *adj* nonviscous like water.

ਦ੍ਰਵਣ [dravaṇ] *Sk* *n* sense of flowing, flow. 2 act of going/running, race. 3 act of melting or feeling pity. 4 state of having soft corner in mind, melting of the heart. "anik jātan karī atam nahī drave."—*sukhmani*. "gurbarī sunat mera mān dravīa."—*kan a m 4*. 5 See ਦ੍ਰਵਿਣ.

ਦ੍ਰਵਣਾ [dravna] See ਦ੍ਰਵਣ.

ਦ੍ਰਵਤਾ [dravta], ਦ੍ਰਵਤ੍ਵ [dravtvā] *n* sense of being as fluid as water, fluidity 2 act of feeling pity/being compassionate.

ਦ੍ਰਵਰ [dravar] See ਦ੍ਰਵਿਣ

द्विस्त (dravīa) See द्विस्तुत.

द्विस्त (dravīn) *Skt* *n* wealth. 2 gold. 3 strength. power. "chod rān bhajet dravīn gān."—*kalki*.

द्विस्त (dravīr) *Skt* *n* a territory in the south, which extends from the south of Orissa to Rameshwar on the eastern coast of the ocean. 2 resident of Dravid. 3 a class of Brahmins, having subcastes of Gurjar and Maharashtr.

द्विस्त (dravibhu), द्विस्तुत (dravibhut) *adj* liquefied, melted. 2 merciful, compassionate.

द्विस्त (dravy) *Skt* *n* wealth 2 material, object. 3 See द्रव्य and द्रव.

द्विस्त वचक संज्ञा (dravy vacak sāgya) a name qualified by a signifier as, for example, कलगीधर [kalgidhar], बाजवाला [bajāvala], चक्रधर [cakradhar], पिनाकी [pinaki] etc.

द्रव (drak), द्रग (drag) *Skt* द्रक् *adv* immediately, quickly, at once.

द्रव (drav) *Skt* *n* flow. 2 act of feeling pity. 3 dripping.

द्रवक (dravak) *adj* liquefying, diluting. 2 affecting the mind. 3 *n* borax. 4 gem that shines in the moonlight. 5 purgative.

द्रव्य (dravar) *adj* pertaining to Dravid territory. See द्विस्त. 2 *n* This word is also used for Dravid territory, as in. "mohansīgh suput subh dravar desāhi es."—*caritr* 84.

द्रविडी (dravīḍi) *Skt* cardamom grown in Dravid territory.

द्रि (dri) *Skt* दृ *vr* break, slip, separate.

द्रिस् (driś) *Skt* दृस् *vr* see, think of future, worry. 2 *n* act of seeing. 3 eyes. "jis ke nahī anīkta driś me."—*GPS*. "namo sarabdrisā."—*japu*.

द्रिस्त (driśat) *Skt* दृष्ट *adj* seen. 2 visible, evident.

द्रिस्तु (driśau) *adj* viewed. 2 visible, within sight. "driśau kachu sāgi nā jai."—*sar potal* m 5.

द्रिस्तुत (driśatkut) *Skt* deep intrigue. 2 hidden meaning contained in phrases, not easily

understood. See पुरेस्ति.

द्रिस्तमान (driśatman) *Skt* दृश्यमान *adj* visible, evident. "driśatman he sāgi mithena"—*maru solhe* m 5.

द्रिस्तुति (driśatī) came into sight, viewed. 2 made visible, showed. "guri driśatī sēbhni thal."—*maru solhe* m 5.

द्रिस्तुति (driśatī) came into sight. "udran driśatī."—*gāu* m 5.

द्रिस्तुत (driśāt) *Skt* दृष्टान्त *n* example, illustration. 2 scripture, sacred book, code of law. 3 a figurative expression, in which comparison is made with an identical object to explain the illustration. In other words explanation of comparable object is called driśāt expression.

Example:

bharie hathu peru tēnu deh,  
pani dhote uterasu kheh,  
mut palitī kaparu hor,  
de sabuṇu laie ohu dhor,  
bharie matī papa ke sāgi,  
ohu dhope nave ke rāg

—*japu*.

re mān! esi hārī sū prīti kārī  
jesi jāl kāmlehi,  
lahri nālī pachāre bhī vigse āsnehi...  
re mān! esi hārī sū prīti kārī  
jesi māchulī nār,...  
bī nū jāl ghārī nā jīvāi  
prābhū jāne ābhīrī,  
re mān! esi hārī sū prīti kārī  
jesi catrīk meh,  
sar bhārī thāl hārīvle  
īk būd nā pavāi keh,...  
re mān! esi hārī sū prīti kārī  
jesi jāl dudh hōr,  
avāṇu āpe khāve dudh kōu  
khapānī nā dēi,...  
re mān! esi hārī sū prīti kārī

jesi cakvi sur,  
khiru palu nid na sovai jape durt hajuri...  
—sri m 1.

jiu bareku pi khuru aghave,  
jiu nirdhan dhan dekhi sukh pave,  
trikhavat jal pivat thadhha,  
tiu hari sēgi ihu men bhina jiu,  
jiu ādhire dipak pragasa,  
bharta citvat puren asa,  
mili pritam jiu hot anāda  
tiu harirāgi men rāgina jiu.

—majh m 5.

suami ko grihu jiu sada  
suan tapet nahi nit,  
nanak ih bidhi harz bhajou  
ikman hor ikcit,  
tirath brataru dan kari  
men mahi dhare gumanu,  
nanak nihphel jat tih  
jiu kucar isnanu.

—s m 9.

pun grikham ritu kino jora,  
tapet bhai ari se cahū ora,  
tapahi rida jim matsardhari,  
tiū tēgai bhumika sari.  
bahit jor sō tapet samira,  
jo tapahi nar nari sarira,  
jiū khāl ucārahī bacān kudhālī,  
rida tapaidet ris nālī.  
martāḍ ki cāḍ marica,  
dukhi jiv laghu talen bica,  
jiū jag bhagatirhin he prani,  
janam maran mahi nit dukh-khani.  
suke jal kerdam bihrani,  
jan premi ur sikh sikhani.  
sahit dhuri bahu bhrmat baghura,  
jiū meti bhrmat bina guru pure.  
mrigrisna ko herahi nira,  
dorat mrig nahi pavahi nira,  
jiū men viṣyāsukhan hit dhai,

tripat na hot na thirta pai.  
pasu pāchi herahī taruchaya,  
besahī tapetahi te sukh paya,  
bahut jagat dukh te jigyasi,  
jiū mil satsāgati sukhraṣi.  
bhavahi bahu sitalta pani,  
bhag jage jiū guru ki bani.  
as grikham mahi sri jagsai,  
bicerat lila kerat suhai.

—NP.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਾਂਤਕਰ [drisṭātkar] In Shastarnammala, some scribe has incorrectly written drisṭātkar for drisṭātkar. See ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਾਂਤਕਰ.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਾਨਾ [drisṭāna], ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਾਨਿਓ [drisṭānio] came into sight, came to notice. "jesa sa, tesa drisṭāna."—sukhmani. "kavenu rup drisṭānio?"—sar m 5.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਾਰ [drisṭar] adj worth seeing. "eko pasra duja kah drisṭar?"—sukhmani.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਾਰੀ [drisṭari] seen, viewed. 2 is visible; appears. "jeso sa, teso drisṭari."—kan m 5.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਾਰੋ [drisṭarō] is being seen, is visible "nirgun te sargun drisṭarō."—bavan.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਿ [drisṭi] *Shr* दृष्टि *n* vision, sight. "drisṭi ave sabh ekākar."—gaur m 5. 2 eyes. 3 thinking, insight. 4 See ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਿ ਅਨਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਿ.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਿ ਅਨਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਿ [drisṭi andrisṭi] sense of being visible and invisible, state of being apparent and missing. "avenu javenu drisṭi andrisṭi. agrakari dhari sabh drisṭi."—sukhmani.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਿਯੋਗ [drisṭiyog] adj which can come into sight; which can be known by looking.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਿਬੰਦ [drisṭibāḍ], ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਿਬੰਧ [drisṭibādh] *n* which is closed to sight. According to Tantar Shastar, an activity because of which objects, not seen as they are in reality, appear to be different ones. "drisṭibāḍ karti as bhāi."—cāritr 351. 2 sleight of hand, due to which reality can't be judged by the people.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਿਭੋਗ [driṣṭiḥbhog] See ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਿਭੋਗ.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਿਮਾਨ [driṣṭiḥman] See ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਮਾਨ.

"driṣṭiḥman sabh bṛisic."—*bṛā m 5*.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟੀ [driṣṭi] See ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਿ.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟੀਆ [driṣṭīa] *adj* born of sight. "amṛu teri driṣṭīa he."—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟੇਯ [driṣṭeh] *has seen, is seen, appears.* "nirmal driṣṭeh."—*bṛā m 5*.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟੇਯ [driṣṭeh] *by viewing, by seeing.* "marmo driṣṭeh mithia."—*gatha*. 'Falsehood of vanishable objects becomes apparent on seeing them.'

ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟੇਯਾ [driṣṭeta] *is visible.* "jeb akaru iḥu kachu na driṣṭeta."—*sukhmanu*.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟੇ [driṣṭe] *is viewed, is seen.* "driṣṭe ek sarab me soi."—*saloh*.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟੰਗਾ [driṣṭāṅga] *coming into sight.* "amrodhar driṣṭāṅga"—*maru solhe m 5*. 'Bliss is only achieved through His Grace.'

ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟੰਤ [driṣṭāt], ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟੰਤਿ [driṣṭātī] *appears, is visible* "driṣṭāt eko sunāt eko."—*var jet*. 2 *sees, views.* "nah driṣṭātī jamdutanah."—*sahas m 5*.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਦਵਤੀ [driṣṭvati] See ਘੋਖਰ.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਿ [driṣi], ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ੀ [driṣi] *Skt ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਿ and ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ੀ. n vision, sight. 2 light, brightness. 3 scripture, holy book. 4 eyes.*

ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ੁ [driṣṭ] See ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟ.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਿ [driṣṭi] See ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਿ.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਿਭੋਗ [driṣṭiḥbhog] *n act of copulation by sight; voyeurism.* "driṣṭiḥbhog ki iḥ thā riti."—*NP*.

ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਯ [driṣṭy] *adj* which can be viewed; which can be seen with eyes. 2 *worth-seeing. 3 beautiful. 4 n worth-seeing objects. 5 play, drama.*

ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਯ ਕਾਯ [driṣṭy kavy] *a happening or an event that can be acted on stage.*

ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਯਮਾਨ [driṣṭyman] See ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਮਾਨ.

ਦ੍ਰਿਕ [drik], ਦ੍ਰਿਗ [drig] *Skt ਦ੍ਰਿਕ n eyes. 2 indicative*

*of two, because there are two eyes.* "āmat som 3 tatt mīle drig rutt sabhe jag māgāl chaya."—*GV 6*. 'the birth year of Guru Nanak Dev 1526.'

ਦ੍ਰਿਗੀ [drigī] *adj* having eyes. 2 *n deer; stag that has beautiful eyes.*—*sanama*.

ਦ੍ਰਿਗੰਚਲ [drigācal] *Skt ਦ੍ਰਿਗੰਚਲ n ਦ੍ਰਿਗ-ਅੰਚਲ eye-lid.* "cakh jin cācal nacat drigācal."—*GPS*.

ਦ੍ਰਿਧ [driḍh] *Skt adj* tight, not loose. 2 *hard, firm. 3 mighty. 4 fearless. 5 certain. 6 n iron. 7 Lord Vishnu. 8 son of Dhritrashtra.*

ਦ੍ਰਿਧਮੁਸ਼ਿ [driḍhmusṭi] *sword with a strong grip. 2 miser, who does not spare a penny.*

ਦ੍ਰਿਧਵਰਤੀ [driḍhvratī] *n Bhisham Pitama – firm in resolve. 2 Guru Arjan Dev. 3 Guru Tegbahadur. 4 Guru Gobind Singh.*

ਦ੍ਰਿਤ [drit] *Skt ਦ੍ਰਿਤ adj* respected, honoured 2 *orn, split.*

ਦ੍ਰਿਤਿ [driti] *Skt ਦ੍ਰਿਤਿ n leather bag. 2 leather bag for carrying water. 3 small boat for crossing a river. 4 fish. 5 leather around the neck of an ox or a cow. 6 rain cloud.*

ਦ੍ਰਿਤਿਪੁਟ [dritipuṭ] *n leather bucket, contraption*

ਦ੍ਰਿਤਿ [driti] See ਦ੍ਰਿਤਿ 3. "driti sāgar te lehu ubar."—*saloh*. 'Liberate (us) in the guise of a boat.'

ਦ੍ਰਿਦ [dridr] See ਦਰਿਦ੍ਰ.

ਦ੍ਰਿਬ [drib] See ਦ੍ਰਿਬ. "akhuṭṭ tuṭṭ dribakā"—*gyan*.

ਦ੍ਰਿਬਹਾ [drib-ha] *n one who snatches objects from others; thug.*—*sanama*

ਦ੍ਰਿਭ [driḥ] See ਦ੍ਰਿਭ. "driḥ bhagatī saci ju"—*guru chāt m 3*.

ਦ੍ਰਿਭਟੀਆ [driḥṭiā] *has made sure; determined, made to believe firmly.* "dharāmu karāhu khaṭu karām driḥṭiā."—*bṛā 4 m 4*. 2 *firm believer. 3 causing to ascertain.* "simriti sāstrā namu driḥṭiā."—*bṛā 4 m 4*.

ਦ੍ਰਿਭਤਾ [driḥṭiā] *Skt ਦ੍ਰਿਭਤਾ n firmness, strength.* 'ਸੋਮ [som] 1, tatt 5, drig 2, ruttā 6.

2 hardness. 3 stability, persistence.  
4 irrevocable faith. "esi driṛṭa take hoṛ."—*gāu*  
*a m 5*.

ਦ੍ਰਿੜਧਨਾ [driṛḍhanva], ਦ੍ਰਿੜਧਨੀ [driṛḍhanvi] *Skt*  
ਦੁਰਧਨਿਨ *adj* who has an inflexible bow. 2 *n*  
Guru Gobind Singh. 3 Arjun.

ਦ੍ਰਿੜਵੈ [driṛve] See ਦਿੜਵੈ 2.

ਦ੍ਰਿੜਾਉਣਾ [driṛauna] *v* cause to have firm faith,  
ensure firm belief. "guri pure namu  
driṛaia."—*sri m 4 vāṇjara*. "ape bhagatī  
driṛamā."—*sor a m 4*.

ਦ੍ਰਿੜਤ [driṛt] causing one to have firm  
faith. "driṛt namā tajāt lobhā."—*sahas m 5*.

ਦ੍ਰਿੜ [driṛh] See ਦ੍ਰਿੜ.

ਦ੍ਰਿੜਾਯਾਉ [driṛhayau] made to believe firmly.  
"guri namu driṛhayau."—*savṛye m 5 ke*.

ਦ੍ਰੁ [dru] *vr* harm, repent, go, run, flow.

ਦ੍ਰੁਸਤ [druṣat] See ਦ੍ਰੁਸਟ. "druṣat dut hari kaḍhe  
chanṛ."—*brīa m 5*. 2 See ਦ੍ਰੁਸਟਾ.

ਦ੍ਰੁਸਟਾ [druṣṭa] *Skt* ਫੇਇ *adj* who opposes, who  
makes jealous. "druṣṭa sakha sajanah."—*sahas*  
*m 5*. 2 *n* enemy, foe.

ਦ੍ਰੁਸਟਾਈ [druṣṭai] *n* jealousy. 2 *adj* having  
jealousy, jealous. "kam krodh druṣṭai."—*baven*.

ਦ੍ਰੁਹ [druh] See ਦ੍ਰੋਹ.

ਦ੍ਰੁਹਣ [druhaṇ], ਦ੍ਰੁਹਿਣ [druhiṇ] *Skt* ਦੁਹਿਣ *n*  
Brahma; four-faced One. "druhaṇ gṛis gayo  
dhig viṣnu."—*NP*.

ਦ੍ਰੁਹਿਣਸ [druhiṇes] Brahma and Shiv. 2 Lord  
of Brahma, the Creator.

ਦ੍ਰੁਹੀ [druhi] *adj* jealous, rival, opponent. 2 *Skt*  
*n* daughter.

ਦ੍ਰੁਕ [druk], ਦ੍ਰੁਕ [drök] *onom* sound produced by  
a drum or a kettledrum etc. "drukke nisanā."  
—*gyan*. "nisan dröke."—*cāḍī 2*.

ਦ੍ਰੁਗਤਿ [druḡatī] See ਦ੍ਰੁਗਤਿ. "jahā durag kaidhat  
ko rakhyo druḡatī banat."—*caritr 203*. 'fort  
made of gold (or silver), difficult to get in.'

ਦ੍ਰੁਗਮ [druḡam] See ਦ੍ਰੁਗਮ. 2 sense — tenth  
opening. "āgam druḡam gaṛī racio bas."—*bher*

*a kabir*. 3 bliss, beatitude.

ਦ੍ਰੁਗੰਧ [druḡādh] See ਦ੍ਰੁਗੰਧ. "rudhir druḡādhā."  
—*gatha*.

ਦ੍ਰੁਗੰਧਤ [druḡādhāt] *adj* stinking, having bad  
odour, malodorous.

ਦ੍ਰੁਘਣ [druḡhaṇ] *Dg n* Brahma — four-faced  
One. See ਦ੍ਰੁਹਿਣ.

ਦ੍ਰੁਜਨ [drujan] See ਦ੍ਰੁਜਨ and ਦ੍ਰੁਜਨ.

ਦ੍ਰੁਜਨ [drujan] to bad persons. "sajsenah drujan  
dalēge."—*akal*.

ਦ੍ਰੁਜੀ [druje] See ਦ੍ਰੁਜਨ.

ਦ੍ਰੁਜੋਧਨ [drujodhan] See ਦ੍ਰੁਜੋਧਨ. "drujodhan se  
mandhari."—*akal*.

ਦ੍ਰੁਤ [drot] *Skt adj* liquefied, molten. 2 *adj* quick  
to move, active. 3 *adv* immediately, quickly.  
"javahu drot pun eye."—*NP*. 4 *n* musical tune  
faster than the medium, doubleness, two times.  
5 tom cat. 6 scorpion.

ਦ੍ਰੁਤਵਿਲੰਬਿਤਾ [drotvilāṇbita] See ਸੁੰਦਰੀ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 2.

ਦ੍ਰੁਪਤ [drupāt] See ਦ੍ਰੁਪਦ.

ਦ੍ਰੁਪਤੀਸ [druptis] husband of Dropadi, Arjun.  
"ratimanu druptis."—*caritr 137*.

ਦ੍ਰੁਪਦ [drupād] son of Prishat, ruler of North  
Panchal, belonging to the lunar dynasty. He  
was father of Dhrihtduman, Shikhandi and  
Krishna (Dropadi). He was also named as  
Yagyasen. He was killed by Dron on the  
fourteenth day of the battle of Mahabharat.

ਦ੍ਰੁਮ [druṁ] *Skt n* a tree. "druṁ ki chāra nihcālu  
gṛih bādhia."—*asa m 5*. 2 Kuber; lord of the  
riches. 3 son of Krishan from the womb of  
Rukmini. 4 a tree named Parijaat in the forest  
of the deities.

ਦ੍ਰੁਮਾਰਿ [druṁari] *n* tree's enemy, elephant.

ਦ੍ਰੁਮ ਅਰਿ ਅਰਿ ਅਰਿ [druṁ ari ari ari]—*sanama*.  
tree's enemy — elephant; its enemy — tiger; its  
enemy — gun.

ਦ੍ਰੁਮਸਪੁਰ [druṁsapur] tree laden with fruit. "druṁ  
sapur jru nivr."—*savṛye m 2 ke*.

ਦ੍ਰੁਮਚਾਇਆ [druṁchāia], ਦ੍ਰੁਮਚਾਯਾ [druṁchaya]

shadow of a tree, sense – transitory objects; ever changing situation. “mrigtrisa drumchara.”—*brīa m 5*.

दुष्म (drumaj) *n* grown from a tree, fruit. “yahz soi drumyahz jume try ko dayo.”—*caritr 209*. ‘It is the same fruit.’ 2 gun’s stock made from a tree.—*sanama*.

दुष्म नरिख (drumaj narik) wood obtained from a tree, its chief – wood of walnut.—*sanama*.

दुष्म बसनी (drumaj basni) *n* stock (of a gun) produced from a tree; gun – fitted in it.

—

दुष्मनी (drumani) *n* the earth, on which trees grow.—*sanama*.

दुष्मनीस (drumnijs), दुष्मनीस (drumnijsa) *n* earth on which trees grow; grass etc grown on the earth.—*sanama*.

दुष्मनीसच (drumnijsac) earth, grass grown on it, deer grazing on it.—*sanama*.

दुष्मरि (drumarī) *n* tree’s enemy, elephant. 2 axe. 3 storm, violent wind. 4 carpenter. 5 fire.

दुष्मरि (drumrīa) See मरेये दा डेड 7.

दुल्ल (drulabh) See दुल्ल. “cirākal pai drulabh deh.”—*ram m 5*.

दुह (droh) *Sk* दुह *vr* feel jealous, wait for the moment to kill 2 *n* enmity 3 feeling of vicious thinking, malafide intention. “pərdroh karət vikar nīda.”—*sar m 5*.

दुह (drohad) Some ignorant scribe has written this word for durhid. “des vides dekhne drohad.”—*NP*. ‘to look for ill-intentioned mean people in the country and abroad.’

दुही (drohi) *Sk* द्रोहि *adj* envious, wishing ill. “pərdrohi thəg maia.”—*biha chāt m 4*. 2 *n* enemy, foe.

दुह (dron) *Sk* *n* wooden bowl. 2 a measure equal to 32 seers. 3 bowl made of leaves. 4 tree. 5 In Purans, a mountain, on which Vishalyakarni plant is grown. See मरुयेयि परवड. 6 banana. 7 Dronacharya. In Mahabharat,

there lived a sage named Bhardwaj on the bank of Ganges. Once his semen got discharged at the sight of the nymph Ghritasi, which he kept in a wooden bowl. The son born from it was named as Dron. Dron got training in arms from Agnivesh – a disciple of Bhardwaj and was married to Kripa – daughter of Sharadvan, who gave birth to a son – Ashvthama. Dron was also trained in missile-like weapons by Parashuram, who lived on Mahendra Hills. Sons of Dhrtrastar – Duryodhan etc and sons of Pandu – Yudhishtar, Bhim etc were made disciples of Dron by Bhisham Pitahma. Dron was respectfully made to stay in the palace with great respect. He was on the side of Kauravs in the Mahabharat war and was killed by Dhrishtadyuman. “bhāe droṇ senapāṭi senpālā. bhāyō ghor yuddhā tāhā tō kalā” —*janmejāy. 8* bowl. “bhār bhār droṇ sroṇ āru meda pivat bhutsakamā.”—*saloh*.

दुहारी (dronari) *n* enemy of Dron – Dhrishtadyuman.

दुहारीस (dronarikh) *n* disciple of Dronacharya – Arjun.—*sanama*

दुहारी (dronki) *n* born from a wooden-bowl – Dronacharya. “kryo droṇki jāyō mahājuddh suddhā.”—*VN*. See दुह.

दुहस (dronaj) *n* son of Dron, Ashvthama.

—

दुहस पिता (dronaj pita) father of Ashvthama – Dronacharya.—*sanama*.

दुहसि (dronripu) See दुहारी.

दुहसल (dronacal) See दुह 5.

दुहसच (dronacaray) See दुह 7.

दुह (droni) *n* son of Dron–Ashvthama. “nāhī bhikham droṇ kripa āru droṇi.”—*cādi 1*. 2 mountain range. 3 an ancient measure of weight equal to 128 non-standard seers.

दुह (dron) See दुह.

ਦ੍ਰੋਪਤੀ [dropti] See ਦ੍ਰੋਪਤੀ. "jīu pakarī dropti dustā anī"—*naṭ 2 m 4*.

ਦ੍ਰੋਪਦਸੁਤ [dropadsut] son of Drupad — Dhṛishtdyuman.

ਦ੍ਰੋਪਦੀ [dropdi] See ਦ੍ਰੋਪਦੀ. "dropdī jā nivarī udharāṇ."—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਦ੍ਰੋਣ [dron] See ਦੋਣ, ਦੁਭਿਤ and ਦੁਵਤ.

ਦ੍ਰੋਣਿ [droni] *n* son of Dron, Ashvthama.

ਦ੍ਰੋਪਦੀ [dropdi] Krishna, daughter of king Drupad. She was wife of the five Pandavs. See ਦ੍ਰੋਪਦ. There is a tale in Mahabharat that king Drupad made a revolving mechanical fish and pledged that he, who would pierce the eye of the fish with his arrow, would wed Krishna. Arjun succeeded in his maiden attempt and reached home alongwith Dropadi. As advised by their mother all the five brothers took Dropadi as their common wife. Dropadi delivered five sons, one each of the five husbands. These sons were — Prativindhya from Yudhishtar, Shrutsom from Bhimsen, Shrutkirat from Arjun, Shataniko from Nakul and Shrutkarma from Sahdev.

When king Yudhishtar lost his empire in the gamble, Dropadi was also staked and lost. Duryodhan called for Dropadi from the palace to the gambling house through Dushasan and ordered to strip off her clothes. At that time the helpless and desperate Dropadi prayed to the Creator and was thus saved from being unclothed. "kappar koṭ usarīṇu thakke dut na paravādi."—*BG*. See ਦ੍ਰੋਣਾਸਨ and ਦੁਰਯੋਧਨ. Pandavs took Dropadi alongwith them while in exile to the Himalaya and she breathed her last alongwith her husbands.

ਦੁ [dv], ਦ੍ਵਾ [dva] *adj* two. 2 *adv* both.

ਦੁਆਦਸ [dvadas] *adj* two plus ten, twelve — 12. 2 See ਦੁਆਦਸ.

ਦੁਆਦਸ ਅਕਰ [dvadas akṣar], ਦੁਆਦਸ ਅੱਖਰ [dvadas akkhar] "īkṛṇkarṣetī namuṣatrigurprasadi."

2 According to Purans— "onamo bhagvate vasu devay."

ਦੁਆਦਸਸਿਲਾ [dvadas-sila], ਦੁਆਦਸੇਵਾ [dvadas-seva] See ਦੁਆਦਸ ਸਿਲਾ, ਦੁਆਦਸ ਸੇਵਾ and ਦੁਆਦਸ ਭੂਸਟ.

ਦੁਆਦਸਕੋਣ [dvadeskon] *adj* having twelve corners, dodecagon.

ਦੁਆਦਸਭੂਸਟ [dvadasbhūṣṭ] See ਦੁਆਦਸ ਭੂਸਟ.

ਦੁਆਦਸ ਮਹਾਵਾਕ [dvadas mahavak] See ਮਹਾਵਾਕ 4.

ਦੁਆਦਸ ਮੁਦ੍ਰਾ [dvadas mudra] See ਦੁਆਦਸਿ ਮੁਦ੍ਰਾ

ਦੁਆਦਸ ਲੋਚਨ [dvadas locan] having twelve eyes, having six faces, Kharanan — son of Shiv who had six heads.

ਦੁਆਪ [dvapar] See ਦੁਆਪਰ and ਢੁਗ.

ਦੁਾਰ [dvar] See ਦੁਆਰ.

ਦੁਾਰਕਾ [dvarka] See ਦੁਾਰਕਾਤੀ. "dvarka nagri kahe ke magol."—*trilāg namdev*.

ਦੁਾਰਕਾਦਾਸ [dvarkadas] descendant of Guru Amar Das, who, alongwith Bhai Garhia, reached Bakala and anointed Guru Tegbahadur as the Guru. 2 See ਮਹਾਦੇਵੀ.

ਦੁਾਰਕਾਬ [dvarkab] sea near Dvarka; ocean touching Gujarat.

ਦੁਾਰਪ [dvarap], ਦੁਾਰਪਲ [dvarpal] See ਦੁਆਰਪਲ. 2 According to Tantar Shastar, there are four janitors of Kali Durga, goddess of power viz., Ganesh in the east, Kshetarpal in the west, Vatuk in the south and Yogini in the north.

ਦੁਾਰਵਤੀ [dvarvati] *n* Dwarvati, Dwarika.

ਦੁਾਰਵਤੀ ਨਾਇਕ [dvarvati nark] *n* hero of Dwarika, Lord Krishan.—*sanama*.

ਦੁਾਰਵਤੀ ਨਾਇਕਨੀਤਿ ਜਾਰਰ ਖਤਿ ਸਭੁ [dvarvati narkenanī jār pətī sətī]—*sanama*. heroine of Krishan — Yamuna, flowing on the earth; grass grown on it; deer grazing the grass; king of the deer — the tiger; its enemy — the gun.

ਦੁਾਰਾ [dvara] See ਦੁਆਰ. 2 part through, by means of. "guru dvara gun prapat hor."—*GPS*. 3 See ਮਹਾਦੇਵੀ.

It is also pronounced as dvarika



**ਦੁਰਾਵਤੀ** [dvaravati] town having a number of entrance gates. 2 a town on the sea-shore in Kathiawarh of Baroda state in the territory of Bombay. It is one of the seven sacred pilgrim centres of the Hindus. It remained the capital of Yadavs for long. It is said that the ocean submerged Dwarka (existing at that time) on the seventh day after Krishan left this mortal world. The existing town was founded afterwards. Dwarka is situated 270 miles west of Baroda. There is an elegant temple here, in which idol of Krishan as "Ranchor" has been installed.

**ਦੁਰਿਕਾ** [dvarika] See ਦੁਰਕਾ and ਦੁਰਾਵਤੀ.

**ਦੁਲ** [dval] See ਦੀਵਲ and ਦੁਆਲ.

**ਦਿ** [dvi] *adj* two.

**ਦਿਜ** [dviḥ], **ਦਿਜਨਮਾ** [dvinama] See ਦਿਜ.

**ਦਿਜਪਤਿ** [dviḥpati], **ਦਿਜਰਾਜ** [dviḥraj] See ਦਿਜਰਾਜ.

**ਦਿਜਤਿ** [dviḥjati] *n* one, who has second birth through religious rites: Brahmin, Khatri, Vaishya. 2 any person of the world, who has been formally initiated or baptised. 3 creature born from the egg. 4 tooth, dent.

**ਦਿਨਕ** [dvinak] See ਦੁਨਕ.

**ਦਿਤੀਆ** [dviḥia] See ਦੁਤੀਆ 4.

**ਦਿਤੀਯ** [dviḥiy] See ਦੁਤੀਆ.

**ਦਿਧਾ** [dvidha] See ਦੁਧਾ.

**ਦਿਪ** [dvip] *n* animal drinking with both trunk and mouth, elephant.

**ਦਿਪਦ** [dviḥpad] *adj* biped. 2 *n* human being. 3 bird. 4 See ਦੁਪਦਾ.

**ਦਿਪਨੀ** [dviḥpni] army of elephants.—*sanama*. See ਦੁਪਨੀ.

**ਦਿਪ ਰਿਪੁ ਧੁਨਿਨੀ** [dviḥ ripu dhunini] gun — producing roaring sound like a tiger, who is enemy of the elephant.—*sanama*. See ਦਿਪਿਰਿਧ ਧਨੀ.

**ਦਿਬਾਹੁ** [dviḥbahu] *adj* having two arms, having two sides. 2 *n* human being.

**ਦਿਮੁਖ** [dviḥmukh] *adj* having two heads, two-

headed. 2 *n* two headed fabulous snake, amphisbaena.

**ਦਿਰਦ** [dviḥrad] See ਦੁਰਦ.

**ਦਿਵਿਦ** [dviḥvid] a monkey, who was a counsellor of Sugriv. 2 a monkey, who broke the pitcher containing wine belonging to Balram and was killed by him. He was a friend of Narakasur.<sup>1</sup>

**ਦੀਪ** [dviḥ] See ਦੀਪ 3.

**ਦੀਪਨਿ** [dviḥpani], **ਦੀਪਵਤੀ** [dviḥpavati] *n* earth lit by seven lamps.—*sanama*.

**ਦੋਸ** [dves], **ਦੋਖ** [dvekh] *Sk* द्वेष *vr* envious, be jealous. 2 *n* jealousy, enmity.

**ਦੋ** [dve] *Sk* द्वे *adj* two. 2 *adv* both.

**ਦੋਸੀ** [dvesi], **ਦੋਖੀ** [dvekhī] *Sk* द्वेषिन् *adj* jealous, envious; who opposes.

**ਦੋ ਘਟ ਆਠ** [dve ghaṭ aṭh] eight less by two i.e. six "dve ghaṭ aṭh rathi balavād."—*Kṛishan*.

**ਦੋਭ** [dvet] idea of 'two' 2 feeling of ownness and strangeness; discrimination between one's own and others, sense of belonging to self and the other. 3 doublemindedness, dilemma 4 belief in the existence of objects other than the Creator. 5 distinguishing between the independent existence of creatures and the Creator.

**ਦੋਰਾਦ** [dvetvad] *n* the belief according to which creatures and the Creator are regarded as different entities. All the schools of philosophy other than Vedant believe in duality 2 Belief in objects rather than in the Creator.

**ਦੋਰਾਦੀ** [dvetvadi] *Sk* द्वैतवादिन् dualist; one who considers the created ones and the Creator as different entities. The dualist scholar Madhavachary has proved the existence of animates from that of the Creator as separate by writing exegesis on Vedant Shuktas of Vyas, while Shankarachary has established the theory of monotheism by

<sup>1</sup>See ਵਿਚਾਰ ਪੁਰਾਣ part 5, a 36 and ਭਗਵਤ ਸਾਹਿਬ 10 a 67.

writing his exegesis on the same Shrutars.

**ਦੁਧੀਭਾਵ** [dvedhibhav] *n* doublemindedness, doubtfulness, uncertainty about the reality of an object. 2 inconsistency in one's inner feeling and outlook. 3 administrative skill of a ruler to create division, among his councillors, subjects and the army etc.

**ਦੁਪਾਯਨ** [dvepayan], **ਦੁਪਾਯਨ** [dvepayan] *n* ਦੁਪ-ਆਯਨ born in an island; Vyas This name has become popular as he was born in the island of Yamuna. See ਪਰਾਸਰ and ਬਿਆਸ.

**ਦੁਵਿਯਾ** [dvebheya] *n* second brother Yudhishtar; Kunti first gave birth to Karan and then to Yudhishtar as her second son. 2 Yudhishtar had two real brothers (Bhim and Arjun).

—*sanama*

**ਦੁਵਮਤੁਰ** [dve-matur] *n* Ganesh, having two mothers, he was brought up by Pushpika, wife of king Varenya and Deepvatsala wife of sage Parshav. 2 Jarasand. See ਕਟੋਲ and ਜਰਾਸੰਧ.

**ਦੁਵਾ** [dvya] *adj* giver, bestower. "dveya rajtaḥ ke vridheya sukhsaj ke rekheya das laj ke kareya kavikaḥ ke."—GPS. 2 See ਦੁਵੈਯਾ.

**ਦੁਵੈਦੀ** [dvādi] *Skt* द्वैदि *adj* engaged in a dual fight, contestant, antagonist. 2 of a pair. 3 rioter; who causes strife.

**ਦੁਵੈਦ** [dvādv] See ਦੁਵੈਦ.

**ਦੁਵੈਦੀ** [dvādvī] See ਦੁਵੈਦੀ.

**ਦੁਵੈਦ** [dvyaṇu], **ਦੁਵੈਦ** [dvyaṇuk] *Skt n* biatomic, combination of two atoms See ਅਣੂ.

प [dhaddha] twenty-fourth character of Punjabi script representing dental plosive. 2 *Skt n* wealth. 3 religion. 4 Kuber, god of wealth. 5 Brahma.

पड़ि [dhau], पड़ि [dhāu] *H part* not to know, who knows? "tumri dhau kaha gati hve he." -*krisan*. 2 or. 3 what. 4 *suf* from. "bharam edher mohio kat dhāu?" -*saveye sri mukhvak m 5*. 'How has (one) been misled by illusory darkness?'

पड़ि [dhau], पड़ि [dhāu] *n* neck. 2 half a maund, twenty seers. 3 a subcaste of Barhi Khatri. "dhau murari gursarnai." -*BG*.

पड़ि [dhau] *Skt पड़ि* adj white, clean, bright. 2 pure, unpolluted. 3 white bull. "dhau dharamu dera ka putu." -*japu*. "वृषोहि भगवान् धर्म स्यातो लोकेषु भारत" -*mahabharat satr paravmoksdharam a 342 s 86* 4 Himalayas. 5 white temple, temple constructed with white marble. "carhisabh subhr dhau utal." -*remav*. "itno sukh na haridhauan ko." -*krisan*. 'Such pleasure is not found in golden mansions.' 6 mount Kailash. 7 slap. See पड़ि.

पड़िलहर [dhaulhar], पड़िल [dhaular] *Skt पड़ि* धर्म white royal palaces. "krit-hi kam na dhaulhar jitu harī bīraa." -*suhi m 5*.

पड़िली [dhaulri] pertaining to Himalayas; white; Gauri (Parvati), goddess Durga.

पड़िल [dhaula] adj white. "pōdar kes kusam te dhauie." -*sri beni*. "mahadeu dhauie balad caria avat dekhia tha." -*god namdev*. 2 See पड़ि 2.

पड़िलली [dhaulali] having a white bull. 2 who

lives in white hills; who resides in snow-clad mountains; Parvati, goddess Durga.

पड़िली [dhauli] adj white. 2 adv having grey hair, in old age. "kali jinhā na ravra, dhauli rave koī." -*s farid*.

पड़िल [dhaulu] See पड़िल.

पड़ी [dhai] ran, attacked, advanced

पड़े [dhæ] attacked, advanced, ran. "dhæ samuhe ve." -*caritr 2*.

पसवत [dhaskna] v get stuck, sink. "dhāsa ki dhōkar sun dhara dhaskat he." -*52 Poets*.

पस [dhase] n getting stuck, sinking. 2 marshiness, slushiness, bog.

पस [dhase] v get stuck, enter, bog down.

पस [dhaset] sinks, sticks down.

पस [dhase] v cause one to sink, make one drown.

पस [dhahak] n thud, thump.

पस [dhak] n apprehension, fear, heartbeat.

पस [dhakdhak], पस [dhakdhaka], पस [dhakdhaki] n fear, apprehension, trembling, heart's sinking. "harī para cuke dhakdhake." -*asa m 4*.

पस [dhaka] n act of pushing; push. "ja bekhe ta dhaka nahi." -*var suhi m 1*. 'When the Almighty blesses, one does not suffer misfortune in this and the next world.' "bhavē dhirak bhavē dhake." -*asa m 1*. 3 highhandedness, arrogance. पस [dhakadhaki], पस [dhakadhik] n highhandedness, struggle, pull and push. "dhakadhaki dhakkā." -*VN*.

पस [dhakelna], पस [dhakelna] v push, roll down.

पेक [dhakka] See पक.

पेक [dhakkh] *n* young louse, nit.

पक [dhag] See पेक.

पकटा [dhagra] *n* starstruck husband, overbearing husband, gigolo, lover.

पेक [dhagg] *n* large drum, kettledrum. "juṭṭe vir juṭhare dhaggā vājīā."—*ramav.*

पकाटा [dhagana] *n* arrogance, highhandedness. See पिबाटा.

पक [dhej] *n* standard, flag. 2 *rag.* "pari pātola dhaj kari."—*s farid.* 3 long and thin piece of wood. 4 splendour, affectation

पका [dhaja] *n* standard, flag, symbol "sikhari dhaja phahira."—*s kabir.*

पटा [dhaṭa], पेटा [dhaṭṭa] *Skt* bull; studbull. "dhaṭe khoru karigae."—*m l bāno.*

पक [dhan] *Dg* wife, better half, female spouse. *Skt* पत्निका. See पन 5. 2 *Skt* पत्न. "baṇahi tan dhan."—*ramav.*

पक [dhanak], पक [dhanakh], पक [dhanakhu] *Skt* पशु *n* bow, weapon to shoot an arrow with. "gagnātarī dhanakhu cāraia."—*maru solhe m l.* "dhanakhu cāraia seti da."—*var ram 3*

पकी [dhanī] *adj* rich, wealthy. 2 *S* and *Dg* master, lord. "sagāl srisaṭi ko dhanī kahū."—*guj m 5.* 3 husband, male spouse. "dhanī vihuṇa paṭ pāṭāber bhahi seti jale."—*sava m 5.*

पकीआ [dhanīa] See पनीआ.

पकीये [dhanīe] is the master, is the lord. "veda he sabhna da dhanīe."—*var gau l m 5.* 2 the master (nominative case). 3 to the lord, to the master.

पक [dhet] *n* acquired bad habit, vice, bad habit. 2 *part* word of reproach. 3 sound produced to drive back an elephant.

पकुर [dhatura] *Skt* पेकुर and पुकुर *n* a poisonous plant, having round and thorny poisonous fruits. *L* *Datura alba* *E* thorn apple. The ayurvedic

practitioners use it to cure asthma and many other diseases. Thugs loot people by feeding the seeds of this plant mixed with some edibles. The Shaivites offer flowers of this plant to lord Shiv for the fulfilment of their wishes. Its names in Sanskrit language are: kanak, madan, śivsekhar, kiāl, kṣāṭakphal, śivpriy. *Datura* has warm and dry effect and is harmful for the brain.

पक [dhadhak] *n* sound produced by the beating of a large drum etc. 2 sound produced by flames of fire.

पक [dhadhakar] *n* explosion; sound produced as dhadh dhadh. 2 rebuke, reproach, malediction.

पक [dhadha] Punjabi character प. "dhadha dhuri purit tere jana."—*baven.* 2 pronunciation of प.

पकेल [dhadhela] *n* a subcaste of the Rajputs "maghele dhadhele būdele cādele."—*caritr 320.*

पक [dhan] *Skt* धन् *vr* produce sound, produce, flourish, bear fruit. 2 *n* wealth, riches, money. "dhan dara sāpāṭi sagāl"—*s m 9.* 3 one's favourite object. 4 property, wealth. 5 *Skt* पत्निका young woman. "dhan priu ehi nā akhian."—*var suhi m 3.* 6 soul. "sa dhan pakri ek jana."—*gau m l.* 7 body, mortal frame. "ja sathu uṭhi cāia ta dhan khaku rai."—*ari m 5.* "priu de dhanahi dīlāsa he."—*maru solhe m 5.* Here priy (husband) means the individual soul and dhan stands for the mortal frame. 8 *Skt* पक्क *adj* admirable, praiseworthy. "dhan ohu mastak."—*gau m 5.* 9 *part* bravo! wonderful! "pir vatī nā puchai, dhan sohagāṭi nav!"—*s farid.* 10 See पत्न. 11 dhan has also been used for dhvāsan (which means to destroy). *viz* "nam mrigān sab kahī dhan sabad ucarie."—*śanama.* 'The sword used for killing the deer.' 12 short for नित्य (destruction) may also be पक

ਧਨਸੱਤ [dhansatt] *Skt* ਸਤਪਤ੍ਰ. "dhansatt ki jā hit deh gai ha."—*krīsan*. See ਸਤਪਤ੍ਰ.

ਧਨਹਰਤਾ [dhanharta] *adj* pickpocket. 2 *n* thief, robber.

ਧਨਹਿ [dhanahi] short for ਧਨਹਿਤ. "jese apne dhanahi prāṇi mēṛan māde."—*baṣṣi namdev*. 2 to the money.

ਧਨਹਿਨ [dhanhin] *adj* poor, penniless, indigent.

ਧਨਕ [dhanak], ਧਨਕ [dhanakh], ਧਨਕੁ [dhanakhu] *Skt* ਧਨੁ *n* bow. "tini bin banē dhanakhu cādhāle."—*gāu kabir*.

ਧਨਜ [dhanaj] See ਧਨੁਜ.

ਧਨੀ [dhanthi] *Skt* ਧਨਿਸ਼੍ਠ *adj* rich, wealthy. 2 *n* president of a theatre, director of a theatre. "apn hve dhanthi bhāgvan tino pāhi te bohū nac nācāyo."—*krīsan*.

ਧਨਦ [dhanad] *adj* who gives money; generous 2 *n* treasurer of gods, Kuber. 3 treasurer, cashier. 4 king, ruler, emperor.

ਧਨਧਨੀ [dhandhani] *adj* richest of the rich. "tun dhandhani udar tīagi."—*bīla kabir*.

ਧਨਧਨ [dhandhan] wealth and food, cash and provisions.

ਧਨਧਮ [dhandham] wealth and house. 2 wealth and family.

ਧਨਨੀ [dhan-ni] *Skt* ਧਨਿਨ੍ *adj* who has a bow. 2 *n* army of bowmen.—*śaṇama*.

ਧਨਪਤਿ [dhanpatr] *n* Kuber, god of wealth. 2 money lender. 3 wealthy, richman. 4 king, ruler. 5 See ਧਨਪਿਤ.

ਧਨਪਤੀ [dhanpat], ਧਨਪਤ੍ਰ [dhanpatr] *n* wealthy man, rich man. "dhanpati vāḍ bhumia."—*sri m 5*. 2 Kuber, god of wealth. "dhanpati januk purhuta."—*GV 10*.

ਧਨਪਾਲ [dhanpal] *adj* protector of wealth. 2 *n* Kuber, god of wealth.

ਧਨ ਪਿਤ [dhan pīr] ਧਨਿਕਾ — bride and ਪਿਤ — bridegroom.

ਧਨਭਾਗ [dhanbhag] fortune of a bride; bliss of married life. 2 good luck, good fortune.

ਧਨਰਪਨ [dhanarpan] See ਧਨਰਪਣਿ. "dhanarpan dhrīṭman dharadhār."—*hājare 10*

ਧਨਵਨ [dhanvan] *adj* wealthy, rich

ਧਨਵੰਤ [dhanvāt], ਧਨਵੰਤਾ [dhanvāta] *adj* wealthy, rich. "dhanvāt nam ke vāṇjare."—*sar m 5*. "dhanvāta ivhi kāhe avri dhan kau jāu."—*var sar m 1*. "prabhukau sīmārehi se dhanvāte."—*sukhmanī*.

ਧਨਵੰਤੀ [dhanvāti] *adj* praiseworthy. "dhanasri dhanvāti jāṇie, bhai! jā sātīgur ki kar kāmāi."—*sava m 3* Bhai Santokh Singh has drawn attention to a variation of Rag using adjective 'dhanvāti' as a noun. viz—"gujārī eru kāmāc dhanvāti."—*GPS*. 2 rich woman, wealthy woman. 3 See ਭੰਗ ਮਤਾ.

ਧਨਾ [dhanā] *Skt* ਧਨਿਕਾ *n* young woman. 2 soul. "bhītārī beṭhū sa dhana."—*gāu m 1*.

ਧਨਾਸ [dhanas] *n* desire for wealth, longing for wealth. "des bides dhanas kēlōlāhi."—*cārīr 266*

ਧਨਾਸਰੀ [dhanasari] *Skt* ਧਨਾਸ਼੍ਰੀ it is a complete variation of Rag belonging to Kafi thāt. It is a constituent of Bhimplasi in the ascending note while the descending note has a tinge of Poorvi and Multani. dhevat is weak, pācam and gādhar are in combination in the descending note. pācam is a vādī note. The period of singing of this rag is the third quarter of the day. The sārāj, gādhar, pācam and riṣad are pure, while riṣad, dhevat are flat whereas maddham is sharp.

Ascending - sa ra ga mi pa dha na.  
Descending - na dha pa mi ga ra dha.  
Some musicians take the first (sa), second (ra), fifth (pa) and sixth (dha) as pure, third (ga) medium (mi) and seventh (na) as flat. Dhanasari comes at number 10 in Guru Granth Sahib. 2 *Skt* ਧਨੈਸ਼੍ਵਰੀ wealth and luxurious living. "dhanasri dhanvāti jāṇie bhai, jā sātīgur ki kar kāmāi."—*sava m 3*. 'Wealth and luxurious living

of rich people is justified only if they live according to teachings of the True Master.'

पताङ [dhanaḍh], पताङ्ग [dhanaḍhṛ], पताङ्ग [dhanaḍhy] *adj* wealthy, rich. "dhanaḍhṛ aḍhī bhāḍar harinidhī, hot jina na cir." -*guj a m 5*. 'Those who had no clothes to wear, became wealthy by attaining divine Grace.'

पताङ्ग [dhanaḍh] *adj* arrogant due to wealth.

पताङ्गि [dhanaḍhṛ], पताङ्गि [dhanaḍhyak] *n* Kuber, god of wealth. 2 treasurer, cashier.

पताङ्गी [dhanaṛthi] *Skt* धनार्थिन् *adj* who longs for wealth; asking for money, begging for money.

पति [dhani] *See* पती. 2 *Skt* पति *adj* praiseworthy. "dhani dhani satiguru amardasu jini namu dritayau." -*sevye m 4 ke*. 3 with money, through money. "bikhia ke dhani sada dukh hoi." -*dhana m 3*.

पती [dhani] *Skt* धनिन् *adj* wealthy, rich. 2 *See* पती.

पती [dhania] *Skt* पत्तल or पत्तल coriander *L* coriandrum sativum. a small plant, grown in winter. Fragrant flowers grow on it, which are used in spices. Its green leaves are used to prepare sauce, and also used in cooked vegetables. According to Ayurved, its latent effect is wet and cold. Coriander oil is also very useful. 2 wife of Kamaal; daughter-in-law of saint Kabir. "meri behuria ko dhania nau." -*asa kabir*.

पती [dhaniṭa] *adj* wealthy, rich. "arazu karte dām aḍh kau, le gani dhaniṭa." -*brīa m 5*.

पतु [dhanu] *adj* blessed, fortunate. 2 praiseworthy. "dhanu vapari nanka jina namdhan khaṭia." -*var guj 1 m 3*. "dhanu gurmukhi so parvan he." -*sri m 3*. 3 *Skt* धन *n* wealth, money. "dhanu sāci harī harī namu vakharu." -*tukha chāt m 1*. 4 *Skt* bow. "dhar dhanu kar mahī sar bārkhae." -*NP*. 5 ninth zodiac sign,

according to astrology. 6 *See* पत.

पतुस [dhanus] *Skt* धनुस् and धनुस् *n* bow. 2 measurement of length equal to four hands; measure of about 2 yards. "dhanus dhanus par sur bethare." -*GPS*. 'The gods were seated with a gap of four hands each.'

पतुसर [dhanuser] bow and arrow. 2 *Skt* ध्वस् *adj* destroyer. "nam mrigaṇ sabb kahi dhanuser ucarie." -*sanama*. sword-the destroyer of deer.

पतुगी [dhanuhi] *n* small bow.

पतुक [dhanuk], पतुख [dhanukh] *Skt* धनुस् and धनुस् *n* bow.

पतुखसरदन [dhanukh-ardan] *Skt* arrow that breaks a bow. -*sanama*. The bow is cut by an arrow shaped like the halfmoon.

पतुखसुत [dhanukhsut] *n* son of a bow - arrow. -*sanama*. *See* पतुस.

पतुख चढ़ाव [dhanukh carhauna] *v* be ready for expedition or war. In earlier times, a bow was kept with untied string in the royal court. The courtier who came forward to tie the string to the bow, was appointed chief of the forces and sent to fight against the enemy

पतुखग [dhanukhagr] *n* which is attached to the front of a bow - arrow. "bisikh ban dhanukhagr bhan." -*sanama*.

पतुज [dhanuj] *n* which hits the enemy after being shot from a bow - arrow; son of a bow. "dino dhanuj calax, dhanukh driti sadhkar." -*caritr 175*. "bisikh ban sar dhanuj bhan." -*sanama*.

पतुनी [dhanuni] *n* army of soldiers possessing bows and arrows; army of bow-men. -*sanama*.

पतुनदुम [dhanurdum] *Skt* धनुर्धूम *n* bamboo, whose wood is used to make bows.

पतुनदर [dhanurdhar] *Skt* धनुर्धर *n* bearer of a bow; bow man

पतुनपति [dhanurpani], पतुनपति [dhanurpani] *adj* bow-man, having bows in one's hand. 2 *n* bow man.

पठुवाड [dhanurvat] See पठुवाडि.

पठुवदे [dhanurved] *Skt* पठुवदे *n* a sub Ved of Yajurved, which has descriptions of knowledge of weapons like bows etc. There are five sections of Dhanurved:

1 description of mechanised weapons – weapons which are fired by mechanical aids, such as arrow, gun, rifle etc.

2 unfired or unthrown weapons—weapons which are not released from hands while in use such as sword, dagger etc.

3 hand-thrown weapons—weapons which are thrown with hands such as wheel.

4 thrown but gripped weapons—weapons in which one end is held by hand and the other is released by throwing it such as noose.

5 fight by grappling—tricks of grappling or fisticuff.

पठे [dhane] praiseworthy, admirable. “pāpika simraṇṇe tūyā dhane.”—*sahas m 5*.

पठेस [dhānes], पठेसुर [dhāneśvar] *n* lord of wealth, god of wealth. 2 wealthy person.

पठेसज [dhānējay], पठेस [dhānēje] *Skt* धनञ्जय *adj* receiving money as tribute, successful in collecting wealth. 2 *n* the Creator, whose worship brings one wealth. “dhānēje jalr thalr he mahie.”—*maru solhe m 5*. 3 Arjun, who acquires wealth with the strength of his bow. 4 Lord Vishnu. 5 one of the ten vital airs, due to the departure of which the body swells after death.

पठेड [dhanētar], पठेडरि [dhanētarī] *Skt* पठेडरि. “dhar avtar dhanētar jal.”—*dhanētar*. See पठेडरि.

पठेज [dhanē] *Skt adj* fortunate, lucky. 2 praiseworthy, admirable.

पठेजवद [dhanēvad] *Skt n* praise, admiration, gratitude.

पठे [dhanv] *Skt n* bow.

पठे [dhanva], पठे [dhanvi] *Skt* धन्विन् *adj* who possesses a bow. 2 man possessing a bow;

bow-man. “maha ugr dhanva.”—*aj. 3 Shiv*. 4 Arjun 5 Indar 6 Guru Gobind Singh.

पठेडरि [dhanvatarī] physician of the deities. According to Purans, Dhanvantri emerged from the ocean when it was churned. He is considered one of the fourteen gems. He was a prominent practitioner of Ayurved and instrumental in spreading the message of Ayurved. According to Harivansh, he was the son of raja Dhanv of Kashi. He became vaidya of world fame after acquiring knowledge from Bhardvaj. According to writings in Bhav Parkash, he was sent to cure the people on earth by Indar after teaching him Ayurved 2 a vaidya of in the court of raja Vikramaditya. 3 sun.

पठे [dhap] *n* sound produced by the falling of a heavy object, thud. 2 slap, thump. 3 See पठे.

पठे [dhapa] *n* attack, invasion. 2 sultriness, stuffy weather, heat and dampness. “khule kapaṭ dhapaṭ bujhi trisna.”—*keda m 5* ‘doors of misconception were opened and desire for greed vanished.’

पठे [dhappa], पठे [dhappha] *n* which produces sound of thump on striking, slap, blow

पठे [dhabba] *n* spot, stain. 2 blot, blame.

पठे [dham] *Skt* धम् *vr* blow (with bellow), breathe, make fire.

पठे [dhamak] *n* sound of thump, sound produced by a gun etc; sound produced by the fall of a heavy object. 2 vibrations produced by the sound of a gun or falling of a heavy object.

पठेक [dhamkauna], पठेक [dhamkana] *v* terrorise, warn, frighten, threaten. *Skt* पठेक.

पठेकी [dhamki] *n* threat, warning.

पठेक [dhamtan], पठेक [dhamdhan] a village of Narwana tehsil, Sunam subdivision of Patiala state, situated about one mile south-west of Dhamtan railway station. A gurdwara

in memory of Guru Tegbahadur is situated to the north of this village. The Guru visited this place while on his preaching tour from Bangar to Agra and stayed here for a few days. A farmer, Daggo, belonging to this village, served the Guru with milk etc. The Guru gave him some money for getting a well dug for the welfare of the public. The selfish Daggo dug up the well in his own land, which ultimately sank. This sunk well can still be seen near the gurdwara.

This holy place was got built by Maharaja Karam Singh and an annual revenue income of rupees three thousand two hundred has been granted to the gurdwara. In addition to this 2200 vighas of land are attached with the gurdwara. An annual donation of one hundred fourteen rupees is given by Nabha state. A religious fair is held on Dussehra and Holi, which have gained much popularity among the devotees with the efforts of Mahant Mall Singh. The present Mahant Aghar Singh also follows the Sikh doctrine. There is an excellent arrangement of recitation of hymns, langar etc.

Bhai Mihan was blessed at this place. See ਮੀਹਾਂ ਭਾਈ.

ਧਮਨ [dhaman] *Skr* n act of blowing with bellows or pipe. 2 a Khatri subcaste.

ਧਮਨਿ [dhamanɪ], ਧਮਨੀ [dhamni] bellow, pipe. See ਧਮ੍ਰ. 2 nerve, vein, artery that pumps blood to the veins with for expanding and contracting the heart just like a bellow. "herət dhamni kar kar dhara."—*NP*. 'hand of the guru.' Physicians feel the pulse by holding the wrist.

ਧਮਕਾ [dhamaka] n sound of beating-drums etc. See ਧਮਕ. 2 a short barrel gun having a wide mouth. "aləp dhamake bəḍ jəjel."—*GPS*.

ਧਮਣ [dhaman], ਧਮਨ [dhaman] n a subcaste of blacksmiths and carpenters. Its root is dhaman. 2 *Skr* ਧਮਨ 3 swelling caused by

inflating of air. 4 See ਧਿਮਣ

ਧਮਾਰ [dhamar], ਧਮਲ [dhamal] n jumping and dancing. 2 noise, din. "gan bhut pret pavet dhamar."—*GPS*. 3 song of Holi (a festival of colours). "magh bittit bhai rut phagun ax gai sabh khelat hori... khelat syam dhamar anup maha mil sūdarz saval gori."—*krīṣan*. 4 a beat, whose movement is : dhin dhin dha dhin tin tin ta tin. It consists of seven or fourteen matras. 5 Many musicians hold dhamar as an independent variation of Rag, but it is not so. It is simply a pace of music. See ਧਾਈ.

ਧਮੀਅਲ [dhamial] a village under police station, tehsil and district Rawalpindi, situated three miles to the south-west of Rawalpindi railway station. Guru Gobind Singh and Mata Sahib Kaur gave their pairs of shoes one each to Rocha Ram and Anar Singh, residents of Anandpur. They were pleased with the services rendered to the congregation with dedication at Anandpur Sahib. One shoe of each pair is preserved with their descendant Bhai Narayan Singh. The shoes of Guru Gobind Singh are plain, 11 inches long and 3½ inches wide at toes, while those of Mata Sahib Kaur are embroidered, 9 inches long and 3 inches wide.

ਧਮੀਆ [dhamia] See ਧਮੀ. 2 *adj* blower.

ਧਮੁਰੀ [dhamuri] wasp See ਭੇਮੁ.

ਧਮੋਟ [dhamot] a village under police station and tehsil Payal in subdivision Sunam of Patiala state, situated about 8 miles to the south-west of Chawa Payal railway station. This village is connected by five miles of metalled road upto Payal followed by three miles of unpaved path. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Hargobind is situated close to this village. The Guru stayed here while he was on his walk from Ghurhan. Initially it was a simple gurdwara; but an elegant shrine was built in Sammat 1974. The priests are Sikhs belonging



to the village.

पमत्राल [dhamyāl] See पमिआल.

पज्ज [dhayay] See अपज्ज.

पयौ [dhayoi] dashed, ran.

पयौ [dhayya] *n* patience. 2 *adj* runner, running.

पय [dhar] *n* trunk, body below the head, torso.

"sir tuṭi paryo dhar thadhō rahyo he."—*krīṣṇa*.

"lage ari gor gert dar per dhar sir."—*GPS*.

2 umbilicus, navel circle, centre of nerves near the navel. 3 front part of uterus/womb. See भव.

4 direction, side. "tudh no chodī jāie prabhū kē dharī?"—*asa m 5*. 'Where should we go?' "nīrat uh dhar."—*ramav*. 'arrows pass by his side.'

5 shelter, refuge, support.

"nanak me dhar avaru nā kai."—*nāṭ 4 m 4*. "me dhar teri parbrahm."

—*srī m 5*. 6 axle; shaft of a cart, which supports the wheel.

"dhar tuṭi gaḍo sirbhari."—*ram m 1*. Here 'cart' stands for the body, and 'axle' is the knot of vital air

7 earth. "jini dhar saji gagan."—*asa 2 m 1*.

"so tanu dhar sāgi rula."—*gāu m 5*

8 *Sk* पर hill, mountain (See पृ (घ) *vr*). "giri dharś dhurś dharś dharś jivś."—*ramav*.

'warriors fall on the ground like the mountains.'

9 a tortoise described in the Purāṇs, supposed to be under the earth.

10 Lord Vishnu. 11 *Sk* *adj* possessor, keeper. "bhāṇ cāk dhar sarnś."—*guy jedev*.

"sabh kīrnan ke nam kahī dhar pad bahur ucar."—*sanama*. the source of rays, sun, moon.

12 See पति. 13 grip, hold.

पलडीआ [dharāia] *adj* possessor, keeper.

पलदेसर [dharāesar] *n* lord of earth — king, ruler.

2 tree.—*sanama*.

पलदेसरडी [dharāesarṇi] *n* which is loved by the king, land.

2 trees.—*sanama*.

पलस [dharsan] *Dg* lecher; one, having illicit relations with another's wife.

2 See पलन.

पलसुहाग [dharsuhag] *n* earth's good luck, spring (season), the best season.

2 rain, downpour.

3 king who dispenses impartial justice; just ruler.

परहु [dharhu] catch hold of. "dharahu dharahu marahu kahī dhaye."—*NP*. See पर 13.

परकट [dharakat], परकटी [dharakat] *Sk* विवृत *adj* cursed, abused, rebuked, reproached.

"ohī ghari ghari phirahi kusudhamani jiu dharakat nari."—*var sor m 4*. "maia moh dharakat nari."—*bila m 1*.

परकना [dharakna] See पडकना.

परका [dharaka] See पडका.

परकट [dharakat], परकन [dharakan] *Sk* परक *n* act of threatening, threat.

2 disrespect, insult, dishonour. 3 Lord Shiv. 4 heartbeat. "karki tarī naran dhrī dharaki."—*NP*.

परकक [dharakak] *n* geography. "sace sahib sirjanhara jini dharakak dhare vikare."—*maru solhe m 1*.

2 part of the earth, island. 3 See पृथ्वी.

परकरी [dharakari] *adj* moving on the earth, living and moving on the earth, always dynamic, non-static.

"dharat dharat dharakari."—*kan m 5*.

परक [dharaj] *n* grown from the soil, tree. 2 (blade of) grass. "he ge pasu jitek tih thane. dharaj bina jab dukhit pachane."—*GV 10*.

परक चर चटि [dharaj car rai] *n* grass grown from the soil; deer grazing it; its king, the tiger.

"daya dharaj car rai."—*GV 10*. Bhai Daya Singh.

परक चर चटि सडु [dharaj car rai satru] *n* gun, that can kill a tiger. See dharaj car rai.

परक [dharan] *n* uterus, womb. 2 artery of navel circle.

3 *Sk* act of holding; grasping.

4 a measure of weight equivalent to 24 rattu.

5 bridge. 6 sun. 7 world. "tā karta sagal dharan."—*var maru 2 m 5*.

8 See पति.

परदा [dharṇa] *v* hold, adopt. 2 put. 3 *n* sitting on a fast as a protest, sitting on strike without taking any food in protest in front of some one's door and not yielding without the acceptance of demands.

According to 111<sup>th</sup> couplet in chapter on Ayudhia of Valmiki Ramayan, the

right to squat was that of Brahmins only  
4 *Skt* earth. "kala upar dhari sabh dharna."  
—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਧਰਤਾ ਮਾਰਨਾ [dharna marna] See ਧਰਤਾ 3.

ਧਰਣਿ [dharani] *Skt n* earth, land, territory.  
"dharani gagani nah dekha dox."—*gaur m 1*.

ਧਰਣਿ ਪੈਣਾ [dharani pena] See ਧਰਨਿ ਪੈਣਾ.

ਧਰਣੀ [dharani] *Skt n* earth, that adopts all. 2 a  
Khatrī subcaste. "jagga dharti janyu."—*BG*.

ਧਰਣੀਸੁਤਾ [dharanisuta] *n* daughter of the earth,  
Sita.

ਧਰਣੀਧਰ [dharanidhar] *Skt* ਧਰਣੀਧਰ *n* tortoise.  
2 Sheshnag. 3 white bull. 4 God, who supports  
the earth. "dharudhar tragi nickul sevahi."  
—*maru m 1*. 5 farmer, landlord.

ਧਰਣੀਧਰਦੀਸ [dharanidhar is] *n* Sheshnag  
(supporting the earth), its lord, Vishnu. 2 lord  
of Sheshnag, the bull etc, the Creator.  
"dharudharis narsingh narainu."—*maru solhe*  
*m 5*. 3 lord of farmers — king.

ਧਰਣ [dharat] See ਧਰਣੀ. 2 bears, keeps (in).  
"dharat dhanu gian."—*kair m 5*.

ਧਰਣਗੋਲ [dharatger] revolving of the earth.

ਧਰਣਚਕ੍ਰ [dharatcakra] rotation of the earth.

ਧਰਤਾ [dharta] *Skt* धर्तृ *adj* supporting. "hū apī  
karta sabh sriseṭi dharta."—*asa m 5*.

ਧਰਤਿ [dharati], ਧਰਤੀ [dharti] *Skt* धरती *n* earth  
that supports and sustains living beings; land.  
"dharit kara sadhike."—*var asa*. "dhanu  
dharti, tenu hoigaro dhuri."—*sar namdev*.  
2 number counting by a weighman; act of  
speaking loudly the numbers 1, 2, 3... in a  
sequence while weighing 3 sameness of  
weight. "ape dharti sajianu piare piche (śku  
caraia)."—*sor m 5*.

ਧਰਣੇਵ [dharṭev] earth (is) also like that. "sagar  
Idra aru dharṭev."—*bher kabir*.

ਧਰਤ੍ਰ [dhartrā] *Skt* धर्तृ *n* base, support.

ਧਰਤ੍ਰੀ [dhartri] bearing arms. "tejvan balvan  
dhartri."—*carrtr 288 2* See ਧਰਤ੍ਰੀ.

ਧਰਦਾਰ [dhardar] See ਧਰਦਾਰ.

ਧਰਦ੍ਰਿਤ [dhardrit] *n* king — forcibly acquiring  
the territory on earth — *sanama*.

ਧਰਦ੍ਰਿਤੀ [dhardriti] army of the ruler —  
possessor of the earth. — *sanama*.

ਧਰਨ [dharan] See ਧਰਣ 3. "haran dharan punah  
pun karen."—*ram partal m 5*. 'destruction and  
nourishing.'

ਧਰਨਾ [dharna] See ਧਰਤਾ. 2 earth. "hari  
simarani dhari sabh dharna."—*sukhmani*.

ਧਰਨਿ [dharani] earth. See ਧਰਣਿ. "dharani mahi  
akas parai."—*sukhmani*.

ਧਰਨਿਜਾ [dharinija] *n* Sita born from the earth  
(soil), daughter of the earth. 2 grass and trees.  
— *sanama*.

ਧਰਨਿਜਾ ਚਰ ਸਤ੍ਰੂ [dharinija car satru] grass grown  
on the earth; deer grazing on it, its enemy, the  
gun. "dharani sabad ko adi ucaro. ja car pad  
pache tih dero. satru sabad ko bahar bakhano.  
sabh sri nam tupaḥ ke jano."—*sanama*.

ਧਰਨੀ [dharani] *n* earth, land. "dhanu dharani aru  
sāpatī sagri."—*sar m 9*

ਧਰਨੀਸੁਤਾ [dharanisuta] *n* daughter of the earth,  
Sita.

ਧਰਨੀਸੁਤ [dharanisut] *n* deity of the earth, angels  
of the earth, saints. 2 Brahmin, according to  
Hindu religion. 3 lord of the earth — king, ruler.  
4 farmer, landlord.

ਧਰਣੀਧਰ [dharanidhar] See ਧਰਣੀਧਰ.

ਧਰਣੀਪਤਿ [dharanipati], ਧਰਣੀਰਾਜ [dharaniraj] *n*  
lord of the earth; king; ruler. 2 tree. — *sanama*

ਧਰਮ [dharma] *Skt n* that sacred law of nature  
which is the basis and support of the world.  
"sabh kul udhri ik nam dharma."—*saveye sri*  
*mukhvak m 5*. 2 sacred action, pious deed.  
"nahi bilāb dharmā, bilāb papā."—*sahas m 5*.  
"sadh ke sāgi dīṛe sabhi dharma."—*sukhmanu*. 'firm faith acquired in the company  
of holy persons, i.e. religion' 3 religion, faith  
"sāt ka marag dharma ki paṛi."—*sor m 5*.

4 virtue. "Ihu sariru sabhu dharam he, jts 3darr saee ki vici jotI."—var gau I m 4. 5 customs, rituals, traditions prevalent in a family or a country. 6 duty. 7 justice. 8 nature, temperament. 9 god of death "anik dharam anik kumer."—sar a m 5. 10 bow. 11 features of elements like the touch etc. 12 See ਧਰਮਸ਼ਬਦ. 13 See ਧੁਪਮਾ.

**ਧਰਮਸ਼ਬਦ** [dharam shg] *n* qualities of religion: patience, forgiveness, controlling of mind, giving up the habit of theft, purity, control over sensory organs so as to avoid doing evil deeds, pure-mind (clear thinking), acquiring knowledge, truthfulness, forsaking of anger. These are the ten qualities of religion.

ਧ੍ਰੁਤਿ ਕਸਾ ਦਸੋਸ਼ੇਧੰ ਸ਼ੀਧ ਮਿਨ੍ਦ੍ਰਿਧ ਨਿਧੁਧ:।

ਧੀਰਿਧਿਧਾ ਸਤ੍ਧਮਸ਼ਬਦੋਧੋ ਦਸ਼ਕ ਧਰਮ ਲਖਣਮੁ॥

—manu a 6, s 92.

2 There are eight principles of Buddhism. See ਧੁਪ

3 There are three principles of Sikhism. See ਨਾਮ, ਦਾਨ, ਦਿਨਸਾਨ.

**ਧਰਮਸਾਸਤ੍ਰ** [dharamsastra] *n* a scripture depicting principles of religion; holy scripture.

**ਧਰਮਸ਼ਾਤਿ** [dharamshatI] *n* according to religious rituals, a rite performed for peace of a person after his death; ending of impurity. See ਪਾਤਕ.

**ਧਰਮਸਾਲ** [dharamsal], **ਧਰਮਸਾਲਾ** [dharamsala] *n* temple, abode of God. 2 inn, where a traveller is allowed to stay without paying any expenses. 3 religious place of the Sikhs, where Guru Granth is respectfully installed. The visitor is given free food and lodging, as well as education. "me bādhi saeu dharamsal he. gursikhā lakhā bhalikā."—sri m 5 pepar. "mohi nirgun dice thau sādharamsalā."—var guj 2 m 5. See ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ 3. 4 place for religious activities. "tsu vici dharti thapi rekhi dharamsal."—japu. 5 a hill station in district

Kangra, which is now a district headquarters. Initially there existed an inn here for visitors, hence the name Dharamsala has become popular for this station. The height of Dharamsala above the sea level is 7112 feet It is situated 16 miles to the north-east of Kangra. This town is 52 miles from Pathankot railway station and 10-11 miles from "Dharamsala Road" railway station of Kangra Valley Railways.

**ਧਰਮਸਾਲੀਆ** [dharamsalia] *n* priest of a holy place.

**ਧਰਮਸਿੰਘ** [dharamsingh] See ਪੰਜ ਪਾਠੇ 2 See ਰੂਪਚੰਦ ਬਾਈ

**ਧਰਮਸੁਤ** [dharamsut] *n* son of Dharam, Yudhishtar. See ਪੰਡਿਤ. 2 god child, foster son.

**ਧਰਮਸੁਤ ਤ੍ਰਿਯਾ** [dharamsut triya] wife of Yudhishtar, Dropadi.—sanama.

**ਧਰਮਸੁਵਨ** [dharamsuvan] son of Dharam. See ਧਰਮਸੁਤ.

**ਧਰਮਸ਼ਾਥ** [dharamasth] *adj* firm in religious practices; having full faith in religion. 2 justice; judicial magistrate.

**ਧਰਮਸ਼ਤ੍ਰੀ** [dhar mahtau], **ਧਰ ਮਹਤਾ** [dhar mahta], **ਧਰ ਮਹਿਤਾ** [dhar mahita] *n* landlord. See ਮਹਿਤਾਊ **ਧਰਮਸ਼ਤਾ** [dharamshata] *Skt* धर्महन्ता preacher of atheism, who causes one to go astray from one's faith.

**ਧਰਮਕਲਾ** [dharamkala] *n* knowledge of religion, study of religion. 2 power of religion, religious power. "dharamkala harī bādhi bāhali."—asa m 5.

**ਧਰਮਕੰਭ** [dharamkand] *n* gurdwara. 2 company of holy persons. 3 sense of duty that inspires one to lead a religious and pious life. Evil deeds are completely given up by practising virtue. "dharamkand ka eho dharamu."—japu.

**ਧਰਮਗ** [dharmag], **ਧਰਮਗਤ** [dharamagy] *Skt* धर्मज्ञ *adj* having knowledge of religion; who knows

religions. "adī yudhisṭhir dharmag bhare."  
—GPS

ਧਰਮਗ੍ਰੰਥ [dharamgrāth] *n* holy scripture, scripture preaching religious doctrine. 2 basic scripture of a religion.

ਧਰਮਚਿੰਨ੍ਹ [dharamcīnh] symbols of religious faith; symbols acquired according to holy scripture as untrimmed hair, sword or dagger, drawers etc. They are symbols of Sikh faith.

ਧਰਮਚੰਦ [dharamcād] son of Baba Lakhmi Chand who was born in Sammat 1580 and expired in Sammat 1675. Manak Chand, Mehar Chand, sons of Dharam Chand were very pious persons. See ਢੇਦੀਵੰਸ਼.

ਧਰਮਜ [dharmaj] *n* pleasure which is achieved by through virtuous deeds. 2 Yudhishtar. See ਧਰਮਜੁਤ and ਪੰਛਰ. "dharmaj jābe jup ko khela."  
—NP. 3 son born to a wedded wife.

ਧਰਮਯੋ [dharmayō] to the religion. 2 *Sk* धर्मिन् *adj* religious, holy, pious, virtuous. "tājāt dharmayō nārā."—*kalki*.

ਧਰਮਤਾਤ [dharamtat] son of religion—virtuous person; Yudhishtar.

ਧਰਮਦਾਸ [dharamdas] a disciple of Kabir, who became chief of the Kabir Panthis (followers of Kabir) in Kashi after Kabir's death. The book Kabir Bijak was compiled with his efforts. 2 devotee of Guru Ram Das. He belonged to Khosla subcaste.

ਧਰਮਦੂਤ [dharamdut] *n* messenger of the god of death; Yam. "dharamdutaḥī dīṭhīa."—*jēt chāt m 5*.

ਧਰਮ ਦੇ ਚਾਰ ਚਰਣ [dharam de car cērā] See ਚਾਰ ਚਰਣ. 2 four basic principles of religion as mentioned in Vishnu Puran part 6 chapter 2. They are: truth, fire-ritual, worship and meditation. 3 according to Mani Singh these are: meditation, charity, ablution, knowledge. "care per dharm de"—BG.

ਧਰਮਧਾਮੀ [dhardhami] *adj* religious place, holy

place. 2 *n* one who discharges responsibilities towards his family — householder. "kāhū dharamdhami, kāhū sarab thar gami."—*akal*. 'sometimes in the form of a householder and sometimes as an itinerant saint.'

ਧਰਮਧੀਰ [dharamdhir] *adj* having firm faith in religion. 2 Guru Tegbahadur. 3 See ਧਰਮਧੀਰ. 4 See ਧੁੰਮਧੀਰ.

ਧਰਮਧੁਜਾ [dharamdhujā] *n* standard (flag) of religion; emblem of religion, symbol of religion. 2 flag of the monastery of saints belonging to the Nirmala sect. See ਅਖਤਾਰ and ਨਿਰਮਲੇ. 3 a flag having signs in consonance with religious practice.

ਧਰਮਧੁਜੀ [dharamdhujī] See ਧਰਮਧੁਜੀ.

ਧਰਮਧੁਰ [dharamdhar] *adj* axle of faith, support of religion. "dhara dhirda dharamdhar."—NP.

ਧਰਮਧੁਜੀ [dharamdhvajī] *Sk* धर्मघुजिन् *n* one who misleads people in the name of religion; hypocrite; dissimulator.

ਧਰਮਨ [dharman] *Sk* धर्मਿन् *adj* religious, pious. "sākar varan prajā bhāi, dharman kethū rahan"—*kalki* 2 In entry number 1057 of Shastarnammala, an ignorant scribe has erroneously written dharman for dharmān (which means a wise woman).

ਧਰਮਨਾਰੀ [dharamnari] *n* duly wedded woman, wife. "tājē dharamnari takē papnarā."—*kalki*.

ਧਰਮਨਿਆਊ [dharamniau] *n* justice righteously done, impartial justice. "hārī dharamniau kioī."—*var sri m 4*.

ਧਰਮਨਿਯੂ [dharamniṣṭhā] *n* faith in religion.

ਧਰਮਪਤਨੀ [dharampatnī] *n* wife wedded according to religious rituals; duly wedded wife.

ਧਰਮਪਤਿ [dharampatī] *n* duly wedded husband; husband who has wedded a wife according to religious rituals. 2 virtuous person (man).

ਧਰਮਪਾਲ [dharampal] person practising teachings of a religion 2 See ਬਿਸਾਲੀ.

ਧਰਮਪਿਤਾ [dharampita] godfather

ਧਰਮਪੁਤ੍ਰ [dharamputr] See ਧਰਮਪੁਤ੍ਰ.

ਧਰਮਬੀਰ [dharambir] ਧਰਮਬੀਰ *n* person remaining unshaken from religious principles even in the time of hardships/crises; one having firm faith in religion. 2 Guru Arjan Dev. 3 Guru Tegbahadur. 4 Guru Gobind Singh. 5 martyrs like sons of Guru Gobind Singh; Bhai Mani Singh etc. 6 See ਵੀਰ 7

ਧਰਮਭਾਈ [dharambhai], ਧਰਮਭੈਣ [dharambhen] *n* co-religionist; forging of deep relations like those of brothers and sisters due to religious affinity; fellow disciples of the same guru.

ਧਰਮਯੁੱਧ [dharmyuddh] war that is fought according to the established religious principles; war in which no cheating, fraud or falsehood are practised. 2 religious war, crusade.

ਧਰਮਰਾਇ [dharamrai], ਧਰਮਰਾਜ [dharamraj] *n* a virtuous ruler who observes righteousness. 2 the Creator. 3 Yam, god of death. "dharamrai ab kaha karego jau phatiro saglo lekha?"—*sor m 5*. In Sanskrit scriptures, the names of Yam and Dharam Raj refer to the same god. This god was born from the womb of Sangya impregnated by the Sun Yami was also born along with her brother which means that Yam and Yami were twins. The abode of Yam is in Sanyamani, the name of his palace there is Kalichi. His throne is named Vicharbhoo while the huge register for keeping record (maintained by Chiter Gupt) is called Agrasandhani.

ਧਰਮਰਾਜ ਦਾ ਪੁਤ੍ਰ [dharamraj da putr] *xa n* fever.

ਧਰਮਰਾਜ ਦੀ ਪੁਤ੍ਰੀ [dharamraj di putri] *xa n* sleep.

ਧਰਮਰਾਜਾ [dharamraja] See ਧਰਮਰਾਜ 3. "dharamraja bismad ho."—*asa m 5*.

ਧਰਮਰਿ [dharamari] *adj* opponent of religion.

ਧਰਮਲੇਖਣ [dharamlekhan] See ਧਰਮਲੇਖਣ.

ਧਰਮਵੀਰ [dharamvir] See ਧਰਮਬੀਰ, ਵੀਰ 7 and ਰਾਜ

ਧਰਮਵੰਤ [dharamvnt] *adj* religious, faithful to

religious code, practising the teachings of religion, pious, virtuous.

ਧਰਮਵਾਦ [dharamvyadh] according to Mahabharat, a hunter who used to sell meat. He sincerely observed the religious code. He achieved salvation by meditation as well as by serving his parents with dedication.

ਧਰਮਾ [dharma] follower of Guru Arjan Dev. He belonged to Udda subcaste. 2 *adj* ਧਰਮਿਨ੍ ਪious, virtuous. "Ihu man karma Ihu man dharma."—*asa m 1*.

ਧਰਮਾਈ [dharma] *adj* pious, virtuous, holy. 2 attached to worldly possessions, having greed for wealth. See ਕਤੀਰਿਆ.

ਧਰਮੰਗ [dharmāg] See ਧਰਮਅੰਗ.

ਧਰਮਾਤਮਾ [dharmaatma] *Skrt* धर्मात्मन् pious person, holy person having righteous thinking and feelings.

ਧਰਮਾਤਾ [dharmata] *adj* sincere to righteousness. "gīrastī gīrast dharma."—*sri m 5*.

ਧਰਮਾਧ [dharmādh] *n* one who has blind faith in his own religion, who claims the inferior principles of his own religion as superior by refuting the ideal principles of other religions and thus hurts the feelings of the followers of other faiths (i.e. of non-co-religionists).

ਧਰਮਪੁਰ [dharmaapur] company of saints; society of saints.

ਧਰਮਪੁਰਿ [dharmaপুরi] *adj* pertaining to fully devoted persons. 2 of saints, pertaining to saints. "dharamudhare dharmaपुरi."—*oākar*.

ਧਰਮਾਰਥ [dharmaarath] for the sake of religion, for charity.

ਧਰਮਾਵਤਾਰ [dharmavtar] *n* embodiment of righteousness and spirituality. 2 Guru Nanak Dev.

ਧਰਮਾਵਤੀ [dharmavati] *n* abode of the god of death, Sanyamni.

ਧਰਮਿ [dharma], ਧਰਮੀ [dharmi] *adj* ਧਰਮਿਨ੍ ਪious, virtuous, honest. 2 acting according to religious

code, ritualist. "dharmi dharamu kerahi gavavahi."—*var asa*. 'the ritualist loses fruit by performing rites with an ulterior motive.' 3 with the pious persons, in the company of righteous persons. "or dharami ralai na ralanr, ona dharu kur."—*var guj 1 m 3*. 4 through religion, by observing righteousness. "kahu jugati kite na pale na pale dharami."—*sukhmani*.

ਧਰਮੀਭ [dharmib], ਧਰਮੀਭਾ [dharmiba] *Skt* धर्मिय adj admired by righteous persons.

ਧਰਮੀਭਿਆ [dharmibhiya] vocative, addressing the praiseworthy. "bolu su dharmibhiya! moni ket dhan?"—*briha chat m 5*.

ਧਰਮੁ [dharamu] See ਧਰਮ. "dharamu dritahu harinamu dhiavahu."—*suhu chat m 4*.

ਧਰਮੁਧੀਰਾ [dharamudhira] *Skt* धर्मधीर trapping people under the garb of religion, fanatic trapper. "dharamudhira keli adre ihu papi muli na tagt."—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਧਰਮੁ ਦਾ ਕੋਟ [dharmu da kot] See ਸੁਲੀਸਰ.

ਧਰਮੁਰਤਿ [dharmurati] *n* likeness of the earth; cow. "dharmurati ghasa cuge"—*krisan*.

ਧਰਲਕੁਰ [dharlakur] *Skt* लाङ्गूलधर adj having a tail, tailed. See ਧਰਿਲਕੁਰੁ.

ਧਰਵਸ [dharvas], ਧਰਵਸਾ [dharvasa] *n* courage and assurance; stability of mind and satisfaction. "rehit ihā je sadan na avat, taddepi ji dharvasa"—*NP*.

ਧਰਵਰ [dharvar] or ਧਰਵਰ [dharvar] a town in Bombay territory, the headquarters of district Dharvar. "dhavarān tāko dhan maryo."—*caritr 128*. 2 robber

ਧਰਾ [dhara] See ਧਰਾ. "pun kahi baṭ dhara anvayo."—*GPS*. 'asked for weight and counter-balancing weight.' 2 adopted, acquired. 3 base, support, shelter. "so darvesu jisu srphati dhara."—*maru solhe m 5*. 4 *Skt* earth, land. 5 marrow. 6 nerve, vein.

ਧਰਾਇਭੁ [dharainu] adj who adopts or acquires

or keeps. "karta srisaṭi dharainu."—*bher m 4*.

ਧਰਾਇਦ [dharaid], ਧਰਾਇਦੁ [dharaidr], ਧਰਾਈਸ [dharais], ਧਰਾਏਸ [dharases] *n* lord of the earth; king, ruler. 2 hills, mountains. 3 tree.—*sanama*. 4 landlord.

ਧਰਾਏਸਈ [dharasesi] king's army — the lord of earth.—*sanama*.

ਧਰਾਸ [dharas] See ਧਰਾਸ. 2 See ਧਰਾਸ.

ਧਰਾਸੁਤ [dharasut] *n* son of the earth, planet Mars. See ਮੰਗਲ. 2 See ਭੋਮਸੁਰ. 3 grass.—*sanama*. 4 tree.—*sanama*.

ਧਰਾਕਿਵਰਣਤਾ ਭਈ [dharakivaranta bhai] —*kalki*. i.e. only a single class dominated the society (on earth). sense—all the classes lost their individual existence.

ਧਰਾਤਾ [dharatat] son of the earth, Bhaumasur. "jim tatdhara surpatti laryo."—*krisan*. 2 ਧਰਾਸੁਤ.

ਧਰਾਧਰ [dharadhar] *n* Shesh Nag — a mythical snake. 2 mountain, hill. 3 ruler, king 4 the Creator. 5 tree, that is supported by earth.—*sanama*.

ਧਰਾਧਰ [dharadhar] *n* tree, which has its roots in the earth.—*sanama*. 2 foundation of the earth.

ਧਰਾਧਿਧ [dharadhip], ਧਰਾਧੀਸ [dharadhis] *n* lord of the earth — king, ruler. 2 landlord

ਧਰਾਧਿਰ [dharadhir] *n* hill, mountain. 2 king, ruler.—*sanama*.

ਧਰਾਨਾਇਕ [dharanaik], ਧਰਾਨਾਥ [dharanath], ਧਰਾਨਾਯਕ [dharanayak] *n* ruler, king. 2 tree.—*sanama*. 3 Indar, master of deities—*GV10*. 4 mountains. 5 landlord.

ਧਰਾਪਤਿ [dharapati] *n* God, Almighty. 2 ruler, king. 3 landlord.

ਧਰਾਪਨਾ [dharapna] *v* be satisfied/satiated, have one's fill. See ਪ੍ਰਾਪਣਾ.

ਧਰਾਰਾਸ [dhararaj], ਧਰਾਰਾਟ [dhararat] *n* tree.—*sanama*. 2 lord of the earth.

ਧਰਿ [dhar] have, keep. "dharu jiere! ik tek tū."—*bavan* 2 by acquiring, by keeping. "ape

dhari dekhe kaci paki sari."—*majh e m* 3. "dhari taraju tohe."—*var asa*. 3 towards, side, direction. 4 earth.

परिचित [dharionu] acquired, kept. "lahine dharionu chatru sirr."—*var ram* 3. 2 he kept, he placed.

परिचित [dharieu] acquired, kept.

परिचित [dharra] acquired, placed. "taka rjaku agt kari dharra."—*soderu*. 2 *n* base, support, shelter. "lok sut banita koī nē kis ki dharra."—*soderu*.

परिस [dharis] *n* पद-डील, tree.—*sanama*.

परिसक [dharicaku] See भाव.

परिसक [dharicaku] See पदक.

परिदधर [dharidharan] *n* earth's sustainer, the God "dharidharan dekhe jang apī."—*basat e m* 1.

परिलक [dharilakuru] having a tail. "hanvatu jage dharilakuru."—*basat kabir*.

परी [dharī] See पद. 2 acquired, had. "surupī sujani sulakhu sahje udari dharī."—*asa kabir*. 3 pertaining to the earth. 4 *n* hills, mountains. "dharī nagan ke nam kahī."—*sanama*.

परी [dharī] *adj/possessing, having*. "dharī sabh hi bār etan ke."—*krisan*. 'possessing weapons.'

परी [dharī] let us acquire, let us possess.

परी [dharis] पद-डील, king, ruler. 2 landlord.

परी [dharai] *n* mistress; not a duly wedded wife.

परी [dharela] *n* a man who keeps a woman without performing the ceremony of remarriage. "machindar dharis dharela."—*BG*. Machindar Nath entered into the dead body of a king by the power of Yog and kept the queen as his wife. Gorakh Nath saw his guru engrossed in worldly pleasures and went there to teach him spirituality and liberated Machindar Nath from sinful merry making.<sup>1</sup>

परी [dhareya] *adj* acquired, kept.

परी (dharoh) See पद and पद.

परी (dharohar) *n* pledged object, trust, deposit.

परी (dharom) See पद and पद. 2 *adj* adopts or acquires. "mul dal dharom."—*BG*.

परी (dharyau) blessed. "samrath guru sirr hath dharyau."—*saveye m* 4 ke.

परी (dhaleu) a village under police station and tehsil Mansa. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Tegbahadur is situated to the north of the village. The Guru visited this place while coming from Gandu. He liberated an ascetic who was longing for having glimpse of the true Master since the time of the sixth Guru. A pucca room for installing Guru Granth Sahib was built by Sardar Ranbir Singh, Lieutenant Governor, in Sammat 1973. The priest is a Sikh. An annual revenue of rupees 120 has been granted by Patiala state since Sammat 1981. The village is to the north-east of Narinder Pura railway station, connected by about six miles of unmetalled road.

परी (dhav) *Skt* धव *vr* run, flow. 2 *n* husband, male spouse. 3 lord, master. 4 a tree, bassia latifolia or madhuca indica, bearing sweet yellow flowers. See पद 3. 5 deceit, guile, trick.

परी (dhavat) running. "gahī gahī dhavat kripan kare."—*caritr* 405.

परी (dhavan) See पद. 2 See पद.

परी (dhave) *Skt* *adj* white. 2 *n* white bull. 3 according to the Purans, the bull, which is supporting the earth on its horns. "dhavle upari keta bharu?"—*ppu*. 4 camphor. 5 leukoderma, piebald skin. 6 See पद का रूप 5.

परी (dhavehar), परी (dhaveharu) white palace, white house. "ihu jagu dhue ka dhaveharu."—*var majh m* 1.

परी (dhaveidhar) *n* which is supported by the white bull — the earth.—*sanama*.

परी (dhaveidharis) *n* earth supported by

<sup>1</sup>Such a story about Shankracharya also prevails.

the white bull; its lord – king.—*sanama*.

पदपरिचय [dhavaldharisṇa] *n* army of the ruler of the earth (which is supported by a white bull).—*sanama*.

पद [dhavla] *adj*/white. 2 *n* white cow. 3 Gauri, Parvati. "det sēghar kar dhavla cali avas."—*cādi* 2.

पदलंग [dhavlag] *n* one having white complexioned body. 2 Mahadev, lord Shiv. 3 Narad.

पदलंगिरी [dhavlagiri] *n* mountains on which Parvati (Gauri) lived; Kailash. 2 white mountain, mountain covered with snow, Himalayas. "te dhavla giri or paṭhae."—*cādi* 2

पदलंग [dhavlar] See पदलंगिरी. 2 Dhaval, the white bull, that is supporting the earth. "dharni dhavlar akar saba."—*gurusobha*.

पदलंग [dhavlag] See पदलंग.

पद [dhar] *n* trunk, torso, body below the head comprising major limbs like heart, liver, stomach etc; the portion of the body below the neck and above the waist. The body below the neck is named as trunk. "sis bina dhar rāṅ gīryo."—*GPS*. 2 heap of threshed ears of grains alongwith chaff. 3 See पदल. 4 *S* act of weighing and measuring; counter balancing weight.

पदल [dharṭar] *n* sudden and extreme fear, terror. "dhol dharṭaro."—*ramav*.

पदल [dharṭar] *v* pulsate, get frightened. 2 cause the heart to beat/palpitate. 3 produce the sound of heartbeat.

पदल [dharṭa] *n* explosion, bang. 2 sudden and extreme fear; terror. 3 anxiety, apprehension.

पदल [dharḍhutt] *n* mound, raised ground. 2 heap, dump. "tru tru dāreb hoī dharḍhutte."—*BG*.

पदल [dharḍhāmār] quick succession (occurrence); production of dhar dhar sound incessantly. "luxherami gunahgar dharḍhāmār

dharie."—*BG*.

पदल [dharṇa] *v* produce the sound of heartbeat; pat, beat.

पदल [dharab] *n* act of weighing, wages of weighing.

पदल [dharvai] weighman. See पद 4. *Skt* पदित्. 2 trader/shopkeeper who keeps record of the accounts of the village and weighs the commodities.

पद [dharā] *Skt* पद *n* a weight placed on the lighter pan to equalise the beam of a balance, counter-balancing weight. 2 side, party, aspect. 3 helping, helper. "ham hari su dharā kia... kinhi dharā kia mitr sut nali bhai."—*asa m* 4

पदल [dharaka] *n* thud; sound produced by the falling of a heavy object or by firing of a gun. 2 beating of the heart.

पदल [dharadhār] See पदलधर. 2 sound produced by continuous firing of a gun.

पदल [dharī] *Skt* पदिका *n* weight measuring five seers, measure equivalent to five seers. 2 now the nonstandard measure of ten seers is also called by this name. 3 line, streak. 4 cloth, clothes. 5 *S* border of a line; lining, hem. "sacū dharī dhan mādic."—*sri a m* 5. 6 *Dg* पदली an ornament worn by women in their ears. "dharaju dharī bōdhavē kamaṇī."—*asa m* 1. 7 a streak of vermilion in the parting line of the hair. "dharī sīre nū lāvdi ic kē sīr da khūn."—*hamad*.

पदली [dharīa] weighman. 2 shopkeeper. 3 robber, invader. "dharīebēṭpārie."—*gurusobha*.

पदली [dharīe] let us produce a loud beating sound. 2 is beaten, is played. "mādal bedasī bajno ghaṇo dharīe joī."—*var maru* 1 *m* 1. 'Believers in rituals are beating the drum (of having knowledge of three veds).'

पद [dharu] See पद 4.

पदोपलब्धि [dharēbēdi] *n* groupism. 2 organisation, union.



पर्व (dhara) 5 high mountains. 2 chief, leader  
 पर्वक (dharṣṭg), पर्वक (dharṣṭga) adj naked, nude,  
 having no clothes on one's body. 2 part of the  
 trunk, of the body.

पर्वक (dharṣṭm) n sound produced by the fall of  
 a heavy object.

प (dha) Skt vr adopt, wear, put on, nourish,  
 keep with, cover, popularise, pay attention to,  
 accept, help, take birth, inspire, like, order. 2 n  
 Brahma. 3 Jupiter (Vrihaspati). 4 sign for  
 dhavāt (sixth note) in music. 5 rhythmic stroke  
 of the beat of a drum. 6 adj possessor, bearer.  
 7 Suf kind, type as "nāvda bhakti".  
 8 divided, partitioned, divided into parts. See  
 मउप and दृप.

पर्वुटा [dhauna] See पर्वन. "dharro re mān  
 dahdisi dhario."—*foḍi m 5*.

पर्वि [dhai] n midwife. 2 Skt पर्वी. a tree which  
 is named as mādyvasini, mādyvaspa, tiv  
 jvala, agnijvala etc in Sanskrit language L  
 woodfordia floribunda. Its fruits are  
 intoxicating. "je sau śmritu nirie, bhi bikhu  
 phal lage dhai."—*asa e m 3*. 3 adv by running.  
 See पर्वन. "dhai dhai kripān sram kīno."  
 —*foḍi m 5*.

पर्विआ [dhara] ran. See पर्विटा. 2 satiated,  
 satisfied. "na tisu bhukh piās, rāja dhara."  
 —*var mālā m 5*.

पर्विजारी [dharjari] affects. "kaṛṭṭaṇu  
 dharjari."—*var sar m 5*.

पर्वी [dhai] n midwife. 2 attack, invasion. "dūt  
 mare kari dhai he."—*maru solhe m 5*. 3 cycle  
 of birth and rebirth; transmigration. "nanak  
 simre eku namu, phiri bahuṛi nē dhai."—*var  
 basāi*. "gaṇai mīṭai cukī dhai."—*asa chāt m 5*.  
 4 adjsatisfied, satiated. "rāp dhai sēda sukhu  
 jāka tu mīra."—*asa m 5*.

पर्वी [dhāi] n paddy, paddy-seedlings. "guru  
 ṣṭgēd ji ghaḥ lāra dhāi vīcāhu."—*JSBB*.

पर्वी [dhās] Skt घृमस or घृम-मृम irritation caused

in the nose by inhaling air polluted by minute  
 particles of bitter smoke or chilly powder. 2 cough  
 caused by inhaling polluted air.

पर्व (dhah), पर्वी [dhahri] n wailing cry of a  
 person in grief. "gāe aṛit pukari dhah."—*var  
 māḥ m 5*. 2 sorrowful cry. "deval deval dhahri  
 deṣāḥi."—*s kabir*.

पर्वी [dhahi] wailing loudly. "se ṣṭi dhahi  
 rūṇa."—*asa chāt m 1*. 2 n sorrowful cry.

पर्व (dhak) n sense of pushing, act of pushing,  
 push. 2 Skt adj bearer, possessor. 3 n the  
 Creator. 4 bull, stud bull. 5 foodgrains  
 6 column, pillar. 7 See पर्व. 8 See पर्व.

पर्व (dhāk) n fame, glory 2 dominance, sway  
 पर्वक (dhakān) n sense of pushing, push.

पर्व (dhaku) n push. See पर्व 1. "jīṣāḥi  
 dikhale mahalu tisu nē mile dhaku."—*var rām  
 2 m 5*. "jīṇi rācia tīni dīna dhaku."—*brā  
 m 5*.

पर्व (dhaga) thread, cord. "sui dhaga sivr"  
 —*var rām 1 m 1*. 2 thread tied ceremonially by  
 chanting a magical text. 3 sacred thread worn  
 by upper class Hindus as a mark of initiation.  
 "tīlak dhaga kaṭh di māla dhare, so  
 tēkhahia."—*rāḥiṭ dāyasīgh*. 4 sense –  
 consciousness. "sabh pāoi ikatu dhaga."—*māḥ  
 m 5*.

पर्वी [dhage] with the thread. 2 to the thread.

पर्व (dhan) See पर्व.

पर्वक [dhanak] Skt यक्ष्म n bowman. 2 uncivilised  
 groups like Bheel, Kirat etc are called Dhanak  
 because they keep bows with them for  
 hunting. 3 a low caste originating from Bheels,  
 which is widely found in Punjab. "dhanak rūṭi  
 rāha kartaṛ."—*sri m 1*. Guru Nanak Dev once  
 assumed the appearance as a Dhanak to put  
 his disciples to test.

पर्वी [dhanī] See पर्वी.

पर्व [dhai] See पर्व. 2 short for dhavāt.

पर्वी [dhatki] See पर्वि 2.

पञ्चमहात्म्य [dhateyman] See मंथन. "sṛ dhateyman dukhāḍḍ karyo."—*mādhata*. 'Mandhata cut the head into two parts.'

पञ्च [dhateri] See पञ्च.

पञ्च [dhata] *Sk* धातु *adj* saviour. 2 sustainer. 3 *n* Brahma.

पञ्च [dhatr] *S* semen. 2 customs, rites, traditions.

पञ्च [dhatu] (See *vr* पञ्च) *Sk* *n* the Creator, who sustains all. "asolu ikudhatu"—*japu*. 2 seven basic parts of the body according to Ayurved—mucus, blood, flesh, earth, bones, marrow and semen. 3 three basic constituents in the formation of the human body—psora, sycosis, syphilosis. 4 metals extracted from a mine: gold, silver, copper, iron etc. See *पुष्पपञ्च* and *अमृतपञ्च*. "sūna rūpa sabb dhatu he maṭi rāṭi."—*maru* *a* *m* 1. 5 five feelings—speech, touch, beauty, taste and odour. "harī ape pācātū bīsthara vicī dhatu pāc apī pave."—*bera* *m* 4. "Idridhatu sabbal khaṭi he."—*maru* *m* 3. See *पञ्चपञ्च*. 6 sensory organs, which convey the above feelings. "manu mare dhatu marījā."—*gau* *m* 3. 7 five elements which are sources of enjoyment for the body. "jāb cūke pācdhatu ki rācra."—*maru* *kābīr*. 8 illusion. "līv dhatu dūz rah he."—*var sri* *m* 3. 'Love for the Divine and attachment with worldly objects are two different ways.' "nanek dhatu līve jor nā aṅ."—*var gau* *l* *m* 4. 9 ignorance. "seṛ mukat jī mānu jīnēhī phīrī dhatu nā lagē ar."—*guj* *m* 3. 10 individual soul. "dhatu mīle phun dhatu kau sīphī sīphātī sēmar."—*sri* *m* 1. 11 quality, characteristic. "jehī dhatu teha tīn nāu."—*sri* *m* 1. 12 solid, liquid, material. "tre guṇ sabbha dhatu he."—*sri* *m* 3. 13 nature, temperament. "kute cāḍan laie bhī so kutī dhatu."—*var majh* *m* 1. 14 tendency, inclination "pājve khaṇ pīṇ ki dhatu."—*mar*

*majh* *m* 1. 15 semen. 16 verbal root, in grammar. There are 1708 verbal roots in Sanskrit language. 17 cow in lactation, milch-cow. 18 sense—four castes and four religions. "asat dhatu ik dhatu karā."—*BG*. 'ikk dhatu' means Sikhism. 19 a verse composed according to the rhythm of music. 20 *Sk* धातु *adj* unchangeable, dynamic. "horu bīrha sabb dhatu he, jāblagū sahībū pīrī nā hor."—*var sri* *m* 3. पञ्च पञ्च [dhatu pāc] See पञ्च 5 and 7.

पञ्चर [dhatur] *Sk* पञ्चर *n* datura, datura stramonium. 2 See *पुष्प*.

पञ्चरबाजी [dhaturbajī] *n* cunningness. "dhaturbajī sabb dī nīvare."—*ram* *a* *m* 3. 2 cheating, swindling.

पञ्च [dhatu] See पञ्च 5. "vicī dehi dokh asadh pāc dhatu, harī kie khīrī pāle."—*nā* *m* 4.

पञ्च [dhatrī], पञ्च [dhatrī] *Sk* धातु *adj* who carries. 2 helper 3 *n* the Creator. In the last shaloks of Rigved, the Vidhata is said to be the one who creates, sustains, causes procreation, arranges marriage and fulfills requirements of a householder. He cures diseases and rejoins the broken limbs. It is also written in the same script that he has also created the sun, the moon, the sky, the earth and the wind (air). Some also call him Prajapati (Creator) and Brahma. In Purans He was considered one among the three deities. 4 the Creator. 5 luck, fortune. 6 *Sk* धात्री mother. 7 earth. 8 midwife. 9 illusion, maya. 10 myrobalan; emblic myrobalan 11 tamarind, tamarindus indica. 12 goddess Durga. "nāmo dhatriyā."—*cāḍī* 2.

पञ्चदल [dhatrīphal] *n* fruit of myrobalan tree. 2 fruit of tamarind. See पञ्च 10 and 11.

पञ्चदिव्या [dhatrīvidyā] midwifery.

पञ्च [dhādha] *n* business, work. 2 *adj* engaged/ busy in bus.ness. "nā us dhādha nā hām dhādhe."—*asa* *m* 5. 3 See पञ्च.

पद्म (dhādhy) *Skt n* symptoms of a disease.  
 पद्म [dhan] *Skt n* paddy. 2 grain with husk, husked grain. 3 grains. See पद्म. 4 basis, support. "jā dhan prabhu pran ādhari."—*savēye sri mukhvak m 5*. "tuhi man tuhi dhan."—*gāu m 5*. 5 quantity once weighed and then used to weigh other materials.

पद्म [dhanak] See पद्म.

पद्म बलिदे [dhanē bijē] *v* perform the ritual of sending off daughter on her marriage. It is a tradition to throw roasted rice during the sending off ceremony of a daughter on her marriage. Its origin is found in Hindu scriptures. The Christians also shower rice on this occasion.

पद्म [dhana] *Skt n* roasted rice or roasted barley. 2 coriander 3 foodgrain. 4 ran. See पद्म. "manua dāh dīrī dhana."—*maru m 5*.

पद्म [dhanī] of the paddy. "etu dhanī khadhe tera jēnamu gāra."—*asa pāji m 3*. See पद्म and पद्म. 2 with grains (seeds). "ihu man sito tumre dhanī."—*sar m 5*. 'the field in the form of mind is sown with the seeds of divine Name (praise).'

पद्मी [dhani] green coloured like the leaves of paddy-plant. 2 *Skt adj* who bears/carries. 3 *n* place, location. "tryodas barakh basē bandhani."—*ramav*. "basudev ko nād cāyo randhani."—*krisan*. 4 short for राजपद्मी [rajdhani]. "dhumr drig dharanī dhar dhur dhanī karnī."—*cādi 1*. 5 chief, leader. "dhattha vicc medan de rajīā da dhani."—*jāgnama*.

पद्म [dhanu] See पद्म. "dhanu prabhu ka khana."—*gāu m 5*. "āncari ka dhanu."—*sava m 3*. 2 rice alongwith husk. 3 unbroken rice. "prapēti pati dhanu."—*prabha m 1*.

पद्म [dhanuva] demons. "kējorī thādhe dhanuva."—*sāloh*.

पद्म [dhanā] base. See पद्म 4. "akal kala he

prabhu sarab ko dhanā."—*savēye sri mukhvak m 5*.

पद्म [dhany] *Skt n* wealthiness; riches, richness. 2 *adj* of food grains, of grains.

पद्म [dhapna], पद्म [dhapna] *v* be saturated, be satiated. 2 be happy. "mōdia anudīnu dhapejari."—*g5d kabir*.

पद्म [dham] *Skt धाम n* home, place to reside. "nam kam bihin pekhēt dham hu nēhī jārī."—*japu*. 2 body, physique, mortal frame. 3 glory, eminence, splendour. 4 abode of the Creator; holy places like Amritsar, Abchal Nagar etc. for the Sikhs; Badrinath, Rameshwar, Dwaravati and Paryag for the Hindus. 5 birth. 6 paradise, heaven. 7 the Creator

पद्म [dhaman], पद्म [dhaman] *Skt पद्म n* a species of grass, narcissus, jonquil. It grows in the rainy season and is good fodder for the cattle. 2 a tree mainly found in Garhwal, Sikkim, Gujarat, Bihar, Assam etc. Its wood is elastic. It is preferred in making contrivance of palanquin-bearers and bearings of carts. *L* *grewia scabrophylla*.

पद्म [dhama] *n* food collected as alms from house to house. 2 invitation for taking food at one's residence. "nrip bhi sikh ko dhama li."—*GPS*. 3 helping; sufficient quantity of food served in one measure for one's satiation. 4 left part of tambourine-pair, on which kneaded flour is pasted to produce a deep note. पद्मी [dhami] *adj* house owner. 2 householder. 3 *C* feast, treat. 4 a small hill state near Shimla.

पद्म [dhay] See पद्म.

पद्म [dhayan] See पद्म.

पद्म [dhayāte] (they) attack/invoke. "dhayāte gopalkirtanēh."—*sahas m 5*.

पद्म [dhar] See पद्म. "dharahu kirpa jīrāhī gusai."—*bavan*. 2 See पद्म. "pārī dham tav dhar."—*cārītr 170*. 3 See पद्म. The word पद्म [dhar] (milking of cattle) is derived from this

word. 4 according to magical practices, exorcism by sprinkling jet of liquor, oil, water, etc around one's house or town with the chanting of magical text. "dhar bhaṭ puja e dehē."—*PP*. 5 sharp edge of a weapon. "yeh prem ko pāth karar ha re, talvar ki dhar pe dhavno he."—*bodh kavz*. 6 *Skt* ਦਰ torrential rain. 7 rain water. 8 loan, debt. 9 *adj* deep.

ਧਾਰਸ [dharas] *n* consolation, solace, reassurance.

ਧਾਰਕ [dharak] *adj* bearer, possessor. 2 *n* vessel, container, pot, utensil.

ਧਾਰਕੀ [dharakī] *v* milk an animal. See ਧਰ 3.

ਧਾਰਨ [dharan] *Skt n* act of gripping. 2 act of bearing/keeping. 3 quantity once weighed and then used for weighing other objects.

ਧਾਰਨਕ [dharanak] *Skt adj* bearer, holder.

ਧਾਰਨਾ [dharana] *Skt n* act of keeping. "sagal tumari dharna."—*maru solhe m* 5. 2 state of consciousness, when one can understand things; understanding. 3 firm determination. 4 according to Yog — that stable state of mind in which one contemplates upon Brahman, the ultimate Reality, for getting all others. 5 mode of living as prescribed in religious scriptures. 6 traditional way of reciting hymns.

ਧਾਰਨੀ [dharani] *adj* who bears/holds. 2 *n* Brahman, God, the Creator. "dharani dharirahio brahmad."—*sukhmani*.

ਧਾਰਣੀ [dharani] *Skt n* pulse. 2 line, class. 3 earth.

ਧਾਰਣੀਯ [dharaniy] *adj* adoptable.

ਧਾਰਧਰ [dhardhar] See ਧਾਰਧਰ. 2 *Dg* Indar, lord of rains.

ਧਾਰਧਰ [dhardhar] See ਧਾਰਧਰ. 2 See ਧਾਰਧਰ.

ਧਾਰਨ [dharan], ਧਾਰਨਾ [dharana] See ਧਾਰਨ and ਧਾਰਨਾ. "prabhu sagal tumari dharna."—*ram m* 5.

ਧਾਰਨੀਕ [dharanik] See ਧਾਰਨਕ.

ਧਾਰਨੀਯ [dharaniy] See ਧਾਰਣੀਯ

ਧਾਰਬਾਰੀ [dharbari] See ਧਾਰਿਧਰ.

ਧਾਰਮਿਕ [dharmaik] *Skt* ਧਾਰਮਿਕ *adj* pertaining to religion, religious.

ਧਾਰਯ [dharay] *Skt* ਧਾਰਯ *adj* adoptable, acceptable. 2 *n* water.

ਧਾਰਵੀ [dharvi] See ਧਾਰਵੀ.

ਧਾਰਾ [dharra] See ਜਲਧਾਰਾ.

ਧਾਰਾ [dhara] *Skt n* flow of liquids like water; water current. "celi vilocan te jaldhara."—*GPS*. 2 sharp edge of a weapon. 3 file of soldiers. 4 progeny, immediate descendants; sons and daughters. 5 line. 6 range of mountains. 7 group, community. 8 section. "avanu jayu nahu jamdhara."—*maru solhe m* 1. 'According to sections of the law laid by Yamraj (god of death), there is no cycle of coming and going.' 9 a town of Malwa (central India), which was very famous during the time of Bhoj. It has been the capital of Parmar dynasty after Chedi. It was ruled by Munj in Sammat 1032 and his nephew Bhoj became the ruler in Sammat 1068. According to Dasam Granth Raja Bharthari (Bhartrihari) also ruled over Dhara. "dhara nagri ko rahe bharthari rav sujan."—*caritr* 209 10 See ਧਾਰਾ. "ek drvas dhara ko gyo."—*caritr* 65. 11 kept under control. See ਧਾਰਨ. "ehu akaru tera he dhara."—*bher m* 3.

ਧਾਰਾਘਟ [dharaghat] See ਜਲਧਾਰਾ.

ਧਾਰਾਟ [dharat] *Skt n* which goes round to get water-drops; rain-bird. 2 clouds. 3 intoxicated elephant. 4 horse.

ਧਾਰਾ ਭੀਰਥ [dhara hrath] a holy pilgrimage centre in Mahabharat. It is situated near Pinjore town in Patiala state. Guru Nanak Dev visited this place while on his preaching mission. There is an arrangement made by Patiala state for worship in the gurdwara. See ਪੀਠੋਥ.

ਧਾਰਾਧਰ [dharadhar] *n* weapon with sharp

edges. 2 cloud – bearer of water. “dekḥ dandhara dharadhār sarmāne hē.”—*sekhar*  
यादवपद [dharadhār] *n* water born of a cloud.  
—*sanama*.

यादवपदपत [dharadhardādhār] *n* water fallen from a cloud; ocean that stores it.—*sanama*.  
2 pond, tank.

यादवपद सुनि [dharadhār dhunī] son of Ravan who produced the sound like that of a cloud-Meghnad.—*sanama*. 2 cloud's thunder.

यादवपद घृह [dharadhār dhṛad] ocean. See यादवपदपत.

यादवपदी [dharadhārī] *n* sword with a sharp edge. “asī kṛipān dharadhārī.”—*sanama*.  
2 river, stream.

यादवपदी [dharanāgrī] See यादव 9.

यादवपथ [dharapath] *n* water pipe; fountain.

यादवपथ [dharala], यादवपथी [dharali] sharp-edged sword and dagger.

यादवपथी [dharavathī] *adj* flowing smoothly like the flow of a river.

यादव [dharī] bearing, having. “dharī kṛipā prabhū hath de rakhīa.”—*sor m 5*. 2 in the flow. “bude kahī dharī.”—*s kabir*. 3 imperative form of verb dharna; believe, have faith. “re nār! ih sacī jā dharī.”—*sor m 9*.

यादवपदी [dharīnī] *Skṛ n* earth, land. 2 *adj* possessing.

यादव [dharit] *Skṛ adj* possessed, kept.

यादवी [dhari] *adj* possessed, kept under control. “sagel samāgrī tumre sutī dharī.”—*sukhmārī*.  
2 accepted. “sai suhagānī thakur dharī.”—*ośkar*. 3 *n* string, cord, string made by twisting many threads. “pauṇ hove sutdharī.”—*asa m 1*. 4 assumption. “binā opnī dharī.”—*sor m 5*. 5 *Skṛ* धारिन् *adj* bearer, possessor. 6 sharp-edged. 7 *n* sharp weapon. 8 river, stream.

यादवीपद [dharival] a Jatt subcaste of Bhatti Rajputs. The word is derived from Dhara town. Father-in-law of Akbar, Mahar Mitha, belonged

to the Dhariwal subcaste.<sup>1</sup> 2 a town of Gurdaspur district situated on Amritsar-Gurdaspur railway line which is 36 miles away from Amritsar. It is a famous production centre of fine woollen clothes. In 1880 AD a woollen mill named Egerton Woollen Mills was established here.

यादु [dharu] a follower of Guru Hargobind, who belonged to the Dhir subcaste.

यादु [dharo] a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev He belonged to the Suri subcaste and was a resident of Sultanpur.

यादुजु [dharyau] kept under control. “jīsaḥ dharyau dharatī ar vīum.”—*saveye m 4 ke*.

यादुपद [dhalival] See यादवीपद 1.

यादु [dhav] *Skṛ* धाव् *v* run, wash, clean, irrigate.

यादुपद [dhavasi] runs. “ūa kau phirī phirī dhavasi re.”—*maru m 5*. See यादु. 2 will run.

यादुपद [dhavak] *Skṛ n* washerman. 2 messenger, courier.

यादव [dhavan] a Khatri subcaste dhon or dhavan. 2 an agricultural subcaste of the Rajputs of Montgomeri region. 3 See यादव.

यादव [dhavna] *v* run. See यादु. 2 *adj* belonging to the Dhavan subcaste. “mūla suja dhavne.”—*BG*

यादवी [dhavni] *adj* runner (female). 2 *n* act of running; race, attack, invasion. “bānu badiā karī dhavni.”—*sor m 1*.

यादव [dhavat], यादव [dhavatu] running, moving. “dhavat ko dhavahī bahū bhātī.”—*ṭoḍī m 5*. 2 which is fickle or unstable—mind. “dhavatu hio barājī.”—*saveye m 2 ke*. 3 *Skṛ* धावित् *adj* runner (male). 4 *n* messenger, courier. 5 See यादव.

यादव [dhavan] *Skṛ n* act of running. “mān mero dhavan te chuṭīo.”—*basāt m 9*. 2 messenger, courier. “jāhī kahī dhavan karē pāthavan.”—*GPS*. 3 act of washing. 4 water, soap etc.

<sup>1</sup>Some people pronounce it यादवीपद [dhalival] also.

used for washing clothes etc. See ਧਾਵ.

ਧਾਵਨੀ [dhavni] See ਧਾਵਣੀ.

ਧਾਵਰਤਾ [dhavarta] *n* tendency to store, effort to accumulate. See *vr* ਧਾ and ਫਿਰਤਾ. "anik kaj anik dhavarta urhio an jīari."—*sar* *m* 5.

ਧਾਵਰੀ [dhavri] *Skt n* fan. "beth parjāk pār dhavrin dhar ke."—*BOK*. 'mid wives are waving the fans.'

ਧਾਵਲ [dhaval] *n* earth-supported (lifted) by a white bull.—*sanama*.

ਧਾਵਲੇਸ [dhavies] *n* lord of earth — king, ruler.—*sanama*.

ਧਾਵਲੇਸਣੀ [dhavlesni] *n* army of the ruler.—*sanama*.

ਧਾਵਾ [dhava] *n* race, running. 2 attack, invasion. See ਧਾਵ. 3 *Skt* ਧਾਵ *L* *bassia latifolia*. The secretion of its flowers is an intoxicant. It is a wellknown constituent of wine. "gur kari granu dhianu kari dhave."—*asa* *m* 1.

ਧਾਵਿਤ [dhavir] *Skt adj* washed, clean.

ਧਾਵੇ [dhave] runs. 2 prays. "bherau bhut sitla dhave."—*god namdev*. "ehi nis dhyān dhave."—*saveye* *m* 4 *ke*. 3 See ਧਾਵਾ 3.

ਧਾਵ [dhar] *n* band of robbers. 2 attack by dacoits, assault by bandits.

ਧਾਵਰੀ [dharvi] *n* robber, dacoit.

ਧਾਵਾ [dharā] *n* robbery, act of plundering.

ਧਾਵਪੇਰਾ [dharapera] *n* loot, booty.

ਧਾਰੀ [dhari] robber, dacoit.

ਧਿ [dhi] *Skt v* possess, meet, go, be happy, catch.

ਧਿਆ [dhia] See ਅਧਿਆ. 2 See ਧਾ.

ਧਿਆਉ [dhiau] See ਅਧਿਆ. 2 meditate, contemplate. See ਧਾ.

ਧਿਆਉਣਾ [dhiauna] *v* meditate. "dhiaia epno sada hari."—*gurm* *m* 5.

ਧਿਆਇ [dhiair] See ਅਧਿਆ. 2 meditating, contemplating. "dhiair dhiair bhagatēhi sukh para."—*sukhmari*.

ਧਿਆਇ ਬਣੀ [dhiair thai] by meditating. "chuje nam dhiair thai."—*kali* *m* 4.

ਧਿਆਇਨਿ [dhiairni] meditate, contemplate "nam dhiairni sajna."—*maru solhe* *m* 4

ਧਿਆਈ [dhiair] by meditating. "nanek nam dhiair he."—*maru solhe* *m* 4. 2 meditates. "jīa no kripa karē prabhū apni so jōnu tīsehi dhiair he."—*maru solhe* *m* 5. 3 *Skt* ਧਿਆਇਓ *adj* engrossed in meditation. "atne hor dhiair."—*sri* *m* 1.

ਧਿਆਨ [dhiān], ਧਿਆਨੁ [dhiānu] *Skt* The verbal root *dhyt* means to contemplate. The word ਧਿਆਨ [dhyān] is formed from it, which means to focus one's mind on a given object; concentrating one's mind on the subject by preventing it from wandering about.

According to Patanjali Darshan — "ਤਤ੍ਰ ਪ੍ਰਤਯੈਕਤਾ ਧਿਆਨੰ"—*yogisut*, 3-2. "sunīe lage sēhēi dhiānu."—*japu*. "dhiāni dhiānu lavāhi."—*sri* *m* 5 2 a lucid image of an object in one's conscience. 3 thinking; contemplation.

ਧਿਆਵਣਾ [dhiavna], ਧਿਆਵਨਾ [dhiavna] *v* meditate, contemplate. "dhiavau gavau gun govīda"—*asa* *m* 1 "mukte namdhiavnaia"—*majh* *a* *m* 1. 'Those who meditate on Thee are free from all bondages.'

ਧਿਸ [dhis] *Skt* ਧਿਸ਼੍ *v* produce a sound; describe.

ਧਿਸਟਾਨ [dhistān], ਧਿਸਤਾਨ [dhisthan] See ਅਧਿਸ਼੍ਟਾਨ. "rāju dhistān ahi agyan."—*GPS*.

ਧਿਕ [dhik] *Skt* ਧਿਕ਼ *part* word expressing humiliation and disrespect; censure, reproach.

ਧਿਕਾਰ [dhikar] *Skt* ਧਿਕਾਰ *n* pronunciation of the word *dhik*. 2 reproach, disrespect. "lok dhikar kahe māgatējan, māgat man na para."—*ram* *m* 1.

ਧਿਖ [dhikh] See ਧਿਸ.

ਧਿਖਣ [dhikhn] *Skt* ਧਿਖਣ *n* Braham. 2 lord of gods—Vrihaspati. 3 lord Vishnu. 4 *adj* wise. 5 learned, scholar. See ਧਿਸ.

ਧਿਖਣਾ [dhikhna] *Skt* ਧਿਖਣਾ *n* wisdom. "gorakh ne dhikhna na dini tohi."—*NP*. 2 praise. 3 earth.

- पिधडी** [dhikhṛu] *Skt* विशारद *adj* wise. 2 *n* army – which has expert knowledge of fighting skills.—*śaṇama*. See **पिधडीविपु**.
- पिधडीम** [dhikhṛis] *adj* supreme scholar. “kavi kovid dhikhṛis jo avat cal darbar.”—*GV 10*.
- पिधडीविपु** [dhikhṛiripu] *n* enemy of the expert army; gun. “dhikhṛi adī ucarkē ripu padēt ucar.”—*śaṇama*. 2 enemy of the wise; fool.
- पिठ** [dhig] See **पिब**.
- पिठ** [dhig] *adj* firm, strong. 2 bully, oppressor. 3 *n* rowdyism, disorder.
- पिठक** [dhigē] a carpenter who became devotee of Guru Hargobind. Alongwith his brother Maddu, he used to split wood for the common kitchen and was busy in serving fellow disciples with deep devotion. The Guru himself cremated his body. He is also known as Dhingar. “dhiggar maddu jāṇian vade sujan takhaṇ apara”—*BG*.
- पिठक** [dhiggar] See **पिठक**. 2 an Arora subcaste. 3 *adj* bully, oppressor.
- पिठकडी** [dhigai] *n* bullying; oppression; high-handedness.
- पिठ** [dhigu] See **पिब** “dhigu tina da jivā jina vidāni as.”—5 *farid*. “dhigu penānu dhigu khaṇu.”—*var sor m 3*.
- पिठ** [dhigā] a barber, deeply dedicated disciple of Guru Nanak Dev. He attained supreme bliss by the grace of Guru Angad Dev.
- पिठक** [dhigāṇa] *n* bullying, oppression, high-handedness. 2 injustice. “deda narākī, suragī lide, dekhahu ehu dhigāṇa!”—*var mālā m 5*. 3 *adj* bully, oppressor.
- पिठक** [dhigāṇe] high-handedly, by bullying, oppressively. “taukarē je kichu hoi dhigāṇe.”—*bher m 5*.
- पिठक** [dhigā] *v* have patience. 2 rely, trust.
- पिठक** [dhigāṇa] *v* pacify 2 win confidence, win the trust.
- पिठ** [dhith], **पिठ** [dhitha], **पिठ** [dhithh] *Skt* वृत् *adj* wise, learned, knowledgeable. 2 generous. 3 brave, courageous. 4 shameless, impudent. See **पुपिठ** and **पुपु**.
- पिठक** [dhidhkar] See **पिठक**. “natu saṁjāhā dhidhkar kahe.”—*GPS*.
- पिठक** [dhiman] *S* यमन *n* inner feelings impacting one's facial expression. “mukhi dhimanē dhan khari.”—*maru a m 1*. ‘The seeker of spiritual knowledge stands with a blooming face on experiencing the glimpse of the Almighty’ sense – ‘her face reflects the feelings of inner consciousness’
- पिठक** [dhimanē] See **पिठक**.
- पिठ** [dhir] *S* *n* side. 2 party. “sābhe dhira nikhupasu.”—*var gāu 1 m 4*.
- पिठक** [dhirkar] See **पिठक**. “nīdek dhirkaryo sabb logan.”—*GPS*.
- पिठ** [dhirat] See **पुठ**.
- पिठ** [dhiratī] See **पुठ**.
- पिठक** [dhirajra] *adj* king of kings. “dhirajra prabīn.”—*akal*.
- पिठ** [dhiri] side, direction. See **पिठ** 1. “pav suhave ja tēu dhiri jūde.”—*var ram 2 m 5*.
- पि** [dhi] *Skt* *vr* keep, be a base for, be hidden, long for. 2 *n* wisdom, intelligence. “vīsal dhi prabēl he.”—*GPS*. 3 mind. 4 action, deed. 5 contemplation, concentration. 6 desire, wish. 7 *Skt* पीडा daughter. “put dhi khari.”—*gāu m 4*.
- पिठ** [dhia] See **पि** 7. “dhia put sājog.”—*srī a m 4*.
- पिठ** [dhis] *Skt* भविक lord of lords, emperor
- पिठ** [dhig] See **पिठ**.
- पिठ** [dhij] *Skt* धैर्य *n* stability of mind, patience. “tina hoi bahut, kive nā dhijē.”—*var mālā m 1*. “kāhīnī sunānī nā dhijē.”—*asa chāt m 1*.
- पिठक** [dhijā] *v* be patient, have patience. 2 win confidence.
- पिठ** [dhijē] should have patience. See **पिठ**. 2 short for dharijē. “ātārī pāc agānī, kiū

dhiraṇu dhiraṇu?"—*raṇ a m 1*.  
**ਪੀਠ** [dhiṭh], **ਪੀਠਾ** [dhiṭha] See **ਧਿਠਾ**. 2 *Skt* धृष्ट  
*adj* thick-skinned, immodest. "kichu sad na  
pave dhiṭha."—*gāu m 4*. See **ਧਿਠ**. 3 *Skt* धिस्त  
*adj* stable, settled. "bīnsa bhram bhau dhiṭha  
ju."—*majh m 5*. 'Apprehension of fallacy and  
fear of mind have vanished.'  
**ਪੀਨ** [dhiṇ] *Skt* अधीन *adj* subordinate. "so thakur  
tis hi ko dhiṇ."—*ṭoḍi m 5*. 2 **ਪੀ-ਨ**. having no  
wisdom/intelligence; unwise. 3 *Dg n* iron.  
**ਪੀਨਾ** [dhiṇa] *n* subordination. 2 *adj* having no  
intelligence; unwise.  
**ਪੀਪ** [dhip] *Dg n* daughter's husband; son-in-  
law.  
**ਪੀਮਤ** [dhiṃat], **ਪੀਮਨ** [dhiṃan] *Skt* धीमत् and  
धीमन्त *adj* wise, intelligent. "dharmaṇu kiratī  
dhiṃat ki sēda he jī sēbh thāl."—*sēloh*.  
**ਪੀਮਨਿ** [dhiṃanī] See **ਧਮਨ** 2.  
**ਪੀਮਾ** [dhiṃa] *adj* having patience. 2 dull,  
inactive, slow. 3 short for **ਪੀਮਨ** [dhiṃan] which  
means intelligent.  
**ਪੀਮਨ** [dhiṃan], **ਪੀਮੇਤ** [dhiṃāt] See **ਪੀਮਤ**.  
**ਪੀਰ** [dhir] *n* short for dhiraṇ. "damra pāl na  
pave, nako deve dhir."—*sri a m 5*.  
2 *Skt* *adj* calm and quiet, who is not easily  
perturbed. "sēt namī mān dhir."—*sri a m 3*.  
3 mighty, strong. 4 humble. 5 sober, serene.  
6 *n* saffron. 7 a Khatri subcaste. 8 patience,  
sense of having patience. "bhagat anēdme  
pekhr prabh ki dhir."—*bīla m 5*. 9 *Dg* sun.  
**ਪੀਰਵੀ** [dhirāv] *adj* patient, having patience.  
"dhirāv sunī dhirāv prabhū kō."—*jet m 5*.  
**ਪੀਰਕ** [dhirāk], **ਪੀਰਕੁ** [dhiraku] *n* patience,  
firmness of mind, determination. "ēdarī dhirāk  
hor pura pāsi."—*var guj 1 m 3*. 2 assurance,  
consolation, solace. "bhavē dhirāk bhavē  
dhakē."—*asa m 1*. "jaki dhirāk isu manahr  
sēdhare."—*suhi m 5*. 3 *adj* having patience.  
"dhirāk harī sabasī."—*maru m 4*.  
**ਪੀਰਜ** [dhirāj], **ਪੀਰਜੁ** [dhirāju] *Skt* धैर्य *n* stability

of mind, patience, firmness of mind during  
distress. "dhiraṇ mānī bhāe hā."—*asa m 5*.  
"dhirāju jasu sobha tīh bānīa."—*bavān*.  
**ਪੀਰਜੁ ਧੁਰਿ** [dhirāju dhurī] initiator of patience.  
"jīsu dhirāju dhurī dhāvalu."—*savēye m 3 ke*.  
'who has provided the white bull (supporting  
the earth) with forbearance.'  
**ਪੀਰਣ** [dhirāṇ] *Skt* *adj* pious soul, having  
unperturbed mind.  
**ਪੀਰਤਾ** [dhiratā], **ਪੀਰਵਾ** [dhirvā] *Skt n* sense of  
patience, stability. 2 absence of fickleness;  
seriousness.  
**ਪੀਰਦਾ** [dhiridā] provider of patience. "dhara  
dhiridā"—*NP*.  
**ਪੀਰਨ** [dhirāṇ] See **ਪੀਰਣ**. 2 *n* sense of having  
patience.  
**ਪੀਰਨਿ** [dhirānī] may have patience. "vesakhr  
dhirānī kīu vādhiā, jīna prem vīchōh?"  
—*majh barāhmanā*.  
**ਪੀਰਮਲ** [dhirimāl] son born to Ananti, mother  
of Baba Gurditta, on Magh 13, 1683 BK at  
Kartarpur. His descendants are the Sodhis of  
Kartarpur. See **ਕਰਤਾਰਪੁਰ** 2.  
**ਪੀਰਮਲੀਆ** [dhirimallīa] *n* member of Baba Dhir  
Mall's lineage. 2 follower of Dhir Mall.  
**ਪੀਰਤ** [dhirat] a Khatri subcaste.  
**ਪੀਰਾ** [dhirā] *adj* became patient. 2 *Skt n* a  
heroine, who does not react directly on seeing  
signs of indulgence by the other lady on the  
body of her husband but expresses her  
indignation sarcastically. 3 a scholar and  
warrior disciple of Guru Hargobind. He fought  
bravely alongwith his brother Hira in the battle  
of Amritsar.  
**ਪੀਰਿਓ** [dhirio] attained patience. 2 established,  
stayed, settled. "kavēn thān dhirio he nama,  
kavēn vāsētū āhākara."—*maru m 5*. 'What is  
the significance of caste like Brahman etc and  
the name of a person? and I am so and so,  
what does this arrogance denote?'



धीरी [dhiri] *adj* having patience. 2 *n* pupil of the eye.  
धीरीओ [dhiri] let us have patience. "duji nahi  
jai kina bidhi dhiri?"—*var gau 2 m 5*.

धीरु [dhiru] See धीर.

धीरे [dhire] may have patience. "hari binu  
kiu dhire manu mera?"—*sar a m 1*.

धीरो [dhuro] having patience. See धीरु.

धीरोडि [dhirodi] *adj* blessed with patience of  
mind; having patience. "biru na dhirodi."  
—*var maru 2 m 5*.

धीवर [dhivar] *Skt adj* highly intellectual, sharp  
minded. 2 *n* fisherman. The real root of the  
word jhivar (water carrier) is this word.  
3 boatman.

धीवरी [dhivri] *n* wife of a fisherman. 2 wife of  
a water-carrier.

धीवरी [dhivri] *n* daughter, female child.

धुस [dhuss] *n* act of stuffing forcibly. 2 push,  
thrust.

धुसा [dhussa] *n* *Skt* दुसरा two-layered rough  
and coarse woolen blanket. 2 a Khatri  
subcaste.

धुसी [dhussi] *n* act of stuffing forcibly. 2 thrill,  
tremor. "dhussi liti dekh kudhage."—*BG*.

धुहा [dhuhā], धुहा [dhuhā] *v* cheat, betray,  
deceive "vekhdia hi mara dhuhagei."—*var  
sar m 4*. "atikali tithi dhuhe, jithe hathu na  
pai."—*sar m 3*.

धुह [dhuk] *n* apprehension. 2 sound produced  
by the falling of a heavy object. "dhuk dhuk  
pari kabādh bhua."—*cādi 2*. 3 fall, decline;  
sense of falling.

धुह [dhok] *n* beat of a kettledrum; deep sound.  
"dhoke nisan."—*VN*.

धुह [dhukaru] *S* धुह *v* jump, run. Its root is  
the Sanskrit word drutgaman. "kothe dhukaru  
ketra?"—*s ferid*.

धुहधुकी [dhukdhuki] *n* umbilicus; a body part  
between chest and abdomen. 2 palpitation of  
the heart caused by fear 3 a type of necklace;

an ornament for neck and breast. "ik  
dhukdhuki mol bahu ker."—*GPS*.

धुह [dhokar] *n* beat of a kettledrum; vibrating  
sound of a thump. "dhosa ki dhokar dheradher  
dhakat hē."—*52 Poets*.

धुहा [dhukhna], धुहा [dhukhna] (*Skt* धुह *vr*  
ignite, fire, feel tired) *v* smoulder, burn slowly  
without flames. "agani na starī dhukhi."—*sar  
m 5*. "dhukhā jru melih."—*s ferid*. 2 get tired.  
"rati vadia dhukhi dhukhi uthani pas."—*s  
ferid*. 'Limbs of the body feel tired by sleeping  
on one side.'

धुहा [dhukha] *n* agony. "sabhna de jia āder  
dhukha."—*BG*. See धुहा.

धुहाधुहा [dhukhauna], धुहाधुहा [dhakharna] *v*  
ignite, burn. See धुहा. "cārahī cād na dhup  
dhukharhi."—*NP*.

धुहि [dhukhi] after being tired, after having  
fatigue. See धुहा.

धुहु [dhukhu] *n* agony, suffering. See धुहा.  
"janam maran phiri garabh na dhukhu."—*toḍi  
m 1*.

धुहधुगी [dhugdhugi] See धुहधुगी. "kalgi or  
dhugdhugi an."—*gurusobha*.

धुहधुगा [dhogarna] *v* make fragrant by burning  
incense; provide flavour to a meal by smoking  
it in a container.

धुज [dhuj] *Skt* धुज *n* flag, standard, symbol. See  
धुज. 2 *Dg* a kalaal; distiller and seller of country  
liquor.

धुजली [dhujali] *adj* flag keeper.

धुजली [dhujni] *Skt* धुजली *n* army with a standard;  
army bearing a flag. "bhai gai dhujni sabhe  
rahyo na kachu upau."—*cādi 1*. 2 army with a  
strength of 162 elephants, 162 chariots, 486  
horses and 810 foot soldiers. 3 the border of  
two states on which trees are planted in a row

धुजा [dhuja] See धुज and धुज.

धुजा सेडि [dhuja seti] white flag meaning flag  
of fame, glory or good reputation. "dhuja seti

bekōth bīnā."—*saveye m 3 ke*. 'Your white flag is visible in heaven.'

पुनिनी [dhujzni] See पुनी.

पुनी [dhujl] See पुनी.

पुंटा [dhuṭṭa] a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev, who served at the time of digging and building of Amritsar Pond.

पुटकावु [dhuṇakvau], पुटकावु [dhuṇekhau] *Śā* पुटकावु *n* a rheumatic disease, in which the body is bent like a bow due to the stretching of muscles; tetanus. Doctors presume the cause of this disease is a bacteria—bacillus of tetanus.

The body of a patient suffering from this disease gets bent inward and in some cases outward or even in some cases becomes stiff and straight like a rod. This disease can also occur from infection in a wound and injury. Sometimes it starts with convulsions and remains incurable till death. Children who suffer from this ailment, often have fits. It is a very terrible disease for persons in old age. This disease must be cured by an experienced and qualified physician.

The general treatment of this disease is :

- taking tablets made from pure strychnina and sweet aconite root.
- taking sweet dish of garlic.
- massaging the body with narayani oil, kuth baboona oil, turpentine oil, olive oil etc.
- massaging with sesame oil with some opium mixed in it.

Take one tola of cinnabar and three masha each of musk, saffron, जवरी, अकरकरा, clove, nutmeg, cinnamon (cassia bark), gold foils and stone. Grind them in the extract of ginger continuously for four quarters of the day, then make small tablets of one ratti each. Take with warm milk one such tablet in the morning and one at night by coating it with the cream of milk. This is very beneficial to get relief from tetanus.

It is always useful for patients suffering from this disease to take dry fruit, ginger and garlic etc.

पुनन [dhuṇan] *Śā* पुनन *n* act of shaking; feeling of vibrations. "hath pachore sir dhune."—*triṭṭag m 1*.

पुडीआ [dhutia] *n* length of cloth worn round the waist to cover the body's lower part.

पुंछ [dhōd] *n* darkness because of the fog; darkness due to the mixture of smoke and dust suspended in the air. 2 condensed water particles present in air due to cold; fog, mist. 3 See पुंघ.

पुंछल [dhuddal] *n* fine dust, fine grit on the pathways. 2 dust blown due to the army's movement.

पुंघ [dhōdh] See पुंघ. 2 an eye-ailment, due to which vision gets blurred. "netridhōdhi karān bhāebāhre"—*bherm 1*. 3 See पुंघ 2 4 ignorance. "sati guru nanak pargatā, mīṭi dhōdh jagi canān hoā."—*BG*

पुंघराना [dhōdhrana] *v* raise dust. "inḥ mūdian mera ghār dhōdhrava."—*asa kabir*. 2 make hazy; cause mistiness.

पुंघला [dhōdhla] foggy, misty, dusky, dim. 2 dust-coloured, pale bluish, khaki. "na mela na dhōdhla na bhāgva."—*var maru 1 m 1*.

पुंघार [dhōdhar] short for पुंघराना [dhumdhara].

पुंघि [dhōdhi] See पुंघ. 2 due to mist; because of fog.

पुंघु [dhōdhu] *Śā* पुंघु *n* a demon, son of Madhu. According to Harivansh, this demon was meditating deeply, by immersing his body completely under sand, with a wish to destroy the whole world. When the dust storm produced from his breathing and emanating out of his nostrils, started causing torment to the world, sage Utank persuaded king Kuravyashav to kill Dhandhu, and lord Vishnu entered into the body of Kuravyashav to make him very powerful. The king marched

alongwith his one hundred sons to kill Dhundhu. His 97 sons were reduced to ashes due to exhaling of fire by the demon. But ultimately Kuvalyashav succeeded in killing Dhundhu and hence is popularly known as dhōdhumar.

पुंमन्त्र [dhōdhumar] king Kuvalyashav. See पुंमन्त्र.

पुंमन्त्र [dhōdhukar] *Skt* पुंमन्त्र *n* darkness. 2 period prior to the creation of the universe, when there was no light of the sun and the moon etc. "dhōdhukar nīralam beṭha."—*maru solhe m 1*.

पुंमन्त्र [dhōdhupāt] See पुंमन्त्र 5.

पुन [dhun] *Skt* *n* vibration, act of vibrating. 2 absorbing thought; thought. 3 See पुनि.

पुनकर [dhunkar] See पुनिकर.

पुनकी [dhunki] See पुनी.

पुनकर [dhunakha] See पुनकर. "təhī ik rum dhunakhte laha."—*datt*.

पुनी [dhunki] *n* an implement in the shape of a bow used to card cotton wool; carding bow, carding machine.

पुनकर [dhunna] *v* cause trembling. "ram nam binu mūd dhune pachutai he."—*guy kabir*. 2 carding and cleaning cottonwool with a carding bow. See पुन and पुन.

पुनि [dhuni] *n* See पुनी. 2 *Skt* पुनि sound, music. "dhuni vaje anhad ghora."—*ram m 1*. 3 melody, musical singing. "bahu guni dhuni, muni jan khaṭbete."—*asa m 5*. masters of musicology and scholars of six schools of Hindu philosophy.

पुनिकर [dhunikar] *n* musical instruments, harmonium, stringed instrument. "pāc sabad dhunikar dhuni."—*var male m 1*.

पुनित [dhunit] *Skt* पुनित *adj* sung with tune, preluded to a song. "anik dhunit lalit sāgit."—*sar a m 5*.

पुनित [dhunini] *n* army that produces sound/noise.—*senama*. 2 river, stream.

पुनी [dhuni] *Skt* *n* river, stream. 2 *Skt* पुनी sound, music. "anhad dhuni darr vaje."—*sr m 4*. 3 echo of sound. 4 according to poetics, the sense of deeper meaning which is expressed by the metaphoric quality of words different from their literal meanings. e.g. "meṭi jat hue darr."—*g5d revdas*. This leads to the sense that those who are proud of their castes, do not deserve the grace of God.<sup>1</sup> 5 rhythmic tune of singing; melody. Guru Arjan Dev selected nine such Vars and suggested to the musicians tunes for singing them according to the ballads of ancient warriors. He indicated specific names of these ballads (vars) in the beginning. Guru Hargobind got these Vars sung for the promotion of the sentiment of valour; these are still sung by traditional musicians. Many authors are of the opinion that these tunes have been entered by the sixth Master but it is not true.<sup>2</sup>

These nine tunes are:

(a) Majh Ki Var: The tune of Malik Murid and Chandarharha Sohia. Murid Khan of Malik subcaste and Chandarharha of Sohi subcaste, both army commanders of Akbar, were always hostile to each other. Once, Akbar sent Malik to war on the border. Malik defeated the enemy and captured his territory. He stayed there for sometime to maintain peace. Chandarharha insinuated to the emperor realise that Malik had become rebellious after

<sup>1</sup>Meaning originates from the word, satire from meaning, while sound is the outcome of satire

<sup>2</sup>It is irrelevant to discuss here that the ballads which were selected are according to the Guru's percepts or not, only the tunes have been adopted as many Sikhs sing hymns on the tunes of songs of Lacchi. To raise the question whether Lacchi was a virtuous person or not is out of context here.

capturing the territory. On this the emperor sent Chandarharha to crush Malik. Both the warriors died fighting in the battle. The balladeers composed their ballads on the following meter:

"kabal vire muridkhā phāria baḍ jor,  
cādr-hara le phoj ko cāhria baḍ tōr,  
duhā kādharā muh jure damade dōr,  
sastra peḍute suriā sir beddhe tōr,  
holi khele cādr-hara rāg lagge sōr,  
dovē tarphā juttiā sēr vāggen kōr,  
me bhi rax sādarsā vāria lahor,  
dovē sure samne juhe us thōr."

Compare the following eight-lined-stanza of Majh-var with the above stanza:

"tū karta purakhū agāmū he apī srisatī upati..."

(b) Gaurhi Ki Var Mahalla 5: The tune of ballad of Majh-var of Rāi Kamal. Kamaluddin, ruler of Waar state poisoned his brother to death. His widow went to her parents' house taking along her minor son, Muajjuddin (موجي الدين). When Muajjuddin grew up, he taking along a heavy manforce of his maternal grand father's family, challenged his uncle and fought with so much valour that Kamaluddin had to leave this world. The balladeers wrote the description of this war in to this metre as:

"raṇa rai kamaldī rān bhara bahi,  
mojuddī tēlvāḍiḍ cāria sabahi,  
ḍhalī sber chaza phulle ak kahl,  
jutte amho samhne neje jhalkahi,  
moje ghar vadhaiā ghar cace dhahi."

See five-lined stanza of Gaurhi Ki Var for singing the tune of the above ballad. "jo tudhu bhavē so bhala sēcū tera bhāṇa..."

(c) Asa Ki Var: The tune of Tunda Asraj. Asraj was son of Sarang. His younger (step) mother, who was a beautiful young lady, got infatuated with him and expressed feelings of

lust for him, but the pious Asraj remained firm in his virtue. The stepmother provoked the lecherous king and falsely implicated his son. The king sent his son into exile after amputating his hand. Even while living in exile the maimed Asraj acquired all wealth and luxury with divine grace through his virtuous acts. When after sometime his father came to know about the reality he wrote a letter to his son to return, but Khaan and Sultan, stepbrothers of Asraj, alongwith a heavy force, fought against him. With God's grace, Asraj conquered them and reached his father to pay regards. Feeling ashamed of his earlier misdeeds, the king went into seclusion after enthroning Asraj in his place.

The ballad composed on the basis of this event is:

bhābkria sēr sardul rai rān maru bāje,  
sultan khan baḍ surme vīc rān de gāje,  
khat likhe tūḍe asraj nū patsahū āje,  
ṭikka sarāg bap ne dīta bhar lāje,  
phote par asraj jī ṣahi pēr sāje.

The Guru compared the tune of this five-lined stanza with that of Asa Ki Var as: "api ne apu sajto apine rācro nau."

(d) Gujri Ki Var: The tune of Sikandar-Ibrahim. Sikandar and Ibrahim were two noble persons of the same family. Ibrahim was lecherous, while Sikandar was pious. Once Ibrahim attempted to molest someone's daughter. Her father approached Sikandar and narrated to him the cruelty of Ibrahim. Sikandar attacked Ibrahim alongwith his force and made him captive after defeating him in the battle. Ultimately Ibrahim vowed to reform himself and was released by Sikandar.

The ballad depicting this event has been composed as:

"papi khan biram pēr cāria sekāḍer,  
bher duhā da maccia baḍ rān de ḍḍar,

pharā khan bīram nū kar baḍ aḍābar,  
beddha sṣgāl parke jənu kile bādar,  
əpna hukām mānāike chādḍīa jəg ādar.”

See five-lined stanza of Gujri for the tune of the above five-lined stanza:

“apna apu uparənu tādahu horu nā koi.”...

(e) Vadhans Ki Var: The tune of Lalla Behilim. Lalla and Behilim were rulers of neighbouring hill states. The territory of Lalla was barren and dry and that of Behilim was fertile and green. Once Lalla asked for water from the perennial stream flowing through the territory of Behilim because of low rainfall. In return, he promised to give the latter one sixth part of the produce. But on harvesting the crop, he backed out of his promise. This resulted in a battle between the two in which Behilim came out the conqueror. The ballad composed on this event is as:

“kal lala de des da khora bəhilima,  
hissa chəḥṭha mānāike jəl nəhīrō dima,  
phīrahun hui lala nē rəṇ māḍīa dhuma,  
bher duhū dīs maccīa səlṭpəi əjima,  
sīrdhəṛ dīgge khet vīcc jīrvahan dhuma,  
mar lala bəhilim nē rəṇ mē dhər sima.”

The Guru fixed the following six-lined stanza of Var Gujri with the above six-lined stanza as:

“tu ape hi apī apī hē apī karaṇu kīa.”..

(f) Ramkali Ki Var m 3: The tune of Jodha and Veera of Poorbani. Jodh and Veer, sons of Rajput Poorbani, were famous plunderers. They were offered service many times by Akbar in his administration, but they bluntly rejected the offer saying that they were not that kind of Rajputs, who enjoyed Akbar's slavery by selling their daughters to him. On hearing this sarcastic reply, Akbar ordered his army to attack them in order to teach them a lesson. These two self-respecting brothers died fighting very bravely. Bhatta composed

the following rhythmic ballad in their honour:

jodh vir purbaṇie do gallā kari karantā,  
phoj cərai badṣah əkbər rəṇ bhariā,  
sənmuḥh hoe rajput ṣutri rəṅkariā,  
dhuh mīano kaḍḍhiā biṛjuicəmkariā,  
īdar səṇe əpəcchrā mīl kərən juhariā,  
ehi kiti jodh vir pətṣahi gallā sariā.

The following six-lined stanza of Ramkali is to be sung according to the tune of the above six-lined stanza:

“səc təkṭətu rəcāia bəsəṇ kau jai.”...

(g) Sarang Ki Var: The tune of Rai Mehma Hasna. Mehma and Hasna were Bhatti Rajputs. Hasna was a government official, but he was dismissed from service for some offence and took shelter with Mehma. Mehma appointed Hasna his chief and used to send him to pay the royal tax. Hasna regularly collected this tax but deposited it in his own name thus declaring Mehma as absent on all the occasions. Mehma was imprisoned as a defaulter for not paying the royal tax, but when the secret was out, Mehma was sent along with royal forces to teach a lesson to Hasna for his misdeeds. Mehma conquered Hasna and thus the latter was imprisoned. But Hasna was pardoned by merciful Mehma on a humble request from him.

Balladeers have composed the following ballad on this tune as:

məhima həsna rajput rai bhare bhəṭṭi,  
həsnē beimangi nāl məhime thəṭṭi,  
bher duhā da maccīa sər vege səphəṭṭi,  
məhime pai phate rən gəl həsnē ghəṭṭi,  
bən həsnē nū chādḍīa jəs məhime khəṭṭi.

The five-lined stanza of Sarang Var was sung as per the tune of the above five-lined stanza.

“ape-apī nīrājna jīni apu upāia.”

(h) Malar Ki Var: The tune of Rana Kailash and Malda. Rana Kailash Dev and

Maldev two Rajputs were real brothers and nobles of a hill state.

The elder brother behaved improperly with his younger brother immediately after being enthroned. Maldev was a fighter with self-respect. He enlisted the army and citizens on his side and defeated Kailash Dev in a battle, thus bringing the state under his own control. When Kailash repented and begged pardon from his brother, the pious and virtuous brother gave half of his kingdom to the former. The ballad composed by balladeers for these two Rajput brothers is as:

"dharat ghorā pārbat palāṇ sir tātār āber,  
nau se nadi nāṛinve raṇa jāl kēdhār,  
dhukka rai āmirde kār megh-āḍāber,  
anāt khāḍa raṇia kelase āḍār,  
bijull jyō camkāṇiā tegā vic āber,  
maldev kelas nū bānhia kār sāghār,  
phiraddha dhēn mal de chādḍia gār āḍār,  
maldev jās khāṭṭia jru ṣah sīkōḍār."

The eight-lined stanza of Malar Var is sung according to the above eight-lined stanza. "apī ne apu saṛ apu pāchanā."...

(i) Kanhe Di Var: The tune of the Ballad of Moosa. Moosa Rath was a great warrior. Someone else married his fiancée (bethrothed). Upset over this, Moosa brought his enemy (his fiancée's husband) along with his fiancée to his house after defeating and capturing him in the battle. Then he asked the lady what she desired. The lady replied that she would remain faithful to the person who had married her and with whom she had spent a few days. Moosa was pleased to hear such a just reply from the lady and he respectfully sent her off with her husband. The balladeers had written a ballad for this brave act of Moosa as:

"tā se sātṭh marāṭba ik ghurīc dāge,

caṛia musa patsah sabbh sunia jagge,  
dād cīṭe baḍ hathiā kahū kitt varagge,  
rutt pachati bagulīā ghaṭ kall begge.  
ehi kitti musia kīn kārī nā āgge."

Singing of the five-lined stanza of Kanha Var was fixed by Guru in tune with the above five-lined stanza. "tū ape hi sīdh sadhīko tū ape hi jugyogia."...

6 shook, shaken. "kop mōḍi dhuni."—ramav 'shook his head in anger.' See पुन 1 and पुन. पुनीअ [dhuniā] *n* cotton-carder, cotton-comber. पुनीआ [dhuniā] (let's) tune (musical string-instruments). "ānhad vaje dhuniā ram."—suhī chāt m 5.

पुनीअ [dhuniya] *n* cotton-carder, cotton-comber. "jīm tul dhuni dhuniya."—krīṣṇ. पुनी [dhūni] *n* navel, umbilicus. 2 a village under police station and tehsil Hafzabad, of district Gujranwala, situated seven miles to the north-east of Hafzabad railway station. There is a metalled road upto village Chattha followed by two miles of unpaved passage. One piece of a pair of shoes of Guru Amar Das is preserved in this village. The shoe is 11 inches long and 3½ inch wide in the fore part. Bhai Chaina Mall (popularly known as Pero Mall) was a firm devotee of the third Master. Pleased over his dedication and devotion, the Guru gave him his own pair of shoes. Now one shoe is in this village while the second one is in village Madar of tehsil Nankiana Sahib. The descendants of Bhai Pero Mall live in these two villages. Patients suffering from scrofula touch their necks with these shoes. The pair is preserved in the gurdwara of the village. See मृ 4.

धूप [dhup] *n* heat, sun, sunlight. See धूप.

धूपघारी [dhupgharī] See धूप.

पुनीआ [dhubia] *Skī* पावक washerman. "jyō dhubia sārīta tāt jāyke le pāt ko pāt sath pācharyo."—cāḍi 1.

धुमस [dhumas], धुमस [dhūmas] *n* turmoil, pandemonium. 2 noise, uproar. See धुमस धुमस.

धुमरा [dhumra] *adj* smoke-coloured, smoky. "dhuri bhare dhumre tan."—*cāṣṭr* 1.

धुमावृता [dhumauṇa] *v* make noise, cause turmoil. 2 emit smoke, raise smoke. 3 labour in vain. "namu danu isanu na manukhi trtu tan dhuri dhumal."—*sor m* 1.

धुर [dhuṛ] *Skt n* axle; pin or rod in the nave of a wheel on which the wheel turns; axis. 2 main point, headquarters; main centre. "dhuṛ ki baṇi al."—*sor m* 5. 3 weight. 4 beginning, origin. "dhuṛahu vichūṇi krumile?"—*sri m* 1. 5 yoke, used to fasten oxen, horses etc. 6 money, wealth. 7 vital air.

धुराहु [dhuṛahu] *adv* since the start, from the beginning. 2 from the main source.

धुर की बाणी [dhuṛ ki baṇi] *n* musical utterances of the ultimate Reality; divine revelation.

धुरधर [dhurdhar] See धुरधर. "trahi traht rakhahu ham, dhurdhar."—*cāṣṭr* 405.

धुरधरी [dhurdhori] See धुरधर. "satiguru guru puran dhurdhori."—*BG*. 2 See धुर and धरी.

धुरपद [dhuṛpad] See धुरपद.

धुरली [dhuṛli] *act* of moving forward with a jerk, act of moving forward with a sudden pull or push as "oh dhuṛli marke bahar aia".

धुरली मारना [dhuṛli marna] *v* See धुरली. "niklia dhuṛli mar."—*rahmatṣah*.

धुरवा [dhuṛva] *n* cloud. "dhavat te dhuṛva se daso dis."—*cāṣṭr* 1.

धुरा [dhura] See धुर 1.

धुरास [dhuṛas] *Skt* धुरासन raised seat, high seat, prominent place. "dhuṛidhar dhuṛas."—*japu*. 'One who has a distinctive place among patient people.'

धुराह [dhuṛah], धुराहु [dhuṛahu] *right* from the start, ab initio, from the main source. See धुर. "aia maraṇu dhuṛahu."—*asa m* 4. "sarab jia sirī lekḥ dhuṛahū."—*sor m* 1.

धुरि [dhuṛi] *ab initio*, right from the start. "dhuṛi mare pure satiguru."—*var gau* 1 *m* 4.

2 See धुर.

धुरिये [dhuṛiyo] *Dg* one who is under debt; loanee.

धुरीह [dhuṛiḥ] *Skt adj* having responsibility. 2 chief.

धुरे [dhure] *from* the beginning, right from the start. "ji kṛa tudhu dhure."—*var guj* 2 *m* 5.

धुरे [dhuṛe] *from* the beginning, right from the start. 2 *from* the main source.

धुरंधर [dhuṛādhār] *Skt adj* who is a bearer of burden. 2 the most powerful. "soi dhuṛādhār soi basūdhār."—*sar m* 5.

धुलना [dhuḷna] *v* be free from dust; be dust-free; be washed.

धुलीये [dhuḷiye] *let us* wash/clean. See धुल. 2 *get* washed. "rama! mā sadhucārān dhuḷiye."—*kāl* 2 *m* 4. 'Get me wash the feet of saints.'

धुलधुली [dhuḷdhuḷi] *n* tingling sensation of the body; trembling of the body; shiver. See धुली 2.

धुरम [dhuṛam] *adj* prominent, famous, whose reputation is wide-spread. "kṛam dhuṛam baḥu bhaia."—*mago*.

धु [dhu] *Skt v* tremble, shake; give up, forsake, destroy, see. 2 *Skt* धुव *n* "kete dhu updes."—*japu*. See धुपदेस. 3 *Dg* forehead. 4 head.

धुई [dhuu], धुआ [dhua] *Skt* धुम *n* smoke, fume. "dhuu nā nikasio kai."—*sri m* 1. 2 Dhruv. "aṭal bhāro dhua jake simarāni."—*sor m* 9. "jaha jaha dhua narad teke."—*gṛd namdev*.

धुआरे [dhuāre] *adj* of smoke, smoky. "ihu jag dhuaro dholhar."—*ramav*. 2 *Skt* धूम smoke coloured.

धुआ [dhua], धुआ [dhuā] *Skt* धुम *n* smoke. "bujhigaiaganī nā nikasio dhua."—*asa kabir*. 'Heat of the body cooled down, no smoke in the form of breath is emitted' 2 pyre "kon arath dhuā tum payahu?"—*GPS*. 3 fire or seat

of an ascetic, four branches of Udasi the sect. See **चुलसी**.

**गुह्यधर** [dhuṣḍharu] smoke and darkness, pitch dark. "kaṛi vici dhuṣḍharu sa."—*var ram* 3.

**गुह्य** [dhuṣ], **गुह्य** [dhuṣ] *n* place of fire kept going by ascetics practising austerities. "dara phahuri kara karī dhuṣ."—*asa kabir*. 2 fire — which has smoke in it. "yṣ bharkī jīm tel so dhuṣ."—*krisan*.

**गुह्य का पहाड़** [dhuṣ ka dhāhar], **गुह्य का पहाड़** [dhuṣ ka pahar] white cloud (palace) of smoke and mountain of smoke. This illustration is for the world e.g. as the white palace and the mountain made of smoke vanish immediately in the sky consisting of air; such is the state of the world. See **गुह्य**. "ihu jəgu dhuṣ ka pahar."—*basāt m* 9.

**गुह्य** [dhuṣ] *n* act of dragging. 2 *adj* foolish, unwise. 3 *Dg n* a team of riders deputed for implementing the orders of the state. The team does not leave the person unless the order is implemented.

**गुह्यन** [dhusən] See **गुह्यन**.

**गुह्यर** [dhusar] *Skt adj* of the earth's colour or dust, ashen, khaki. "lāgi dhuri tan dhusar hoe."—*NP*. 2 *n* ass, donkey. 3 camel. 4 a subcaste of the Banias (traders). 5 *Dg* oilman.

**गुह्य** [dhuḥ] *n* attraction, fascination. 2 imperative form of dhuḥna (pull). 3 **गुह्य** [dhuḥ] is also used for dhuḥi. "dhuḥ kripanā tikkhā."—*cādi* 3. See **गुह्य**.

**गुह्य** [dhuḥna], **गुह्य** [dhuḥna] *v* pull. 2 drag. **गुह्य** [dhuḥra] *adj* dusty. 2 of the earth's colour or dust, ashen, greyish brown. "dhuḥi lāpeṭe dhuḥre."—*cādi* 3.

**गुह्य** [dhuḥar] dust. 2 *Dg* thunder of cloud. **गुह्य** [dhuḥi] by dragging, by pulling. "kaḍhi nārek te dhuḥi."—*sar m* 5.

**गुह्य** [dhuḥat] causes one to tremble/shake/stir. See **गुह्य**. "dhuḥat hē pākhan anūdumgayoh."—*GPS*.

**गुह्य** [dhuḥa], **गुह्य** [dhuḥi] place of open fire

kept going by ascetics practising austerities; open-fire; smoke. See **गुह्य**.

**गुह्य** [dhut] *Skt adj* shaken. 2 abandoned. 3 rebuked, reprimanded, dishonoured. "tīm bhage guru dhuḥ agh dhuta."—*GPS*.

**गुह्यप** [dhutpap] *Skt adj* liberated from sins.

**गुह्य** [dhuta] See **गुह्य**. 2 *Skt* wife, female spouse.

**गुह्य** [dhuti] a bird, also named dhuḥ, **गुह्य** [tuti],

**गुह्य** [tudhi]. **गुह्य** [dhuti] is a female, while **गुह्य** [dhuta] is a male. See **गुह्य** and **गुह्य**.

**गुह्यन** [dhuṇən] *Skt* act of causing one to tremble; shiver, pulsation.

**गुह्य** [dhuna], **गुह्य** [dhuṇi] See **गुह्य** and **गुह्य**.

**गुह्य** [dhup] *Skt* धूप *v* warm, shine, speak.

2 *Skt n* fumes of fragrant objects like the pine tree gum (amyrin comiphora), sandalwood, saffron, camphor and other incense materials. "dhup mal-anlo pavāṇ cāvro karē."—*sohila*. It is an old practice to burn incense in temples (holy-places) and at public places. All the religious sects have adopted this practice in one way or the other considering it to be very beneficial. See **गुह्य** Ex chapter 30 verse 7 and 8 3 the object, that produces fragrant smoke (of pleasing odour) on burning. 4 heat of the sun, sunshine 5 brightness, glamour, grandeur "kaṛi rup dhup gīan hūi."—*asa chāt m* 3.

**गुह्य** [dhupgharī] sundial. See **गुह्य**.

**गुह्य** [dhup chāh], **गुह्य** [dhup chāv] sun and shade. 2 pleasure and pain, prosperity and adversity. "dhup chav je samkarī sahe."—*var ram* 1 m 1. 3 silken cloth made of two-coloured warp and weft.

**गुह्यनी** [dhupdanī] *n* incense-burner; censer.

**गुह्य** [dhup dip] joss-stick, incense and wick.

"dhup dipgharī sajī artī."—*dhana sen*.

**गुह्यन** [dhupən] *Skt n* act of incense-burning, ritual of incense burning. "so audhūḥ jo dhupe ap."—*var ram* 1 m 1. 'who worships his own soul instead of worshipping god in the temples.'



**ਧੁਪੀਆ** [dhupia] *n* one who burns incense.  
2 priest of a holy place, who is assigned the duty of incense-burning. Dhupia family is very famous in Amritsar.

**ਧੁਪੇ** [dhupe] See ਧੁਪਨ.

**ਧੁਬਰੀ** [dhubri] famous town of district Goalpara in Assam, situated on the right bank of Brahmaputra river. It was declared as district headquarters of Goalpara in 1879. Dhubri is a railway station situated on Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Guru Tegbahadur visited this town in Sammat 1723-24 alongwith Raja Ram Singh, the ruler of Jaipur.<sup>1</sup> The gurdwara in memory of the Guru is popularly known as "Damdama Sahib".<sup>2</sup> According to Bhai Santokh Singh Dhubri was founded after the name of a washerwoman.<sup>3</sup> 2 area surrounding the

<sup>1</sup>Many authors including Bhai Santokh Singh write the name of the raja as Bishan Singh viz. — "saxiguru ki marji la bixansfgh mahzpai. karyo kuc age calyo lakhi mukhm visal."— *GPS rax 12* a 4 but it is erroneous. Raja Bishan Singh was not even born at the time of Guru Tegbahadur's visit of Kamroop. He was just four or five years old when the Guru passed away. In this context, see footnote on page 348 of the Sikh Religion, Volume 4 written by Macauliff. Colonel James Todd writes in 'Rajasthan' about the history of Ambar that Ram Singh who succeeded (Mirza Jai Singh) had the mansab of four thousand conferred on him and was sent against the Assamese. Bishan Singh ... succeeded him on his death.

<sup>2</sup>About the building of this Damdama, it is written that each soldier of the king's army put five bucklers full of earth at this place so as to raise a high mound, on which Guru Tegbahadur held a congregation.

<sup>3</sup>"sun dhoan! yoben yut xhā. rahaku beth thit tav toru jahā.. tohx nam par gram besaz... jahf dhoan ko bixach xkayo. ek gram tab tahā besayo."—*GPS rax 12*, a 11

Dhubri town.

**ਧੁਮ** [dhum] *n* noise, uproar, din, turmoil. 2 fame, reputation which spreads like smoke. "tris ki dhum pragat bhu sare."—*NP*. 3 *Skt* smoke. "dhum adhomukh dhumhī"—*narsfgh*. '(they) smoke hanging upside down.' 4 open fire, kept going continuously by ascetics practising austerities. "dhum dert tih ke grth samuht."—*krisan*. '(we) will sit with continuous fire in front of his house.' 5 short for dhumrān. "dhum dhukarā darap mæthe."—*ekal*.

**ਧੁਮ** [dhūm] See ਧੁਮ 3. "dhūmbadar sabht ma fasa."—*basht a m 5*.

**ਧੁਮਕੇਤੂ** [dhumketo] *Skt n* fire, of which the standard is smoke. 2 comet. 3 an army chief of Ravan.

**ਧੁਮਧਮ** [dhumdham] presence of smoke in a house, suggests a ceremony like a fire-ritual etc. 2 hustle and bustle in a festival.

**ਧੁਮਧੁਜ** [dhumdhuj] See ਧੁਮਕੇਤੂ.

**ਧੁਮ ਧੁਜਾ ਮਨ ਧੋਰ ਧਰਾ ਧਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਸਭੇ ਰਨ ਕੋਪਕੇ ਆਏ** [dhum dhuja man dhor dhara dhar sfgh sabhe ran kopke ae]—*krisan*. 'Dhum Singh, Dhuja Singh, Man Singh, Dhaul Singh, Dhara Singh, Dhar Singh all full of rage came to the battlefield.'

**ਧੁਮਧੁਜ** [dhum dhvaj] See ਧੁਮਕੇਤੂ 1.

**ਧੁਮਪੋਤ** [dhumpot] streamer that moves on steam.

**ਧੁਮਬਾਦਰ** [dhumbadar], **ਧੁਮਬਾਦਲ** [dhumbadal] cloud of smoke; that is, world destructible within a moment. "udxjaigo dhumbadro."—*sor m 5*.

**ਧੁਮਮੁਕਤ** [dhum-mukāt] *adj* smokefree, free from smoke. "sar dhar dhar dhum-mukāt bādhā te chutē."—*VN*. 'the brave warriors got liberated (won salvation) by bearing swords having edges like smouldering fire (burning without smoke).'

**ਧੁਮਯੋਨਿ** [dhumyonī] *n* one that is produced from smoke — fire. 2 cloud.

**ਧੁਮਰ** [dhumar] See ਧੁਮ.

पुमरलोकन [dhumarlocan] See पुमलोकन.

पुमरच [dhumrach] See पुमरच.

पुमरी [dhumri] *adj* having colours like that of earth or dust; ashen. "dhumri dhuri bhare." -*cāṭī* 1.

पुमराम [dhumadham] See पुमराम. hustle and bustle. "ai pāre dheramrai ke bicāhi dhumadham." -*s kabir*.

पुम [dhumr] *Skt adj* having colour like that of earth or dust; greyish brown. "dhumr baji rath chajet." -*peras*. 2 *n* short for dhumr nen. "krudh ke dhumr cāre ut seni." -*cāṭī* 1.

पुमरच [dhumr-acch] *Skt* पुमरच having greyish brown eyes. See पुमरच.

पुमरी [dhumr-hāti] *n* Durga who destroyed demon Dhumrānain. "nāmo dhumr-hāti" -*cāṭī* 2.

पुमर [dhumrak] *Skt n* camel.

पुमर [dhumr-kes] *n* a demon having smoke-coloured hair, - father of Vrinda and father-in-law of Jalandhar.

पुमर [dhumr-ketu] *n* one whose standard is smoke-coloured; a soldier of demon Viryanaad. 2 comet.

पुमर [dhumr-drig], पुमर [dhumr-nayan], पुमर [dhumr-nen] *n* one having smoke-coloured eyes; demon - Dhumarlocan. 2 although dhumrak also means dhumrlocan yet they are different from it. See पुमरलोकन and पुमर. "dhumr-nen gūṭīṭī tāt ūce kahi pukar." -*cāṭī* 1.

पुमर [dhumr-pan] *n* act of smoking, smoking, a kind of meditation in which only smoke is allowed; all other kinds of foods, water etc. are forbidden. "ik karat kaeṭ kar dhumr-pan." -*datt*. See पुम 3. 2 act of smoking hubble-bubble, smoking. 3 fomentation of some medicine as advised by an Ayurvedic physician.

पुमरलोकन [dhumr-locan] *n* a demon having of eyes greyish-brown colour, who was army

commander of Shumbh "tāhā dhumr-locan cāle caturāganī dal saī" -*cāṭī* 1. He was killed by goddess Durga. 2 pigeon. 3 *adj* brown or blue-eyed.

पुमर [dhumr varan] *n* smoky colour. 2 *adj* smoke-coloured, greyish-brown colour.

पुमर [dhumrach] See पुमरच. chief of the army of Brijnaad (Viryanaad). "setdarh dhumrach vikāṭ bhāṭ." -*saloh*. 2 chief of Ravan's army, who was killed by Hanuman. He was brother of Akampan. "dhumr-acch sujābumalī bular bir pāṭhedāe." -*ramav*. 3 This name has also been used for dhumr-locan. "dhumrach bidhūsan." -*akal*.

पुम [dhur] *Skt* धूरि *n* dust, grit.

पुमर [dhurjati] *Skt* धूर्जटी *n* one having densely tangled hair, Shiv, Mahadev. 2 lord Shiv (Shankar) caring for all the spheres.

पुमर [dhurat] *Skt* धूर्त *adj* cheat, conceited. 2 dacoit, robber. 3 See पुमर

पुमर [dhurat-ta] *n* conceit, cheating. 2 robbery.

पुमर [dhuratu] *adj* पुमर-रत having attachment for one's native place. "dhuratu soi jī dhur kau lage." -*sar m* 5. 2 See पुमर.

पुमर [dhurdhani] a capital town in the form of dust. "dhurdhani karan." -*cāṭī* 1. 'She who razed the capital of demons.' 2 *n* sky - having dust in it. 3 air, wind. 4 See पुमरपानी.

पुमर [dhurani] *n* earth-having dust/grit.

—*dhuram*

पुमर [dhuram] *n* dusty earth. "uram dhuram joti ujala." -*oṣkar*. See पुमर.

पुमर [dhur-raṭ] See पुमर.

पुमर [dhur-raṭ arini] *n* tree; its enemy - elephant; its army - army of elephants.

—*dhura*

पुमर [dhura] *n* powder, fine powder ground like fine dust. 2 spraying of finely powdered thing. "dhura kia tavan ke āga" -*cāṭī* 281.

पुढावा [dhurava] with dust, with sacred ash. "masat punit sāt dhurava."—*sar m 5*. 'forehead of a holy person.'

पुढि [dhuri] dust, sacred ash, grit. "dhuri sātēn ki mastaki lai."—*ram m 5*. 2 foulness, defilement, "dirty"ness. "bahutu sraṇap lage dhuri."—*asa m 1*. 3 earth.—*sanama*.

पुढिधर [dhuridhar] *n* that which has dust — earth. 2 sky. 3 air, wind.—*sanama*.

पुढिधरनिधि [dhuridharanidhi] *n* treasure of the earth —water.—*sanama*.

पुढिन [dhurin] *n* earth.—*sanama*. See पुढिन.

पुढिराट [dhurirat] *n* king of the soil (earth) — tree.—*sanama*.

पुढिराटाधि [dhuriratarī] *n* king of the soil (earth) tree; its enemy — elephant.

पुढिराट अरिणी [dhurirat arīṇi] by suffixing ni with dhuriratarī it gives the meaning "of" as of elephants, army of elephants.—*sanama*. See पुढिराट अरिणी.

पुढी [dhuri], धुल [dhul] See पुढि and धुलि.

धुलि [dhuli] *Skt n* dust, grit, sacred ash. 2 sense — dust of the feet of a holy person.

धुलिकरण [dhulikarāṇ] a demon, chief commander of the army of demon Viryanaad. He was killed by goddess Durga. See सरलनेरा 2. "ched cecchur birarasur dhulikarāṇ khapai."—*gyan*.

धुलिधानी [dhulidhani] See पुढावानी. 2 earth having dust. "dhulidhani ke dhujya."—*gyan*. 3 mace, knobbed club. "kae kop garho lae dhulidhani."—*caritr 405*. 4 small cannon; rifle with a long barrel. "kahū dhulidhani chuṭṭhi phailaṭ."—*caritr 405*. "jhaṛekke kripāni. dhare dhulidhani."—*rudr*.

धुली [dhuli] See धुलि.

धुलीकरण [dhulikarāṇ] See धुलिकरण.

धुड [dhuṛ], धुडि [dhuṛi] See धुलि. "dhuṛi tinaki je mile."—*tilāṅ m 1*.

धुडिमटी [dhuṛimāṇi] which has dust as its

main constituent; human body. "dhuṛimāṇi gaḍicalti."—*basāṭ nandev*.

धुडी [dhuṛi] See धुलि. "dhuṛi vicī luḍḍaṛi sohā."—*sava m 5*.

धे [dhe], धेदि [dheri] See धेज. "dhesabh brāham rup kar jan."—*NP*.

धेद [dhen] See धेड.

धेदवा [dhenva] *Skt* धेनव plural of dhenu. "nadia hovahi dhenva."—*var majh m 1*.

धेड [dhenū] *Skt* धेनु *n* recently calved cow. 2 Kaamdhenū (cow). "sātsabhā gur paie mukati padarath dhenū."—*sri m 1*.

धेन [dhen] *Skt n* river, stream. 2 sea, ocean. 3 See धेनु.

धेनु [dhenū] *Skt n* recently calved cow. 2 cow "dhenū dudhe te bahū kite nā ave kam."—*majh barāhmaha* 3 Kamdhenū. "sri guru saraṇ dhenū, karām bharam kaṭ."—*BGK*.

धेनुक [dhenuk] according to Bhagwat — a demon, who lived in a jungle of toddy palm trees. Once Balram and Krishan went to this jungle to graze their herd of cows and started plucking fruits growing on the palm trees. Demon Dhenuk, in the guise of an ass, started kicking Balram. The irate Balram tied the legs of Dhenuk and struck him strongly against the palm tree, and Dhenuk died. "dhenuk krodh maha karke dou pāu hride tih sath prahara. godan te gahi phēk dyo hāri jyō sir te gahi kukar mare."—*krisan*.

धेनुपाल [dhenupal] *n* milkman. 2 Krishan.

धेय [dhey] *Skt adj* adoptable 2 potable, fit for drinking. 3 nourishable, fit for bringing up. 4 See धेज. "dhyata dhyān su dhey su dhey jo prithak prithak kar jan."—*NP*.

धेला [dhela] See अथेला.

धेली [dheli] *n* half a rupee, eight-anna piece.

धेड [dher] *n* raised boundary. 2 ridge (dividing a field) on which grass is grown.

धै [dhe] *n* sound produced by a heavy object

falling down; thump, thud. "dhe ke moko patkayo."—*caritr* 130. 2 *adv* by acquiring, by possessing. 3 by keeping, by having. "le le avahu dhe dhe jeyahu."—*caritr* 93.

**धे** [dher] *Skt* धृ *adj* fit for ploughing and cultivating. "janam maran nahar dhādha dher."—*oṣkar*. 2 patience. See धैर्य.

**धेर** [dheray] See धैर्य.

**धेव** [dhevət] *Skt* ण sixth note according to musicology; note between the fifth and seventh notes. It has three variations; rāmya, rohrī and mādāh. See ध्रुव.

**धे** [dho] *n* short for धेर [dhoh] and dhona.

**धोव** [dhoəvu] *S v* wash. 2 See धो.

**धोई** [dhoi] *adj* washed, cleaned. "esa jētu ik dekhia jesi dhoi lakh."—*s kabir*. It refers to a hypocrite, who looks gentle and honest from his appearance. 2 See धुई and धुई.

**धोह** [dhoh] *n* a house made of branches of a tree and grass, which can be kept cool by sprinkling water on it during the summer. "raci dhoh sitalta kare."—*GPS*. 2 body, physique. "moh man dhoh bharam rakhilije kar beri."—*kan m* 5. See धोह.

**धोहा** [dhohā] *v* deceive. 2 swindle, cheat. 3 harbouring ill feeling; betray.

**धोही** [dhohi] *adj* betrayer, traitor, disloyal.

**धोह** [dhohu] betrayal, treachery. See धोह. "dhohu na cali khasam nali."—*gav var 2 m* 5. 2 deception, guile, trick. "baba, maza racna dhohu."—*sri m* 1.

**धोहे** [dhohe] cheated, deceived. "binu gopal dhohe."—*ser m* 5 *partal*.

**धोही** [dhohe] cheats, deceives. 2 washes. "gurmaki namu rīdemalu dhohe."—*guj m* 4.

**धोक** [dhok] base, support, shelter. 2 salutation, sense of bowing to someone. 3 uniting, combining. 4 *adv* by joining, by uniting. "kar dhok thadhō ar sāmukh."—*sāloh*.

**धोक** [dhokh] See धोक, धिंत, धिक्क. "nir calne ki

dhokh."—*sri m* 1.

**धोका** [dhokha] *n* cheating, deception, betrayal, treachery. 2 false knowledge. "haridhan lahia dhokha."—*guj m* 5. 3 apprehension, worry. "utria man ka dhokha."—*ser m* 5. "aganī ras sokhe marie dhokhe."—*tukha barahmaha*.

**धोके** [dhokhe] See धोके.

**धोटा** [dhotā], **धोटे** [dhotō] *Dg* son, male child.

**धोण** [dhoṇ] *n* water in which some object has been washed.

**धोना** [dhoṇa] See धोना 3. See धोना.

**धोता** [dhota] *Skt* *adj* washed, cleaned.

**धोती** [dhoti], **धोती** [dhotī] *adv* due to washing, by washing. "dhoti juthi nautre."—*suh m* 1.

**धोटी** [dhoti] *adj* washed. "bahari dhoti rūbri ādari visu nikor"—*var suhi m* 1. 2 *n* length of cloth worn round the waist and covering the lower body. "dhoti kholi vichae hehri."—*gav m* 5. 3 *Skt* धोती a practice of Yog, which is performed as follows: swallowing of eight to ten hands long and two fingers wide wet cloth alongwith water and, after holding it within for a while, taking it out. With this action the intestine is cleaned of all unwanted deposits. Those who practise Hath Yog perform this Dhوتي action. 4 a piece of cloth to cleanse the stomach. 5 purity, sacredness; according to Yog, there are four methods of practising धोटी (dhoti) viz.—cleaning of intestines, teeth, heart and rectum/anus.

**धोना** [dhoṇa] See धोना.

**धोप** [dhop] *n* a straight and thin sword without any bend. "namo dhop patā."—*VN*. See धोप. 2 *adj* famous, popular. "sadhu su suddh jag rahyo lop. bahu dhar dābh āsadhu dhop."—*GV* 10

**धोपी** [dhopai] is washed, is cleaned. "pau citu

na dhopai."—var sar m 1.

ਧੋਧੇ [dhope] let it be washed, may be washed.

"maṭi ka kṛa dhope suamī?"—ram m 5.

ਧੋਧਪੁਰ [dhobpur], ਧੋਧੀਗ੍ਰਾਮ [dhobrigram] See ਧੁਧਰੀ.

ਧੋਧੀ [dhobi] *Skt* धोबि n washerman. 2 slanderer, backbiter. "hamre kapre nīdak dhoi."—gaur kabir. 3 Guru (teacher), who has attained self-realisation, who liberates us from falsehood overwhelming consciousness. "dhobi dhove birah birata."—basāt namdev.

ਧੋਧੀਆ ਬੰਦਰ [dhobia bādar] See ਧੁਧਰੀ.

ਧੋਮ [dhom] in Dasam Granth the term ਧੋਮ [dhom] has also be used for ਧੂਮ [dhum] (which means smoke). See ਧੋਮਧਾਰ.

ਧੋਮਧਾਰ [dhomdhar] *Skt* धूमधार n fire. "dhomdhar ke dhareya."—gyan. 2 *Skt* धूमधार source of smoke — sky.

ਧੋਮੁ [dhomu] *Skt* धौम n son of sage Dhoom, teacher of Uddalek and younger brother of sage Deval. He was family priest of Pandavs. "gave gun dhomu."—savye m 1 ke.

ਧੋਰ [dhor] *Bg* adv nearby, close. 2 shore, beach. "kari dera carahu dhor."—keda m 5. 'Kindly take us to the shore.'

ਧੋਰਾ [dhora] *Bg* n support protection. "iha uha kuharo dhora."—sor m 5. 2 nearness, closeness. "mr ahio tumra dhora."—gurm 5.

ਧੋਰਾਹਾ [dhoraha] *adj* initial; of the origin; original.

ਧੋਰੀ [dhorī] *Skt* धोरी *adj* who pulls to the last. 2 sense — chief, leader. 3 *Pu* mean, base.

ਧੋਰੇ [dhore] *adv* near, nearby.

ਧੋਰਣ [dhovan], ਧੋਰਨ [dhovan] n act of washing, process of cleaning. See ਧਾਧ and ਧਾਧਨ. "dhote muli na utarai je sau dhovan pahī."—var majh m 1.

ਧੋਰਾਹਾ [dhovaha] *adj* washable. 2 liberated, washed, cleaned. "mel pap dhovaha."—jet m 4.

ਧੋਰੰਦੋ [dhovādo] washing, cleaning. 2 n that

water, in which something has been washed.

"per dhovādo pivsā."—var maru 2 m 5

ਧੋ [dho], ਧੋ [dhō] See ਧਉ and ਧਉ.

ਧੋਸ [dhos], ਧੋਸ [dhōs] *P* ਧੋਸ n squad chasing a culprit. 2 group which causes destruction. 3 This word is also used for dhōsa, a large kettledrum. "baḍ baḍ dhōs gahirā."—GPS.

ਧੋਸਾ [dhōsa] n a large kettledrum.

ਧੋਬਣਾ [dhōkṇa], ਧੋਬਨਾ [dhōkṇa] *Skt* धोना v bellow, blow fire. 2 v blow with bellows.

ਧੋਬਨੀ [dhōni] n bellows.

ਧੋਬਲ [dhōkal] a village near Wazirabad, in which there exists a huge holy shrine of Sultan Peer. The pilgrims while on their journey to Nagaha, make a stop here to pay obeisance. See ਸੁਲਤਾਨ.

ਧੋਬਲੀਆ ਪੀਰ [dhōkṇia pīr] See ਸੁਲਤਾਨ and ਧੋਬਲ.

ਧੋਬਕਾ [dhōkṇa] n movement with small jumps or leaps in sitting position. 2 movement with speed between brisk walk and fast running.

ਧੋਚਾ [dhōca] See ਢੋਚਾ.

ਧੋਣ [dhōṇ] See ਧਉਣ.

ਧੋਤ [dhōt] See ਧੋਤਾ.

ਧੋਤਿ [dhōti] See ਧੋਤੀ 3, 4 and 5.

ਧੋਮ [dhom], ਧੋਮਸ [dhomy] See ਧੋਮ.

ਧੋਰਾ [dhora] See ਧਉਲਾ.

ਧੋਲ [dhāl] See ਧਉਲ.

ਧੋਲਹਰ [dhōlhar] See ਧਉਲਹਰ.

ਧੋਲਪੁਰ [dhōlpur] a state ruled by Bamrolia Jatts near Agra in Rajputana. Its area is 1155 square miles. This district is surrounded by the states of Agra and Bharatpur, Karauli etc. Dhaulpur is a railway station of GIP Railway, situated 154 miles away from Delhi. Patiala and Nabha states have been closely related to Dhaulpur. See ਧੀਰਸਿੰਘ ਮਹਾਰਾਜਾ, ਨਰੋਂਦ੍ਰਸਿੰਘ ਮਹਾਰਾਜਾ and ਬਲਤੋਰ ਭਾਈ.

ਧੋਲਰ [dhōlar] See ਧਉਲਹਰ.

ਧੋਲਾ [dhōla] See ਧਉਲਾ. 2 a village under police station and tehsil Dhanaula subdivision Phul

of Nabha state. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Tegbahadur is situated about two miles away from this village to the north-west. A residential house is built near Kacchi Manji Sahib. The priest is a Sikh. Nabha State has allotted about 70 ghumaons of land to the gurdwara. This village is about three miles to the south-west of Handiaya railway station. See मैरीहल.

देवी षष्ठ [dhōi dhar] a high mountain range in district Kangra, which is always covered with snow. It forms the boundary of Chamba state.

देहु [dholu] See धुल्ल.

देहु यरु [dholu dharamu] See धुल्ल 2.

देहु [dholh] *n* slap, smack, cuff.

देही [dhoi] *n* tanned hide; buff; removed and tanned skin of a cow, or buffalo etc.

देहा [dhāda], देध [dhādh] *n* financial dealing, money earning business, the work that earns money. 2 business dealing. "sagāl jagat dhādh ādh."—asa *m* 5. 3 *Sr* दध diagnosis. 4 pleasure.

देध [dhādhak] *adj* businessman, dealer, trader.

देधपिटहा [dhādhpiṭha] *v* suffer by involving oneself in the acquisition of wealth. "manmukh dhādhpiṭha."—suhi *m* 4.

देधबध [dhādhbādh] bonded job, contracted work, work on contract. "dhādhbādh binse mata ke."—foḍi *m* 5.

देधली [dhādhli] busy in trading, engrossed in business. "ādhū buḍo dhādhli."—suhi *chāi* *m* 1.

देधहा [dhādhha], देध [dhādhha], देधु [dhādhhu] See देहा. "me chāḍia sabbho dhādhha."—sri *m* 5 *papāi*. "man te bisriā saglo dhādhha."—dhāna *m* 5. "athē dhādhupīṭha."—sri *m* 1. 2 dealings; business; relations. "pamari sū ghale dhādhha."—bhar *namdev*.

देधेर [dhādher], देधेर [dhādhero] a subcaste of Rajputs. "khāḍele baghele dhādhēre pachare."—cāritr 91.

देन [dhān] See धान, धन and धन.

देन [dhāna] He was born in a Jatt family in Sammat 1473 in village Dhooan (situated 20 miles away from Deuli) of Tank region. He became a disciple of Swami Rama Nand after going to Kashi. He initially remained an idol worshipper, but finally he attained supreme realisation after becoming a follower of Jagan Nath. His verses are included in Guru Granth Sahib. "mile pratēkhi gusaia dhāna vaḍbhaga."—asa *dhāna*.

देन सिंह [dhāna aīgh] He was a stable boy of Guru Gobind Singh and also a scholar and poet. Once a poet, Chandan, came to the court of the Guru with one stanza composed by him and he boasted that no poet in the Guru's court could explain its meaning. The tenth Master said that it could be explained even by a grass-cutter (i.e. a common follower) who has a faith in Sikhism. The stanza is like this:

"navsat triye navsat kiye  
navsat piye navsat piyae,  
navsat rāce navsat bāce  
navsat piyapāhi dayak pae,  
jit kala navsatēn ki  
nav-satēn ke mukh ācar chae,  
manāhu megh ki māḍal me  
kavi cādan cād kalevar chae."

Bhai Dhanna Singh explained its meaning as: The sixteen years old young woman adorned herself with sixteen ornaments; her husband returned from a journey after sixteen months; the young lady served him food consisting of sixteen dishes; spread the chess-board of sixteen squares before him and each played sixteen moves of the game. The woman got sixteen annas of a rupee by winning the game of sixteen pawns. When the husband had a win over his wife, the lady due to shyness, covered her face like the full moon with cloth as if the moon had been entrapped in the clouds.

Bhai Santokh Singh writes that:

sun dhānasīgh arəth bəkhana,  
triṽ khorəs bərkəhən bəy vana,  
tən khorəs sīgar suhayo,  
khorəs masən me priṽ ayo,  
khorəs ghər kə cəpər rəcyo,  
khorəs dāv lay sukh macyo,  
soi khorəs pyarə layo,  
khorəs ki baji jə payo,  
khorəs kəla cədmukh joi,  
hər pay triṽ chadət soi,  
manhu megh me nispatī chayo,  
im ācər mahī mukh dərəsayo.

—GPS *rott* 5 a 25.

Poet Chandan felt ashamed of his vanity and begged pardon from the true Master.

Bhai Dhanna Singh asked Chandan to explain the meaning of the stanzas composed by him, which the latter could not. The stanzas are as the follows:

“min mərə jəl kə pər se  
kəb-hu nə mərə pər pavək pae,  
hathī mərə məd kə pər se  
kəb-hu nə mərə tən tap kə ae,  
tiṽ mərə patī kə pər se  
kəb-hu nə mərə pərdəs sīdhae,  
gūrh me bat kəhī dī; raj  
bīcər səkə nə bīnə cītlāe.

kəl mərə rəvī kə pər se  
kəb-hu nə mərə sərī kī chəbī pae,  
mītr mərə mītr kə mīlke  
kəb-hu nə mərə jəb dūr sīdhae,  
sīgh mərə jəb mas mīle  
kəb-hu nə mərə jəb hath nə ae,  
gūrh me bat kəhī dīraj  
bīcər səkə nə bīnə cītlāe.”

These stanzas contain paradoxical expressions. If the text *kəb-hu nə* is associated with the previous line, its meaning becomes

self explanatory viz:

“min mərə jəl kə pər se kəb-hu nə,  
mərə pər pavək pae.”... etc.

ਧੰਨਿ [dhāni] *Skt* धन adj charitable, virtuous.  
2 admirable, praiseworthy. “jəh gobīd bhagat  
so dhāni des.”—*bəst* m 5. “dhāni su than  
dhāni or bhavna.”—*dhān* m 5.

ਧੰਨਿਆ [dhāniya] See ਧਨਾ.

ਧੰਨਿਕਾ [dhānika] adj/applaudable, praiseworthy.  
2 charitable; which provides foodgrains.

ਧੰਨੀ [dhāni] adj admirable, praiseworthy.  
“nanak jən-ni dhāni mar.”—*māl* m 1. ‘mother,  
who gives birth, is praiseworthy.’ 2 n territory  
in tehsil Chakwal of district Jhelum. “dhāni  
gheb kī pothohar”—*GPS*.

ਧੰਨੁ [dhānu] *Skt* धनु adj dmirable, praiseworthy.  
2 charitable, virtuous “dhānu jānēdi mar.”  
—*sri* m 3. 3 n wealth, riches; luxuries. “ānu  
dhānu bahut upjā.”—*var gāu* 2 m 5. 4 *Dg* धनु  
bow.

ਧੰਨਤ [dhāny] See ਧਨਤ.

ਧੰਨਤਵਾਦ [dhānyvad] See ਧਨਤਵਾਦ.

ਧੰਨਤਾ [dhānya], ਧੰਨਾ [dhānva] adj bowman. See  
ਧਨਾ. “mahā ugr-dhānya bādī phoj leke”—*ramav*.

ਧੰਮ [dhām] *Pkt* धम्म n religion. 2 *onom* sound  
produced by a heavy object falling down.

ਧੰਮਣ [dhāman], ਧੰਮਨ [dhāman] a Khatri  
subcaste. 2 a subcaste of carpenters.

ਧੰਮੀ [dhāmi] adj religious. 2 pertaining to the  
home. See ਧੁਧਿਧੀ. 3 *Po* n early morning, dawn.  
“uttō hoi dhāmi, dāhi nāhī jmi.”—*prov*.

ਧਯਾਉ [dhyau] See ਅਧਯਾਉ. “bhakhō agle dhyau  
majhari.”—*NP*.

ਧਯਾਉਣਾ [dhyauṇa] v *Skt* ध्या vr meditate,  
contemplate, think, search worship. “sārəb jə  
manī dhyau.”—*savay* m 4 ke.

ਧਯਾਇ [dhyai] by worshipping. See ਧਯਾਉਣਾ.  
2 See ਧਯਾਉ.

ਧਯਾਤਾ [dhyata] *Skt* ध्यातृ adj meditator,  
contemplator. 2 thinker.

ਧਿਆਨ [dhyān] *Skt n* concentration of mind.  
2 thought, idea. See ਧਿਆਨ.

ਧਿਆਨੀਸਿੰਘ [dhyānīsīṅh] a resident of village Majri, who got baptised by Guru Gobind Singh. He was a poet in the court of the tenth Master. 2 Dogra Dhyān Singh, who was elevated to the status of raja by a kind gesture of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. He was chief of inner council of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. See ਗੁਰੂਸਿੰਘ 5.

Although there might have been many causes for the fall of the Sikh empire, but the main reason was the selfishness of raja Dhyān Singh. All historians are of the view that just to maintain his pre-eminent position he was the first one to sow seeds of dissension among members of the royal family. The author of *sṛkḥā de raj di vithya* – 'The Plight of the Sikh Empire', has openly written about his selfish motives. Sardar Ajit Singh Sandhawalia killed raja Dhyān Singh too inside the Lahore palace on September 15, 1843 after assassinating Maharaja Sher Singh and his son. The descendants of Dhyān Singh now rule over Punch under the control of Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir.

ਧਿਆਨੀ [dhyānī] *Skt* ध्यानिन् *adj* who meditates, contemplates, ponders. See ਧਿਆਨੀ.

ਧਿਆਪਕ [dhyāpak] See ਅਧਿਆਪਕ.

ਧਯੇਯ [dhyay] *Skt adj* worth-meditating upon, worth-considering. See ਧਯੇਯ.

ਧੁਕਟੀ [dhrakṭī] *adj* condemned, censured. See ਧੁਕਟ. "tis nam pario he dhrakṭī."—*dev m 4*

ਧੁਦ [dhrad] ਧਰ + ਦ. See ਧਾਧਧਰ ਧੁਦ.

ਧੁਮ [dhrām] See ਧਰਮ. "jog-abhīas karam dhrām kiria."—*sukhmānī*.

ਧੁਮਸਾਲ [dhrāmsal] See ਧਰਮਸਾਲ. "koṭi brāhmāḍ jāke dhrāmsal."—*bhēr a m 5*.

ਧੁਮਪੈਥ [dhrāmpāth] path of religion, Sikhism. "dhrāmpāth dhārīo dharmidhar apī"—*savezye*

*m 4 ke*.

ਧੁਮਰਾਇ [dhrāmrai] See ਧਰਮਰਾਇ "jīu mathenī madhānīa tīu mathe dhrāmrai."—*sava m 5*.

"kār-ro dhrāmraia."—*suhi partal m 5*.

ਧੁਮੈਤ [dhrāmēt] *adj* religious, faithful to religion. "dhrāmēt cākṛ bēkrāṅ."—*gyan*.

ਧੁਪ [dhrap] *adj* satiated, satisfied. 2 happy, pleased. "ram resarī atam dhrap."—*brīa m 5*.

ਧੁਪਣਾ [dhrapna], ਧੁਪਨਾ [dhrapna] *v* be satiated, be satisfied. "dhrapēzī nahī trīsna bhukh."—*dhanā m 5*. "mān kōu hōr sōtkh bhukha dhrapic."—*var guj 2 m 5*. 2 be happy, be satisfied, get satiated. "binu sēgēzī sadh nā dhrapia."—*sri m 1*.

ਧੁਪੇ [dhrapē] satiated, satisfied. "jīa jōtu sēbhī dhrapē."—*majh m 5*.

ਧੁਪੇ [dhrapē] gets satiated, gets satisfied. "hārīrās dhrapē."—*sava m 3*.

ਧੁ [dhrī] *Skt* धृ *vr* acquire, keep, support.

ਧੁਸ਼ [dhrīṣ] *Skt* धृष् *vr* be brave/courageous, frighten, be strong, be angry, contain the mighty, stop the powerful.

ਧੁਸ਼ਟਦੁਮਨ [dhrīṣṭdraman] See ਧੁਸ਼ਟਦੁਮਨ.

ਧੁਸ਼ਟਦੁਮਨਜਾ [dhrīṣṭdramanja] *Skt* ਧੁਸ਼ਟਦੁਮਨਜਾ younger sister of Dhrīṣṭdyuman, Dropadi. "dhrīṣṭdramanja pritham kārī pun pētī sēbad bākhan."—*sēnāna*. husband of Dropadi – Arjun.

ਧੁਸ਼ਟਬੁਧੀ [dhrīṣṭbudhī] See ਚੰਦ੍ਰਕਾਸ 4.

ਧੁਸ਼ਟ [dhrīṣṭ] *Skt* धृष्ट *adj* clever, intelligent. 2 shameless, immodest. 3 *n* in poetics a type of hero. "dhārī laj ur mē nā kachū kārē dōṣ nīrīṣk. tārē nā tārō kēs hū kēhyo dhrīṣṭ sēklāk."—*jōgadvīnod*. See ਧੁਸ਼ਟ.

ਧੁਸ਼ਟਦੇਨ [dhrīṣṭ-dēn], ਧੁਸ਼ਟਦੁਮਨ [dhrīṣṭ-dyuman] *Skt* धृष्टद्युम्न He was the son of Drupad, king of Panchal and brother of Dropadi. Grieved on the death of his son, he beheaded Dronacharya in the battle of Kurukshetar on the last day of the war; Ashvthama, son of



Dron, entered secretly into the camp of the Pandavs and killed Dhrisht-dyman. "hanyo dhrisṭ-donā."-*gyan*.

प्रिसुबुपी [dhrisṭ-buddhi] See संदुष्ट 4.

प्रिवट [dhrikaṭ] *onom* sound produced by beating on a large drum. "dhidhrikaṭ dhrikaṭ mridāg."-*paras*.

प्रिवेक [dhrikonā] *n* fruit of dek tree. "guccha hoī dhrikonis kiu varī dakhe."-*BG*.

प्रिग [dhrig], प्रिग [dhrigu] See प्रि. "dhrig snehā bhrat bādhavah."-*sahas m 5*. "dhrigu dhrigu khara dhrigu dhrigu sora."-*brā m 3*.

प्रिगैत [dhrigāt] condemnable, highly cursed. "dhrigāt mat pita snehā."-*sahas m 5*.

प्रित [dhrīt] *Sk* धृति *adj* acquired, adopted, kept. 2 grasped, gripped. 3 determined.

प्रितराष्ट [dhrītrastṛa] *Sk* धृतराष्ट्र a raja of lunar dynasty, born from the womb of Ambika, widow of Vichitrviray and son of Shantanu by the semen of Vyās.

He was chief of the Kaurvs. He married Gandhari and produced one hundred sons and a daughter from her. Duryodhan was his eldest son. Dhrītrastar was blind, hence could not succeed the throne, but after the death of Pandu, he was made the ruler. "bhāe ton ke vās me dhrītrastṛā."-*gyan*. 2 chief of Nags. 3 son of Janmejya. 4 an efficient ruler, who effectively exercised control over his state.

प्रिति [dhrīti] *Sk* धृति *n* act of achieving/acquiring. 2 act of remaining stable; stability. 3 firm determination of mind; patience.

प्रितिधर [dhrītidhar], प्रितिमन [dhrītiman], प्रितिवन [dhrītrivan] *adj* having patience. "dhanurpani dhrītiman dhārādhar."-*hājare 10*.

प्रीक [dhrīkən] *v* pull, drag. "puch nē siddhu dhrīkən dhrīkē."-*BG*. 'A dog's tail can't be straightened by dragging or pulling.'

पृ [dhrū] *Sk* *vr* be still, travel, go.

पृषि [dhrūki] *adv* immediately, quickly. "pātan kuke pām vānahu dhrūki vīlāṭi."-*maru am 1*. See प्रिलि.

पृष [dhrupad] See पृषप.

पृष [dhruvh] *Sk* *v* remain firm, stand, go, travel.

2 *adj* stable, immovable, static. "guru samrathu gahī karia dhruv budhi."-*savrye m 4 ke 3 n*. See प्रवर. 4 the Creator, who is always stationary. 5 sky. 6 mountains, hills. 7 axis of a celestial object; Pole Star. 8 son of king Uttanpad, according to Bhagwat and Vishnu Puran. The tale is like this: Uttanpad had two wives—Suniti and Suruchi. Suniti gave birth to Dhruv while Uttam was born to Suruchi. The king loved Suruchi more. One day Dhruv saw Uttam sitting in the lap of his father Uttanpad, and expressed his desire to sit in his place. Suruchi objected to it and said, "O! child, do not try to do so since you were not born from my womb. Only a child born to me has the right on the affection of the king as well as on the throne." Dhruv, on hearing this, came weeping to his mother, Suniti, and narrated the whole incident. The mother told her dear son that his father's co-wife was right in her assertion. She lamented that Dhruv could not claim his right to the throne as he was born to an unfortunate woman like her. If he longed, at all, for some high status, he should worship and meditate upon the true One. Dhruv left his house and met seven pious souls (sages) on the way. They were kind enough to bestow the child with mystic power.<sup>1</sup> Dhruv meditated rigorously in Medhuvan. Lord Vishnu appeared there to fulfill Dhruv's desire. When Dhruv returned home,

<sup>1</sup>The incantation is –

"हिरण्यगर्भ पुरुष ब्रह्मानात्मक सपिणो।

ओंनमो वासुदेवाय शुद्धज्ञान स्वभाविते॥"

-*Vishanupuran 53 1 & 11 & 5*

his father respectfully put him on the throne. His brother Uttam was killed by the demi-gods when he was on a hunting mission. Dhruv had two wives—Bhoomi and Ila. Bhoomi gave birth to two sons, Kalap and Vatsar, while one son, Utphal, was born to Ila. Dhruv attained his permanent abode provided by Vishnu to him after ruling for 36 thousand years.

**पुत्रक** [dhruvak] See **पुत्रपद**.

**पुत्रपद** [dhruvpad] *Sk* पुत्रक. according to Sangeet Ratnakar a kind of song, which is sung in a particular rhythm of four beats.<sup>1</sup> It consists of introductory, second, other, third and concluding stanzas. Stanzas can be four to six in number, while each foot can have 11 to 26 characters.

Sangeet has described sixteen forms of dhruvpad – jayāt, śekhar, utsah, madhur, nirmal, kūtāl, kamāl, sanād, cādrśekhar, sukhād, kumud, jayī, kādrāp, jaymāgāl, tilāk and lālīt. jayāt consists of eleven characters in each foot, śekhar consists of twelve and so on. Thus the lālīt consists of twenty-six characters in each foot.

dhruvpad of six stanzas is considered excellent, having five stanzas is considered average while dhruvpad of four stanzas is treated as inferior.

dhruvpad is not accompanied by pakhavaj (a side drum), but by “sath”.

**पु** [dhr] *Sk* vr remain stable. *n* short for पुत्र. See **पुत्र** 8. “dhru prahīlad bīderu dasisutu gurmukhi namī tere.”—*maru* m 8.

**पुत्र** [dhrua] See **पुत्र** 8. “nared kahī sunat dhrua barik bhājan mahī lāptano.”—*brīla* m 9. 2 *adv* with determination, firmly. “jīnahubāt nīscāl dhrua jārī.”—*saveye* m 4 ke.

**पुत्र** [dharek] *Sk* देका *n* lilac tree. See **देक**.

**पुत्र** [dharoh] See **पुत्र**. “dhroh moh mītnai.”—*bavan*. 2 It has also been used to express longing (पुत्र) as – “tā nankī jī nū mān dhroh pīa.”—*JSBB*.

**पुत्रि** [dhrohānī], **पुत्रिनी** [dhrohni] *Sk* दुष्टिनी. adj envious, wishing evil. 2 sense – Maya the illusory. “bin sadhu sabhi dhrohni dhrohe.”—*asa* m 4.

**पुत्र** [dhrohu] See **पुत्र**. “nam vihunīa sūder maza dhrohu.”—*var* jet.

**पुत्र** [dhror] See **पुत्र**.

**पुत्र** [dhārm] See **पुत्र** “dhārm dhīru gurumātī gabhīru.”—*saveye* m 5 ke. “dhārm dhuja phēhrāt sādā.”—*saveye* m 4 ke

**पुत्र** [dhvaj], **पुत्र** [dhvaja] *Sk* ध्वज. *n* flag, standard. In yuktīkalpatru eight types of flags have been mentioned – jaya, vijya, bhīma (bhīma), capla, veyātīka, dirgha, viśala, lōla (lola). The flagpole used for jaya is five hands long and for vijya it is six hands long and so on respectively. In this way, the flag pole for lōla (lola) is twelve hands long.

**पुत्रि** [dhvaji] *Sk* पुत्रि. having a flag; with a standard. 2 *n* mountain. 3 fight, battle, struggle. 4 peacock.

**पुत्र** [dhvan] *Sk* ध्वन. vr make sound, cover.

**पुत्रि** [dhvanī] See **पुत्रि** and **पुत्रि**. satirical use of words in poetry. See **पुत्रि** 4.

**पुत्र** [dhvāt] *Sk* adj covered. 2 *n* darkness, dark, pitch dark.

**पुत्र** [dhve] after washing. “payan dhve caranamurī līno.”—*krisan*.

**पुत्र** [dhvās] *Sk* ध्वस् and ध्वस्. vr be broken into pieces, break into small pieces, fall, sink.

**पुत्रक** [dhvāsak] *adj* destroyer.

**पुत्रन** [dhvāsān] *n* act of destroying. 2 sense of being destroyed, destruction.

<sup>1</sup>dhruvpads are also sung in brāham, rudr and lakṣmī rhythms.



ਨ

ਨ (nanna) twenty-fifth character of Punjabi script; teeth and nose comprise its articulation point. 2 *Skt* *n* simile, example. 3 gem. 4 bondage. 5 short for ਨਗਣ. 6 adj/admired, praised. 7 part cognitive of prohibition, no, not. In Persian as also in Punjabi it has this very meaning. “na *maru* bhije na sabadu pachaṇaḥi.”—*maru solhe m 3*. 8 cognitive of plural. “aḥan kaṭaḥi sabh tere.”—*savrye m 4 ke*. ‘Destroy your vice totally.’ “dukhaṇ nas”—*savrye m 4 ke*. 9 *suf* of. “kab lage mastak cārṇaṇ rāj?”—*BGK*. ‘When will my forehead have the touch of thy feet’s dust.’

ਨਉ [nau] *Skt* नव *adj* nine. “naukhāḍ prithmi phire.”—*sukhmanī*. 2 *P 3* new. “ja joban nau hula.”—*sri m 1*. 3 part to, for. “jis nau ape lāe mīlāi.”—*sri m 3*. “gaṇṭe nau sukh naḥi.”—*sri m 3*.

ਨਉਸਰ [nausaḥ] *P* نسر *n* the new king; means — bridegroom. “varkṭ panīn nauṣaḥ kāṭh lagavat bhi.”—*saloh*.

ਨਉ ਸਰ ਚਉਦਹ ਤੀਨਿ ਚਾਰਿ ਕਾਰਿ [nau sat cōdah tīni carī karī] See ਮਹਲਾਤਿ.

ਨਉ ਸਰ [nau sar] *n* nine ponds; sense — nine openings of the body. “nau sar subhar dāve pure.”—*sīdhgoseṭi*.

ਨਉ ਸੈ ਨਦੀ ਨਾਇਨਵੈ [nau se nadi nāine] Ancient scholars have assumed this to be the total number of streams and tributaries that fall into the Ganges. “nau se nadi nāine aṭhsaṭh tirāṭh gūṅg samai.”—*BG*. sense — ‘all rivers and places of pilgrimage.’

ਨਉਹਰ [nauhar] See ਨੋਹਰ.

ਨਉਹੁਲਾ [nauhula] See ਹੁਲਾ and ਨਉ. 2 *A 1* ناله *n* gift, boon.

ਨਉਕਾ [nauka] *n* sign of nine; number 9. *Skt* boat, canoe. “buḍimue nauka mile.”—*brīla sādha*.

ਨਉ ਕੁਲ [nau kul] nine houses; means — nine boxes. “aḥaru jare tē nau kul bādhu.”—*var mālā m 1*.

ਨਉ ਖੰਡ [nau khāḍ] nine regions of the earth. “nau khāḍ jite sabhī than thanāṭer.”—*asa m 5*. See ਨਵਖੰਡ.

ਨਉ ਘਰ [nau ghar] nine openings; the human body that has nine boxes. “nau gharī dekhī ju kamānī bhulī.”—*gaur kabir*.

ਨਉ ਟੰਕੀ [nau ṭāki] of nine ṭāks (a weight equal to four masas). See ਟਾਂਕ and ਟੰਕ.

ਨਉ ਚੰਦ [nau cōd] See ਨੈ ਚੰਦ.

ਨਉ ਡਾਡੀ [nau ḍāḍī] See ਡਾਡੀ.

ਨਉਤਨ [nautan], ਨਉਤਨੁ [nautanu], ਨਉਤਨੇ [nautano] *Skt* नूतन *adj* new. “hū satiguru hau nautanu cela.”—*gaur kabir*. 2 young. “pīru risalu nautano.”—*sri २ m 1*.

ਨਉ ਦਰ [nau dar], ਨਉ ਦਰਵਾਜ਼ [nau dervaj], ਨਉ ਦਰਵਾਜੇ [nau dervaje] nine openings of the body, nine boxes. “nau dar ṭhake dhavet rahae.”—*masāḥ २ m 3*. “nau dervaj nāve dar phike.”—*kalī २ m 4*. “nau dervaje kaza koṭu he.”—*var ram 1 m 3*.

ਨਉ ਦੁਆਰ [nau duar] See ਨਵ ਦੁਆਰ. “nau duare pargatū kie, dāsvā gupatū rakhaia.”—*anāḍku*.

ਨਉਧਾ [naudha] See ਨਧਾ. 2 See ਨੋਧਾ 2.

ਨਉਧਾ ਭਗਤਿ [naudha bhagatī] See ਨਧਾ ਭਗਤਿ.

ਨਉ ਨਾਇਕ ਕੀ ਭਗਤਿ [nau naik kī bhagatī]—*gūṅg*

*kabir*. nine types of devotion and worship of the Lord. See ਨਵਾਤਿ. 2 worship of the Creator who remains ever new. 3 worship of the Lord of the nine regions of the universe.

ਨਵੀਨਾ [naunath] See ਨਵੀ ਨਾਵ.

ਨਵੀ ਨਿਧਿ [nau nidhi] *n* nine treasures of Kuber mount; treasure consisting of nine fabulous gems. The following treasures in specific particular have been referred to in Sanskrit literature –

padam, mahapadam, sakh, maker, kacchap, mukud, kud, nil and varc.<sup>1</sup> "prabhū ke simarēni ridhi ridhi nau nidhi." –*sukhmanu*. 'nine treasures means – all type of wealth and property.'

It is mentioned in the 68<sup>th</sup> chapter of Markandeya Puran that these treasures are protected by the goddess of learning named Padmini and it is evident from this description that these treasures are in the form of specific gems. Different qualities are attributed to these, such as – padamnidhi is virtuous, and it helps in increasing the number of sons and grandsons and getting all types of valuable metals like gold and silver. mukud nidhi has mainly the quality of passion. It enables one to learn the art of music. Poets and singers always remain present. maker nidhi is filled with evil. With its help, one becomes master in fighting skill; he rules over all the people. Such are his treasures.

ਨਵੀਪਰੀ [naupari] *Skt* नूपरी *n* an ornament worn around the ankles. "naupari jhunātkar anag bhau karat phirat." –*sar patai m 5*. 'Jingling sound produced by the ornaments worn around the ankles and their sexual suggestiveness.'

ਨਵੀਬਤ [naubat], ਨਵੀਬਤਿ [naubat] *A* نوبت *n* turn. 2 state. 3 time, occasion. 4 watch. 5 large

<sup>1</sup>"पद्मोत्तिर्गता महापद्म राज्ञो यकव कण्ठपी,

मुकुन्द कुन्द नीलम्ब वयोऽपि निधयो नव." –*haravili*.

kettledrum. "kabir naubatī apru dīndas lehu bajāi." –*salok*.

ਨਵੀਮੀ [naumi] *Skt* नवमी *n* the ninth day of the lunar phase. "naumi nave chidr apvit." –*gau dhiti m 5*.

ਨਵੀ ਮੁਨੀ [nau muni], ਨਵੀ ਰਿਖੀ [nau rikhi] nine sages, in section 4 and chapter 2 of Bhagwat. These nine sages are named :

marici, atri, āgira, pulstāy, pulah, kratu, bhrigu, vasiṣṭh and atharvan, respectively. The wives of the sages are these –

kala, ansuya, śradha, havirbhug, gatī, kriya, khayati, arudhati and śātri. "nau muni dhuri le lavego." –*kan a m 4*.

ਨਵੀਰੋਜ [nauroj] See ਨੈ ਰੋਜ.

ਨਵੀ ਰੰਗ [nau rāg] new colour 2 See ਨੈਰੰਗ.

ਨਵੀਰੰਗਾ [naurāga] *adj* newly coloured. 2 *n* emperor Aurangzeb.

ਨਵੀਰੰਗੀ [naurāgi] *adj* having a new colour; newly coloured. "prem sada naurāgi." –*sar a m 1*. 2 *n* orange.

ਨਵੀਆ [naua] *n* barber.

ਨਾਅਲ [na-al] See ਨਾਲ.

ਨਵੀਆ [naia] *adj* new. See *E* new.

ਨਵੀ [nai] *n* stream. "makhiā nai vāhāni." –*s ferid*. 2 *adj* new. 3 politician, statesman.

ਨਵੀਆ [naia] *Skt* नियन्ता law maker; the Creator who determines the rules and regulations of the world. "naia te bcrekāna." –*dhana namdev*. 'No body is beyond the domain of the Creator.' 2 advisor. 3 inspirer. 4 *H* boat, canoe.

ਨਵੀਬੇਦ [naibed] *Skt* नैवेद्य *n* a dish that has been offered to the deity; eatables presented as an offering to the deity. "dhupdip naibedāhī basa." –*guj ravidas*. 'The person who offers himself enjoys the sweet smell of the incense, lamp and meals before the deity does!'

ਨਵੀਮਖਾਰ [naumkhar] See ਨੈਮਿਸ.

ਨਵੀਵਾਸ [naivas] See ਨਿਵਾਸ

ਨਵੀਵੇਦ [naived] See ਨਵੀਵੇਦ.

ਨਸ (nas) *Skt* नश् *vr* be destroyed, be lost, be seen. 2 *n* destruction. See ਨਸਣਾ. 3 *Skt* नस् *n* nose, nostril. 4 *Skt* स्नायु vein, tendon, sinew.

ਨਸਈ (nasai) *adj* habituated to harmful drugs; drug-addict.

ਨਸਹ (nasah) *A* نصح *n* advising, advice. 2 wishing well, favour.

ਨਸਕਨਾ (nasakna) *v* go down due to weight, sink. "dhara dhasket phasiphaṇ naskat he." —*h5sram*.

ਨਸਟ (nasat) See ਨਸ੍ਟ.

ਨਸਣਾ (nasṇa) *v* flee, run. 2 be destroyed. See ਨਸ 1.

ਨਸਤਰ (nasṭar) *P* نثر *n* short for ਨਸ਼ੀਤਰ; sharp-edged knife used by surgeons for dissecting; lancet.

ਨਸਤਰੰਗ (nasṭarāṅg) *n* musical instrument like flute blown with the movement of the throat-nerves.

ਨਸਤਾਲੀਕ (nasṭalik) *A* نستعلیق a handwriting formed by joining two type of writing: nasax and tā-ʿalīk; present Persian writing. 2 calligraphy, beautiful handwriting, clear handwriting.

ਨਸਬ (nasab) *A* نسب *n* lineage, dynasty. 2 caste, community. 3 *A* نصب act of establishing. 4 act of appointing.

ਨਸਬਨਾਮਾ (nasabnama) *P* نسب نامه family tree, genealogical chart.

ਨਸਬ (nasar) *A* نثر *n* prose; nasar also means spreading. 2 *A* نشر act of expressing or circulating. 3 *P* shadow, shade. 4 cottage raised on the top of a hill.

ਨਸਬਤ (nasarṭ) See ਨਸਰਤ.

ਨਸਰਤਖਾਨ (nasarṭkhan) See ਨਸਰਤ ਖਾਨ and ਨਸਰਤਖਾਨ.

ਨਸਲ (nasal) *A* نسل *n* family, lineage, progeny.

ਨਸਬਾਰ (nasavar) *n* substance snuffed into the nose by sniffing; snuff.

ਨਸਾ (nasa) *A* نسا intoxicant; intoxicating substance; material that puzzles the mind. 2 mental perplexity due to the taking of an

intoxicating substance.

ਨਸਾਦਰ (nasadar) *P* ناسادر *Skt* नसाम् alkaline substance obtained from the urine and stool of animals; sal-ammoniac.

ਨਸਾਦਰ ਕੋ ਪਿਤਾ (nasadar ko pita) *n* stool; filth from which sal-ammoniac is obtained. Bhai Sukha Singh has used this term in *Guru Vilas*.

ਨਸਾਨ (nasan) See ਨਿਸਾਨ.

ਨਸਾਨਾ (nasana) *P* ناسانہ a point hit by an arrow or bullet etc, target.

ਨਸਾਨਾ ਫੁੱਡਣਾ (nasana phoḍṇa) hit a target. See ਚੀਬਣ.

ਨਸਾਨੀ (nasani) See ਨਿਸਾਨੀ.

ਨਸਾਫ (nasaph) *P* ناساف short for ਨ-ਇਨਸਾਫ, injustice. 2 in Punjabi short for ਇਨਸਾਫ.

ਨਸਾਰ (nasar) *Skt* नसरि *n* channel of water, aqueduct of a Persian wheel through which water is discharged to a channel. 2 *P* ناسار shadow. 3 canopy. 4 a place where light of the sun does not reach 5 See ਨਿਸਾਰ.

ਨਸਾਰਾ (nasara), ਨਸਾਰੀ (nasari) *A* ناصرة Nazareth. Because of his birth in the town (nasirah) Lord Christ is called nasiri; his follower nasrani. plural form of the latter is nasara

ਨਸਿ (nasi) by running; that is, hurriedly, immediately. "nasi vāṇahu kīlvikḥahu." —*asa chāṭ m 5*. 2 after having been destroyed.

ਨਸਿਆ (nasia) ran, fled. "dukh dārad bhram bhau nasia." —*gau m 5*. 2 got destroyed; was ruined; died. "ja nasia kīa cakri, ja jāme kīa kar?" —*var sar m 1*.

ਨਸਿਆਰਾ (nasirara) *adj* intoxicated, inebriated. *A* defaulter, guilty. "man khoṭe aki nāsirara." —*BG*. 2 *P* ਨਿਸਿਆ opposed to. 3 *P* ناسير gilding, counterfeit coin.

ਨਸੀਬਤ (nasihat) *A* نسيبت wishing well, good will. 2 advice, precept, teaching.

ਨਸੀਬਨਾਮਾ (nasihatnama) paper on which religious teaching is written. 2 a composition made by a disciple in the name of Guru Nanak,

which begins with this line. "Idce neknamī jx deve khudaz."... According to the Janamsakhi and Nanak Prakash this writing deals with the tyrannical king of Egypt but it could not be proved by historical research, and the contents of the Nasihatnama do not accord with the Gurbani.

ਨਸੀਨ [naṣīn] *P* نَسِیْن *adj* who occupies; it is used as a suffix as taketnaṣīn, kursinaṣīn etc. 2 Please have a seat.

ਨਸੀਬ [naṣīb] *A* نَسِیْب *n* fortune, luck, destiny. 2 share, portion, part.

ਨਸੀਮ [naṣīm] *A* نَسِیْم soft morning air, breeze.

ਨਸੀਰੁਦੀਨ [naṣīruddīn] See ਸੁਕਸਤੀਨ.

ਨਸੁਰ [naṣur] See ਨਸੁਰ. "rəhe vikar naṣur sadai."—*NP*.

ਨਸ਼ੇਬ [naṣeb] *P* نَشِیْب *n* ramp, slope; low level place.

ਨਸ਼ [naṣṭ] *Skt adj* destroyed. 2 invisible, which is not seen. 3 penniless, poor. 4 base.

ਨਸ਼ਵਰ [naṣvar] *Skt adj* perishable, mortal. "naṣvar aḥē padarath sare."—*GPS*.

ਨਹ [nah] See ਨਹਨ. 2 *Skt* ਨਹਿ *P* نَه *part* gives the meaning of prohibition; no, not. "nah kichu jāme nah kichu marē."—*sukhmani*. 3 *adv* why, how. "jivtra nah marē?"—*ram m l*. 'How can one die during one's life time?' 4 *n* nail. "caker nah da paini ghau."—*var mālā m l*. 'Like beasts, government officials are gobbling up the public.'

ਨਹਸ [nahas] *A* نَهَس *adj* unlucky; inauspicious.

ਨਹਜ [nahaj] *A* نَهَج way, path. 2 method, custom.

ਨਹਨ [nahān] (*Skt* नह *vr* tie, join, wear arms). 2 *n* act of wearing arms, helmet etc. 3 act of yoking. "nəhe pīg baji."—*ramav*. 'Yellowish horses were harnessed to the chariot.' 4 See ਨਹਨ.

'Scholars interpret it as — 'will not die', meaning 'become immortal', but the answer which is given in the next line is contrary to this interpretation.

ਨਹਰ [nahar] See ਨਹਿਰ.

ਨਹਰੀ [nahri] See ਨਹਿਰੀ.

ਨਹਕਰਾ [nehakra] *Skt* नहक्र *adj* which kills, who commits murder "bir bākre bahākre hākartē." —*GPS*.

ਨਹਾਤ [nahat] takes bath.

ਨਹਾਰ [nahar] *A* نَهَار *n* time between sunrise and sunset; day. 2 *P* فَاكَا [faka] fasting. See *Skt* ਨਿਹਾਰਾ.

ਨਹਿ [nahi] *Skt part* conveying sense of negation; not, no. "dham hū nahī jāh."—*japu*.

ਨਹਿਸ [nahis] See ਨਹਸ.

ਨਹਿਨ [nahin] *part* no, not. "jatr əru patr nahin jih."—*japu*. 2 See ਨਹਨ.

ਨਹਿਰ [nahir] *A* نَهْر *n* man-made channel starting from the sea or a river for the purpose of navigation and irrigation.<sup>2</sup> In India, first of all Firozshah Tuglaq got built a canal from Jamuna in 1350

There is a legend in the Purans that Balram, brother of Krishan dug Jamuna with his plough. Scholars interpret it to mean that Balram got a canal dug from Jamuna for the irrigation of crops.

ਨਹਿਰੀ [nahiri] *adj* pertaining to a canal, regarding a canal. 2 *n* land which is irrigated with canal water. 3 a type of bridle (curb) for a horse, which when put in the jaws of the horse, does not let him eat anything. See ਨਹਾਰ.

ਨਹੀ [nahi], ਨਹੀਂ [nahi] *part* See ਨਹਿ. "nahi chodāu re baba, ram nam."—*basāt kabir*.

ਨਹੀਐ [nahie] is not. "tisū sar nahie."—*dev m s*. 'is incomparable.' 2 Let us harness, let us yoke. See ਨਹਨ.

ਨਹੀਨ [nahin] See ਨਹਿਨ. "mohi ese bənej siu nahin kaju."—*basāt kabir*.

ਨਹੁ [nahu] *part* no, not. "sej ikeli nid nahu

<sup>2</sup>as for example — Suez canal, Panama canal, and canals of Sutlej and Chenab etc.

<sup>3</sup>Scholars also interpret it as sarān-ahie.

nenah."—*sor m 5*. "tinār nidhan nahu kahie."—*savaye m 3 ke*. 2 refusal, denial. "jini guru na dekhiaū, nahu kiaū, te akyath sāsar mahi."—*savaye m 4 ke*. 'Who have not beheld the Guru and do not have faith in the Guru, their lives are purposeless in the world.' 3 *adj* nine *P 4*. "tinār sev nahu karaht."—*savaye m 3 ke*. 'Nine treasures of Kuber are placed at their service, nine sages help them.' See नहू भूती.

**नहुष** [nahukh] *Sk* नहुष according to Mahabharat, Nahush was son of Ambrik, king of Ayodhya and was father of Yayati. After killing Vritrasur (who was a brahmin), and fearful of the consequences of a heinous murder he had committed, he hid himself in the stem of a lotus. Then Vrihaspati enthroned Nahukh in his place. Nahukh called Indar's wife who replied that if he came in a palanquin carried by seven sages, only then would she accompany him. After yoking the sages to carry the palanquin, Nahukh uttered 'sarap-sarap' (hurry up) to make them move quickly. On this, sage Agastya cursed him and he turned a snake. Nahukh became a snake and fell down from heaven. King Yudhishthir liberated him from the life of a snake.

**नहुर** [nahur] See नैरुर.

**नहुरा** [nahura] *Dg* *n* cattleshed.

**नहे** [nahe] yoked, harnessed. See नहन 2.

**नहेरना** [naherna] *n* instrument to cut nails with; nail-cutter.

**नहेरनामिख** [nehernasigh] *xe* Sikh with a nail cutter; barber Sikh.

**नख** [nak] *n* nose. 2 *Sk* नक् night. 3 *Sk* नख alligator. "japāt pānagā nakā."—*gyan*.

**नखी** [nakai] *adj* resident of Nakka. See नक्. 2 linked with Nakai misl. See नक्की दी भिमल.

**नखा** [nakā] *A* نقش *n* features; form; appearance. 2 mark. 3 ability, calibre. 4 amulet, charm, holy

text in written form

**नखची** [nakci] *P* نقش expert in tracking; tracker. See निखली.

**नक्सा** [nakṣa] *A* نقش *n* picture, illustration, model. 2 representation of the earth's surface or a part of it; map.

**नखीर** [naksir] *n* nose-vein. 2 bleeding from the nose-vein. روف (ruaf) epistaxis. Disturbance in bile, prickly heat, eating pepper or spicy food, drinking and excessive sexual indulgence and sustaining an injury because of bleeding from the nose.

Its treatment is in splashing cold water on the face, sucking cold water through the nose, sniffing water after rubbing kernel of a mango and bud of a pomegranate in it, rubbing camphor in the water of coriander and causing it to drip into the nose, massaging oil of gourd and almond on the head, giving syrup of blue lotus, mixing into it the syrup of pomegranate and sandal and drinking the extract of bihḍana.

**नखटा** [nak-kāṭa], **नखीना** [nak-khuna], **नखीनी** [nak-khuni], **नखटे** [nakāṭe], **नखटपेथ** [nakāṭpēth], **नखटा** [nakṭa] *adj* having cut the nose; whose nose has been cut; without nose. 2 *n* shameless person, immodest person. "namhiñ phirāht se nakṭe."—*ram m 4*. 3 group of shameless persons; sect of dishonoured persons; a body of people who make one immodest like themselves. 4 noseless goddess; illusory phenomena; Maya, which is dishonoured because saints have discarded it and thus have cut its nose. "nak-khuni sabb nath-hare."—*naṭ a m 4*. 'Disgraced (Maya) has brought all under its control.' "bicx nakāṭe rani."—*asa kabir*. 'Vam margis worhsip the noseless goddess.'

**नखटी** [nakṭi] lady without a nose, feminine of नखटा. "harī ke nam bina sūdarī he nakṭi."—*dev m 4*. 'Without meditating upon the Lord,

even a beautiful woman has no grace.' 2 *Skt* ਨਕੁਟੀ nose. 3 means – Maya; illusory phenomena. "sagol mahi nakṭi ka vasa."—*asa kabir*.

ਨਕੁਟੀ [nakṭi], ਨਕੁਟ [nakṭu] *Skt* ਨਕੁਟ and ਨਕੁਟੀ nose. "nanu nakṭu sravnu."—*maru kabir*. 2 See ਨਕਟਾ.

ਨਕਤ [nakat] *Skt* ਨਕੁ night. 2 a type of fast which is practised on the date of lunar phase that starts at night. 3 adj wet. 4 Bhai Santokh Singh has used nakat for nakṭek (towel). "kaṭi kupin ik nakat kar do dupate sōbyan."—*NP*. 'wearing loin cloth on waist, a towel in hand and two cloth sheets of double breadth.'

ਨਕਤਕ [nakṭek] *Skt* ਨਕੁਕ *n* duster, handkerchief, towel.

ਨਕਤਾ [naketa] *Skt* ਨਕੁ *n* night; according to Nirukt, night has been called nakta because it renders nose wet with dew. 2 turmeric.

ਨਕਤਾਧ [nakṭadh] night blindness, nyctalopia. See ਅੰਧਨੇਤ੍ਰਾ.

ਨਕਦ [nakad] *A* نكده *n* money in the form of coins or notes; cash. 2 adj ready, present.

ਨਕਦੀ [nakdi] *A* نكدي *n* wealth in the form of cash.

ਨਕਬ [nakab] *A* نكبة *n* breach; burglary.

ਨਕਾਰ [nakar] *A* act of pecking. 2 cutting wood with a saw. 3 blowing the trumpet.

ਨਕਲ [nakal] *A* نكل *n* imitation, making a likeness of the other thing. 2 copy. 3 act of carrying from one place to another. 4 a type of play in which a scene is represented in the same form; drama, farce.

ਨਕਲਨਵੀਸ [nakalnavis] scribe who copies a document; copyist.

ਨਕਲੀਆ [nakliā] *A* نكلى *n* person who is a master in the art of mimicking others so as to make fun of them; mimic.

ਨਕਵਾਨੀ [nakvani] ਨਕ-ਪਾਨੀ water upto the nose level; close to drowning. "log bhāe sabh hu nakvani."—*caritr 40*.

ਨਕਸ [nakas] See ਨੱਕਸ and ਨਿਕਸ.

ਨਕਾਹ [nakah] See ਨਿਕਾਹ.

ਨਕਾਹਤ [nakahat] *A* نكاح *n* act of recovering strength after illness. 2 weakness.

ਨਕਾਬ [nakab] *A* نكابه *n* a thin cloth with which women cover their faces.

ਨਕਾਰ [nakar] Punjabi character ਨ. 2 articulation of ਨ. 3 sound; word. 4 refusal, denial. "nāhī nakar tīn ko kat hovāhī."—*NP*.

ਨਕਾਰਾ [nakara] who does not work, jobless, lazy. 2 See ਨਕਾਰਾ.

ਨਕੀਹ [nakih] *A* نكيه *adj* weak.

ਨਕੀਸ [nakij] *A* نكيس *n* state of being opposed, opposition.

ਨਕੀਬ [nakib] *A* نكيب *n* person making public announcements; official for narrating dynasty and praising the ruler, type of a bard, panegyrist, a person heralding the king uttering words like. "maharaja salamāt" "bolat jat nakib āgari."—*GPS*. 2 chieftain. 3 leader of a body of people.

ਨਕੀਬੀ [nakubi] *P* نكيبى *n* work of a herald *A* نكبت

ਨਕਾਬਤ.

ਨਕੁੰਭ [nakūbh] See ਨਿਕੁੰਭ.

ਨਕੁੰਭਲਾ [nakūbhla] See ਨਿਕੁੰਭਲਾ.

ਨਕੁਲ [nakul] *Skt* *n* mongoose. 2 younger brother of Yudhishtir who was born to Madri from her mating with Ashvini Kumars. 3 Shiv, one of the Hindu triad. 4 adj without any family background.

ਨਕੁਲੀ ਚੀਟਾ [nakuli chīṭa] See ਚੂੜਾਚਾ.

ਨਕੇਲ [nakel] *n* nose-nail; top, ring, rope etc fixed into the nose of animals like camel etc to control them; nose-string.

ਨਕੇਯ [nakey] Datar Kaur, queen of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. The Maharaja addressed her by this name because she belonged to the Nakka region. See ਦਾਤਾਰ ਕੌਰ, ਨਕੇਯਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਲ and ਨੱਕਾ.

ਨਕੇਯਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਲ [nakeyā di misal] one of the twelve Sikh misls led by chieftains of the



Nakka' region. Its first commander was Hira Singh son of Hem Raj, a Sandhu Jatt. He was born in 1763 Sammat at village Behaswal in Chuhania subdivision. He got himself baptised in Sammat 1788 and rendered great service to the Sikh faith after joining the Khalsa Dal. He had six or seven thousand horsemen under his command. Datar Kaur, queen of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, was sister of Bhagwan Singh, chief of this misl. She gave birth to the heir apparent prince Kharag Singh. Chieftains of Baharwal and Gugra in district Montgomery belonged to this misl.

ਨਕੀ [nakā] *n* an alligator. See ਨਕ 3.

ਨਕੀਦ [nakād] See ਨਕੀਦ.

ਨੱਕ [nakk] nose. See ਨੱਕ. 2 *Skt* नक् *vr* murder.

ਨੱਕਾ [nakka] *n* eye of a needle through which thread is passed. 2 opening or source of a field for irrigating it with canal or well water. 3 region between Ravi and Satluj in the south of Lahore. "rk nakke me huto masād."—GPS.

ਨੱਕਾਸ਼ [nakkaṣ] 1 نقاش *n* who paints a picture; painter, draughtsman.

ਨੱਕਾਸ਼ੀ [nakkaṣī] *n* art of painting, picture making, drawing, draughtsmanship.

ਨੱਕਾਲ [nakkaḷ] See ਨਕਲੀਆ.

ਨੱਕੀ ਪੁਰ [nakki pur], ਨੱਕੀ ਮੁਠ [nakki muṭh] These are the stock words used by gamblers. nakki means one and ਪੁਰ [pur] means four. When gamblers play with cowries etc, they risk money on a definite number. If that number comes up then a gambler comes out the winner. See ਨਿਝੜ 5.

ਨੱਕੁ [nakk] *Skt* *n* which does not go far off. means – remains at one permanent place, crocodile, alligator, careless person.

ਨਕਸ਼ [nakṣatr] *Skt* *n* star. 2 planets shining in the sky. 3 constellations that mark the moon's path in space. The moon moves round the earth with these groups of stars in the background.

<sup>1</sup>See ਨੱਕ 3.

According to the scholars, these groups of stars are twenty-seven in number:

āsvini, bhāṛṇi, kṛttika, rohini, mṛigashira, ardra, punarvasu, puṣy, śāleṣa, māgha, purvaphalguni, uttra phalguni, hāst, citra, svāti, viṣakha, anuradha, jyēṣṭha, mūl, purvāṣāḍha, uttra ṣāḍha, śravan, dhanīṣṭha, śatabhishika, purvabhādrapada, uttrabhādrapada and revatī.

Lunar months derive their names from these constellations as – viṣakha from the full moon with viṣakha constellation, jyēṣṭha for the full moon with jyēṣṭha constellation etc.

ਨਕਸ਼ਤਰਨਾਥ [nakṣatranāth], ਨਕਸ਼ਤਰਪਤਿ [nakṣatrapati] *n* lord of stars, moon

ਨਕਸ਼ਤਰੀ [nakṣatṛī] See ਨਕਸ਼ਤਰੀ.





ਨਕਸ਼ਤਰੀ ਮਾਸ [nakṣatṛī mas] See ਨਕਸ਼ਤਰੀ ਮਹੀਨਾ.

ਨਕਸ਼ਤਰੇਸ਼ [nakṣatṛeṣ] See ਨਕਸ਼ਤਰਨਾਥ.


ਨਖ [nakh] *Skt* *n* nail, finger nails. "harnakhasu chedio nakhābīdar"—basāt kabir. 2 part, portion. 3 P ੯ string for making a kite fly; string made of silk.

ਨਖਸਿਖ [nakhṣikh] *Skt* ਨਖਸਿਖ *n* all body parts from the nail of the foot to the top of the head; the whole body. "jab nakhṣikh rhu man cina."—ram kabir. 2 description of all parts of the body; poetic composition in which all bodily parts are described. Poets have written countless such poems but Gwal, royal poet of Maharaja Bharpur Singh has composed a very beautiful poem depicting the whole body. Its first stanza goes like this.

panap parām māju mukta śaram khāhī  
dube sfidhu agam adam gam kor ke,  
tar tejvare te nakare nīstare parē  
divas qarare rahē dur mukh morke,  
gval kavī phab phab chabī jo chapakār kī  
dab dab dubrē kumud jīmī bhor ke,  
yāte jag pakh nakh nakh mē nā pac sakh  
pad lakh cakh nakh navalkīṣor ke.

ਨਖਚੀਰ [naxcir] *P*  game, chase, hunting.  
 ਨਖਚੀਰਗਾਹ [naxcirgah] *n* hunting ground, game-preserve.  
 ਨਖਚਾਤ [nakhchat] *n* nail wound; mark of the nail wound.  
 ਨਖੰਢੂ [nakhattū] *n* idle person; one who does not earn anything, unemployed.  
 ਨਖਰ [nakhṛ] See ਨਕੜੁ.  
 ਨਖਰੇਸ [nakhtes] *n* lord of stars, moon.  
 ਨਖੜ [nakhṛā] See ਨਕੜੁ.  
 ਨਖੜੇਸ [nakhtres] See ਨਕੜੇਸ.  
 ਨਖਪ੍ਰਸੇਵ [nakhprasev] See ਪ੍ਰਸੇਵ.  
 ਨਖਬਿਦਾਰ [nakhavidar] he who tears with nails; Narsinh, the fourth incarnation of Vishnu.  
 ਨਖਰ [nakhṛ] See ਖੰਜਰ.  
 ਨਖਰਾ [naxra] *P*,  *n* flirtatious airs; affectation  
 ਨਖਸ [nakhas] See ਨੇਖਸ.  
 ਨਖਯੁਧ [nakhayudh] *Skt n* lion, whose weapons are his nails. 2 tom cat. 3 cock. 4 wolf, falcon etc. 5 Narsingh, the fourth incarnation of Vishnu.  
 ਨਖਾਲਸ [nakhālas] See ਨਿਖਾਲਸ.  
 ਨਖਿਆਤ੍ਰ [nakhīatr], ਨਖਿਆਤ [nakhīat], ਨਖਿਆਤਿ [nakhīatr] See ਨਕੜੁ. "nakhīatr sāsīar sur dhiavahi."—asa chēt *m* 5. "anik sur sāsīar nakhīatr."—sar *a m* 5  
 ਨਖੀ [nakhi] *Skt* ਨਖਿਨ੍ *adj* having nails. 2 *n* lion. 3 Narsingh, the fourth incarnation of Vishnu. 4 he who has lengthened his nails.  
 ਨਖੁ [nakhu] See ਨਖ 1.  
 ਨਖੁਸਤੀਨ [nakhustīn.] *P*  *adj* first, primary, foremost.  
 ਨਖੁਟਨਾ [nakhutna] *v* See ਨਿਖੁਟਨਾ.  
 ਨਖੁਦ [naxud] *P*,  *n* black gram; gram; single grain of gram. See ਚਟਾ.  
 ਨਖੰਡ [nakhād] *adj* ਨ-ਖੰਡ, full, entire, whole. "addhu rat nakhād viraṇi."—BG. 'Exactly half the night had elapsed.'  
 ਨਖਯਾਤ੍ਰ [nakhīatr], ਨਖਿਯਾਤ੍ਰ [nakhīyatr] See ਨਕੜੁ. "sāsīar sur nakhīatr mahi eku."—sukhmani.  
 "ghaṭṭēt ravī sāsīar nakhīyatr gagnā."

—sahas *m* 5.

ਨਗ [nag] *n* which does not move, mountain. "pacch pasu nag nag naradhīp."—akal. 2 house. 3 tree. 4 *P*  palate, velum. 5 precious stone; gem. "nam nag hir māṇi."—saveye *m* 4 ke. 6 indicative of the number of units as "car nag thal, das nag glas."

ਨਗਉਚ [nagaur], ਨਗਉਚੀ [nagauri] See ਨਗੋਚ and ਨਗੋਚੀ.

ਨਗਈ [nagai] *adj* of a mountain. 2 thing relating to a mountain; person belonging to a mountainous region.

ਨਗਸਰੂਪਿਣੀ [nagsarupīṇi], ਨਗਸਰੂਪੀ [nagsarupī], ਨਗਸਰੂਪਿਣੀ [nagsarupīṇi] a poetic metre also named pramāṇika, It is characterized by four feet, each foot comprising jagāṇ, ragāṇ laghu, guru: 15, 15, 1, 5.

Example:

anek sāt tarnā,  
 adev dev karnā,  
 sures bhar rupinā,  
 samriddh siddhi kupaṇā.


—ramav

ਨਗਸਰੂਪੀ ਅਰਧ [nagsarupī aradh] a poetic metre also named as sudhi, characterised by four feet; each foot comprising jagāṇ and guru:

Example:

na lajiye. na bhajiye.  
 ragheṣ ko. baneṣ ko.

—ramav.

ਨਗਜ [nagaj] *adj* born in the mountains. 2 jewel 3 elephant. 4 *P*  ਨਗਜ *adj* good, superior. "naga) tere bāde."—bher *m* 5 5 happy, glad.

ਨਗਜਕ [nagzak] *P*  mango.

ਨਗਜਾ [nagja] *Skt n* (female) born in the mountain, daughter of the Himalyas, Parvati. 2 stream, brook.

ਨਗਣ [nagaṇ] a varṇik foot with three characters each of which is short; 111.

ਨਗਦ [nagad] *adj* free from disease, healthy

2 See नगर.

नगरपर्व [nagdhar] bearer of a mountain.  
2 ocean.—*śaṇama*.

नगरपर्व सुत धर धर [nagdhar sut dhar dhar] *n* sea that holds a mountain; his son, moon; bearer of the moon, sky; and arrow, that flies in the sky.—*śaṇama*.

नग्न [nagen] *Skt* नग्न *adj* naked, uncovered. 2 *n* monk who lives naked. 3 a flaw in poetry; a poem without wonderful quality; a poem that has not been studded with metaphors. “*śodh ju badhar pigu nagan mrītak chād*.”—*NP* 4 See **नग्न**

नग्निका [nagnika] *Skt* नग्निका *n* a girl who has not experienced menstruation.

नगनी [nagni] *adj* belonging to a mountainous area; woman residing in a mountain. 2 *n* goddess Parvati, daughter of the Himalyas. “*nari nagn nagn in me kavan tum*.”—*caritr* 259.

नगनेली [nagnoli] village in tehsil Una district Hoshiarpur Ashrine in memory of Guru Gobind Singh has been built at this place.

नगपति [nagpati] *Skt* *n* lord of the mountains, Himalyas. 2 Sumer mountain. 3 Shiv. 4 a king of a hilly area.

नगर [nagar] area teeming with mountain-like houses; city. “*nagar mahi api bahari phunx apen*.”—*bzle m 5*. 2 body. “*kami karodhi nager behu bheria*.”—*sohila*. 3 a hamlet in Kulu region that remained the capital for some time in the past. 4 This word has been also used in place of nager (clever). “*nagren ke nagren kahi mohē*.”—*caritr* 244. ‘They attract clever persons of the town.’

नगरकीर्तन [nagarkīrtan] *n* procession of people, going through the town (city), reciting hymns.

नगरकोट [nagarkot] See कोट नगर.

नगरगंधर्व [nagar-gādharaḥ], नगरगंधर्व

[nagar-gādharaḥ] abode of celestial musicians. See नगरगंधर्व. “*mrīgtrīṣṇa pekhr bhulne vuṭhe nager-gādharaḥ*.”—*śaṇ m 5*.

नगरगंधर्व [nagar-gādharaḥ] *n* Krishan, who saved the milkmen by lifting mountain Govardhan on his finger.

नगरी [nagari], नगरी [nagri] in the town. 2 city, town village. 3 body. “*raja balek nagri kaci*.”—*besit m 1*. Here king stands for the mind of a man. 4 *Skt* नगरिन् *adj* citydweller, town man.

नगलु [naglu] See नगर.

नगस्तान [nagastan] *P* ناستان *v* write.

नगहा [nagaha] See नगहा.

नगधर [nagadhar] *Skt* *n* lord of the mountains; Himalyas. 2 Sumer, an imaginary mountain supposed to be the residence of gods. 3 king of a hilly region. See नगपति.

नगरची [nagarci] *P* نگرچی *n* one appointed to beat the drum.

नगरबंद [nagarbād] *n* who has in front of him a kettledrum on horseback beaten for him; that is one who has an army and gives command. “*nahī nagarbād ko rahe*.”—*GPS*.

नगरा [nagara] *P* نگره *n* kettledrum, mythical drum.

नगराद [nagarād] *P* نگره write, may write, will write.

नगली [nagali] See नगली.

नगिंद्र [nagīdr] lord of the mountains; Himalyas. “*śidhubīdh nagīdr*.”—*śkal*.

नगी [nagi] *adj* which is related to a mountain. 2 a man residing in a hilly area; lady belonging to a mountainous region. 3 goddess Parvati, daughter of the mountains. “*nari nagni nagi bicari kon man*.”—*caritr* 265.

नगी [nagi] *P* نگی precious stone, gem.

नगीस [nagis] *n* king of a mountainous region. 2 See नगपति

नगीच [nagic] *P* نگرچ adv near, close by, close to.

ਨਗੀਨਾ [nagina] *P* نَجِينَة *n* carved piece of a shining and precious stone embedded in a ring. 2 gem.

ਨਗੀਨਾਘਾਟ [naginaghat] See ਅਭਿਸ਼ਲ ਨਗਰ.

ਨਗੁਲ [nagul] *P* نَاجِلٌ *adv* well, wholly. "rakhas jñn nagul jute samar bahu etu."—*saloh*. 'Many *ayut*<sup>1</sup> demons and ghosts were fully involved.' 2 in Arabic *gul* means djinn; therefore nagul is a deity.

ਨਗੋਬਰ [nagesvar], ਨਗੋਦ੍ਰ [nagēdr] *Skt n* king of the mountains, Himalyas. 2 Sumer an imaginary mountain. 3 king of a mountainous region.

ਨਗੋਡਾ [nagoḍa], ਨਗੋਡੀ [nagoḍi] See ਨਿਗੋਡਾ ਨਿਗੋਡੀ. ਨਗੋਰ [nagor], ਨਗੋਰ [nagor] a town in Jodhpur state in Rajasthan, famous for its sturdy and tall bullocks which are known for drawing carts and chariots.

ਨਗੋਰੀ [nagori] *adj* belonging to Nagaur. See ਨਗੋਰ. 2 a devotee of Guru Amar dev.

ਨਘ [nagh] *n* sin, weakness, wickedness. "nāḍ lal bina nagh."—*krisan*. 2 *n* ਨ-ਅਘ sans-wickedness.

ਨਚ [nac] *Skt part* ਨ-ਚ and not. 2 no, not. "nac rajsukh misṭā nac bhogras misṭā."—*var jet*.

ਨਚਕੇਤਾ [nacketa] See ਨਚਿਕੇਤਾ.

ਨਚਨਾ [nacna], ਨਚਨੁ [nacanu] *Skt* नचन dancing, dance. "nacanū kudānu man ka cau."—*varasa*.

ਨਚਨਿ [nacenī] dance. See ਚਾਇਨਿ.

ਨਚਵਾਰ [nacvar] *adj* engaged in dance; expert in the art of dancing.

ਨਚਾ [naca] See ਨਚਨਾ and ਨਚਾਉਣਾ. 2 See ਨਚ. "taraku naca."—*dhana namdev*.

ਨਚਾਉਣਾ [nacauna] *v* make one dance. "jru nanak apī nacaṛa tīv hi ko naca."—*varmaru 1 m 3*.

ਨਚਾਤੁਰ [nacatur] ਨਚ-ਇਤਰ, no one else. "āmritu khāḍu dudhi madhu sācasī, tub nacatur re."—*maru m 1*. 'Although you drench colocynth with nectar, sugar and milk, yet there will be

<sup>1</sup>ten thousand equals an *ayut*.

no change, and it will still be the same bitter colocynth.'

ਨਚਾਰ [nacar] *adj* engaged in dance; expert in the art of dance. 2 See ਨਚਾਰ.

ਨਚਿ [naci] *adv* by performing a dance. "naci naci hasahr."—*var asa*.

ਨਚਿਕੇਤਾ [nacketa] *Skt* नचिकेतस् *n* fire. 2 a sage; according to Taittiriya Brahman and Kath Upanishad. Vajshravas (or Aruni), father of Nachiketa performed many fire-rituals and gave countless articles in charity to obtain entry into heaven. Nachiketa asked him, "O Father! you have not yet given everything, as I still remain with you, To whom will you hand me over?" When Nachiketa repeatedly asked this question a number of times, his father angrily replied that he would offer him to the lord of death. On this Nachiketa went to Yam and remained there for three nights. Then Yam allowed him to ask for a boon. Nachiketa begged that he might go back to his father and they live peacefully with each other. Yam again allowed him to ask for another boon. On this Nachiketa asked for spiritual knowledge from the god of death; and Yam enlightened him and made him a firm believer in self-enlightenment.

ਨਚਿਤ [nacit], ਨਚਿਦ [nacid], ਨਚਿਤ [naci] *Skt* निश्चित *adj* free from worry, carefree.

ਨਚਤ੍ਰ [nachatr] See ਨਚਤ੍ਰ.

ਨਚਤ੍ਰੀ [nachetri] *adj* born under a lucky planet; fortunate; lucky. "surbir balvan nachetri."—*ceritr 383*.

ਨਛਤ੍ਰੀ ਮਹੀਨਾ [nachatrimahina] month calculated on the basis of a constellation in the moon's path; the lunar month, time taken by the moon to complete a circle around the earth on the path of twenty-seven constellations. Its first day occurs when the moon arrives on Ashwini,

sidereal month.

नैह [nachh] *Skri* नख् *vr* go near, reach. 2 *n* act of getting close. "kou kãhe ih khed gahẽ ham, kou kãhe ih nahen nacche."—*KRISAN*.

नज़द [nazad] *P* نزد *adv* near, close to, close by.

नज़दीक [nazdik] *P* نزدیک *adj* near, close.

नज़म [nazam] *A* نظم *n* arrangement, management.

2 poetry, verse, metrical writing. 3 *A* نجم *star*.

4 creeper, vine.

नज़र [nazar] or नज़रि [nazari] *A* نظر *n* eyesight, vision, look, glance. "nazari bhai gharu ghar ta jania."—*gau m J*. 2 attention, care. 3 *A* نذر *offering, present, largess*. 4 vow; plodge.

नज़रबंद [nazarbãd], नज़रबंदी [nazarbãdh] See दिसिबंदी "kahẽ ki nazarbãd sa kina."—*NP*. 2 a person locked up and kept under the watch of a constable; detainee.

नज़राना [nazrana] *P* نذرانہ *n* money paid as a tribute. 2 offering, present.

नज़ल [nazla] *P* نزول *act* of falling down, downfall.

2 According to the Greek system of medicine disorder bodily in which foul secretion from the head enters into other parts of the body, and puts the organ on which it falls out of order. It is believed that if this mucous discharge remains confined to the head, hair turns grey; if it falls on the eyes, eyesight becomes dim; if it affects the ears, one becomes hard of hearing; if it comes into the nose, one suffers from catarrh. 3 a specific disease, *Skri* पूडिसराज Catarrh, coryza; its symptoms are flow of foul mucous discharge from the nose, the eyes, feeling of irritation and itching in the nose, sneezing, headache, nervousness, distaste for food, mild fever and the voice becoming hoarse etc.

Causes of catarrh are keeping the stomach and intestines unclean, ignoring the call of nature, exposing oneself to smoke, dust, or cold wind, getting angry, and change of weather

all of a sudden.

Taking cow's hot milk, enema, drinking hot soup of black gram, eating snacks or bread prepared from gramflour, massaging of opium on the nose and the temples, taking slightly warm drink prepared by crushing poppy seed, almond, cardamom and black pepper and eating pudding prepared from eggs etc are very curative for this ailment.

Decoction prepared from the flowers of viola odorata, licorice, reşaxatmi taken after dissolving sugar in it, also cures catarrh.

Decoction prepared from fragaria vesca, kuth, kakkarsīgi, dried ginger, pepper, piper longum, camel-thorn (althagi maurorum), parsley is also beneficial.

When catarrh becomes chronic, it is called coryza. See पीलिन.

नज़ाकत [nazakat] *P* نراکت *n* tenderness, delicacy.

नज़ात [nazat] *A* نجات *n* salvation liberation. See भुक्ति.

नज़ाति [nazati] *n* low caste. "jat nazati dekhi mat bharamah."—*kan a m 4*.

नज़ाबत [nazabat] See निज़ाबत.

नज़ाबतखान [nazabatxan] نجات‌نہ Resident of Kunjpura, this ungrateful Pathan was a commander of one hundred horsemen who betrayed Guru Gobind Singh and joined the hilly rulers in the battle of Bhangani. He was killed by Sangoshah. See चिचिदु नटख — "mar najabtkhan ko sãgo jujhe jujhar."

नज़ाम [nazam] See निज़ाम.

नज़ामाबाद [nazamabad] See किलामाबाद.

नज़ारा [nazara] *A* نازار *n* scene, what is seen. 2 eyesight, vision.

नज़िकाना [nazikana] *v* come close.

नज़ीक [nazik], नज़ीकि [naziki] *adv* near, closeby. See नज़दीक. "gur ke sabadi naziki pachanahu."—*maru solhe m J*. "honı naziki khodı de."—*s farid*.

ਨਜੀਬ [naʒīb] *P* نجيب *adj* gentle, noble, courteous.  
2 brave. 3 liberal.

ਨਜੀਰ [naʒir] *A* نظير *n* sense of likeness; example, instance.

ਨਜ਼ਮ [naʒm] *A* نظم *n* plural of ਨਜ਼ਮ; stars.  
2 astronomy, astrology.

ਨਜ਼ਮੀ [naʒmī] *n* one who has knowledge of stars, astronomer. See ਨਜ਼ਮ 3 and ਨਜ਼ਮ 2; person having knowledge of astrology; astrologer. "pāḍī tātē naʒmī sēbh sēbh sādāe."—*ḡignama*.

ਨਜ਼ੁਲ [naʒul] *A* نزول *act* of descending. 2 catarrh. 3 a thing on which someone has lost his right. 4 property fallen in the possession of government due to the absence of any claimant for it.

ਨਟ [naʈ] *Skt* नट *vr* dance, fall down, show emotion, tremble, move a little. 2 *n* a person who acts in a play, stage actor. "naʈ naʈik akhare gara."—*ḡaum* 5. 3 complete *ṣaṛav* musical mode of Bilawal. In this musical mode the fourth note is primary and *riṣabh* is secondary. *gādhār* and *dhevāt* are flat.<sup>2</sup> The time for its singing is the fourth quarter of the day.

ascending — ṣa, ra, ga, ma, pa, dha, na, ṣa.

descending — ṣa, na, dha, pa, ma, ra, ṣa.

It comes at number 19 in *Guru Granth Sahib*. 4 See ਨਟਨਾ 1. "naʈ kar kahṛn lagyo mukh kur."—*GPS*. 'he resiled and began telling lies.'

ਨਟਅਸਨ [naʈ-asan] according to sexology, a posture adopted during coitus.

ਨਟਸਾਲ [naʈsāl] *n* shaft of an arrow. 2 tip of an arrow that remains in the body after breaking into pieces. See ਨਿਰਾਈ. "lagat hiye dusarker tēu rahit naʈsāl." 3 shooting pain, twinge, pang. 4 rolling. "lagat hi naʈsāl bhayo, tan me balbhātṛ maha dukh payo."—*krīṣaṇ*.

<sup>1</sup>having seven notes in the ascending, and six in the descending, order.

<sup>2</sup>'flat' means not falling tone; *gādhār* and *dhevāt* don't seem much clear; they are used in low tone.

ਨਟਸਾਲ [naʈsāl] *n* theatre, building in which an actor performs his role in a play. "āṭarī krodhu pāṛahī naʈsāl."—*brīlām* 1. 'Spiritual leaders who are like actors of a play cannot attain peace. Only those persons enjoy tranquility of mind who seek guidance from the true master and practise spirituality in their lives.'

ਨਟਸੇਵਕ [naʈsevak] *n* disciple of an actor, juggler's assistant, apprentice in dramatic art. "naʈsevak jyō pīkh, na bharmāi."—*NP*.

ਨਟਈ [naʈnī] See ਨਟਨੀ.

ਨਟਨਾ [naʈna] *v* deny, go back upon one's word, change one's stand. "naʈat bhayo nāhī sac bakhana."—*NP*. 2 perform a play, enact a role.

ਨਟਨਾਇਕ [naʈnāik] *n* leader of actors. 2 Lord Shiv. 3 See ਨਟਨਾਰਾਇਣ.

ਨਟਨਾਰਾਇਣ [naʈnāraīṇ], ਨਟਨਾਰਾਇਨ [naʈnāraīn], ਨਟਨਾਰਾਯਣ [naʈnāṛāyaṇ] *Skt* नटनारायण *n* According to the system of *Someshvar* musicology, it comprises six main musical modes. It is formed by mixing *bīlavāl* and *kālyāṇ* musical modes. It is a musical mode of the complete type. All the pure notes are employed in it. In the opinion of several musicians, it consists of only six notes and they forbid the use of the seventh note (*nīṣad*) in it. In *Dasam Granth*, it is mentioned under the name of *naʈnāik* as well— "naʈnāik sūddhmālār bīlavāl."—*krīṣaṇ*. In *Guru Granth Sahib*, it has been entered under the *naʈ* musical mode and per the *Sikh* musicology, it belongs to the *kāmāc* musical mode and it is a musical measure of *ṛāv* and *ṣaṛav*. In the ascending order, the third note (*gādhār*) and the seventh note (*nīṣad*) are forbidden and in the descending order only the third note (*gādhār*) is forbidden. The second note (*riṣabh*) is the main note. It has a tinge of the *sarāḡ* musical mode. *nīṣad* is flat, other remaining notes are

pure, time fixed for its singing is the fourth quarter of the day.

ascending — *ṣa, ra, mā, pa, dha, ṣa.*

descending — *ṣa, na, dha, pa, mā, ra, ṣa.*

ਨਟਨੀ [nəṇi] *n* actor's wife. 2 actress.

ਨਟਵਟ [nəṭvəṭ] *n* disciple of an actor, apprentice in dramatic art, juggler's assistant. 2 like an actor. "nəṭvəṭ khele sarigpani."—*gau kabir.*

ਨਟਵਟਿ [nəṭvəṭi] pellet a of juggler with which several tricks are performed.

ਨਟੀ [nəṭi] *Skt n* actor's wife. 2 actress. 3 the illusory world, Maya.

ਨਟੁਆ [nəṭua] See ਨਟ 2. "nəṭua bhekh dikhavē bahū bīdhi."—*asa m 5.*

ਨਟੇਸ [nəṭes], ਨਟੇਸੁਰ [nəṭesvar] *n* lord of dancing, Shiv. 2 the Creator, who makes Maya, the actress, dance and who enacts all the roles.

ਨਠਣਾ [nəṭhṇa], ਨਠਨਾ [nəṭhna] *v* be destroyed. "nəṭhe tap dukh rog."—*var guj 2 m 5.* 2 not resist bravely; run away, flee.

ਨਠਯੋ [nəṭhyo], ਨਠਯੋ [nəṭhyo] destroyed, ran away. See ਕਰਨ. "nəṭhyo dukh tap."—*var jēt.*

ਨਠੁੰਗਣਾ [nəṭhūṅga] See ਨਠੁੰਗਣਾ.

ਨਠਾ [nəṭhṇa], ਨਠਾ [nəṭha], ਨਠੀ [nəṭhi] ਨ-ਉਚ who is not married, unmarried. See ਨੰਠਾ. 2 *Skt* ਨਵੇਚਾ a newly married woman

ਨਣਚ [nəṇad], ਨਣਨ [nəṇan] *Skt* ननन्द and ननान् *n* She who is not pleased even when attended and served — husband's sister.

ਨਠ [nəṭ] *Skt* ad/submissive, yielding, bending. 2 curved, bent. 3 *Skt* ਨਤੁ part or, else. "sura apvrit natavar jal re, sursuri mīlet nēh hor anē."—*mala ravdas.* 'unholy wine or other drink.'

ਨਠਰ [nəṭer], ਨਠਰੁ [nəṭaru] part or, otherwise. "nəṭar kudhka divai he."—*bīla kabir.* See ਨਠਰੁ. *n* warp's stretched threads.

ਨਠਾਣਾ [nəṭaṇa], ਨਠਾਨਾ [nəṭana] See ਨਿਠਾਣਾ.

ਨਠਿ [nəṭi] *Skt n* reverential greeting; act of bowing. 2 humility, sense of bowing.

ਨਠੀਜਾ [nəṭija] *A* न *n* sense of being born; effect of some activity 2 result, outcome.

ਨਠੁ [nəṭu] *Skt* part otherwise, or. "nəṭu advet vikhe liv lave."—*GPS.*

ਨੱਠਾ [nəṭṭa] *Skt* नपु *n* one due to whom ancestors do not have a downfall; offspring of son and daughter. 2 great-grandson's son. "put pota pəṭota nəṭṭa."—*BG.* See ਨੱਠਾਨੰਦ. 3 son of daughter's son.

ਨੱਠਾਨੰਦ [nəṭṭanāṇd] great-grandson's grandson.

"guru kahyo murakh cəvgatta,  
duṣṭ kupəṭṭa maita mād,  
durmatī rəṭṭa hve bin səṭṭa  
həṭṭa turkan tej bəṭāṇd,  
hokar təṭṭa əru unmatṭa  
bəne əvəṭṭa ghəṭṭa dōd,  
guru vər dīṭṭa babər līṭṭa  
ih khovē tīs nəṭṭanāṇd."

—*GPS.*

'Babar's son Hamayun; his son Akbar; his son Jehangir; his son Shahjahan; his son Aurangzeb.'

ਨੱਠੀ [nəṭṭi] See ਨੱਠਾ 2 See ਅਨੱਠੀ ਮਠਾ. 3 an ornament for the ears; small ear-ring worn by men.

ਨੱਠੀ ਮਠਾ [nəṭṭi mətā] See ਅਨੱਠੀ ਮਠਾ.

ਨਠ [nəṭh] *Skt* नम *n* nose-ring; string passing through the nose of an animal. "nəṭi nəṭh khesam həṭh."—*var sar m 2.* 2 ornament for nose, worn by women.

ਨਠਹਾਰਾ [nəṭh-har], ਨਠਹਾਰਾ [nəṭh-hara] ad/taking away by holding the nose-string, having the nose-string in hand. 2 engaged in prompting; having control over; having the power to make one perform according to his will.

<sup>1</sup>Hinduism believes that ancestors receive water and food from grandsons and grand daughters and thus do not fall from their status.

<sup>2</sup>Shah Jahan is nəṭṭa (great great grandson) and his son Aurangzeb is nəṭṭanāṇd (great great great grandson).

ਨਥਾ [nathā], ਨਥਨਾ [nathna] *Skt* ਨਸ੍ਰ ਕਰਣ v pierce the nose; put a nose-string. 2 curb, restrain, check. "apɪ nathu sabb nathianu,"—*var sar m 4*.

ਨਥਾਣਾ [nathāṇa] village Jand Maghauri in Patiala state, tehsil Ghanaur under police station of the same name. To the north west of this village at a distance of one mile, a shrine is erected in memory of Guru Tegbahadur which is like a long room; some residential houses have been built in the vicinity of the shrine. Patiala state has donated one hundred vigas of land to it. A Sikh priest takes care of the shrine. A fair is held on Lohri festival. It is situated at a distance of three miles from Shambhu railway station in the south-west direction on the unmetalled road to Ghanaur.

2 See ਨਿਥਾਣ.

ਨਥੀ [nathi] *n* papers tagged together. 2 lordship, sovereignty, sway. "apɪ nathu nathi sabb jāki."—*maru solhe m 1*. 3 attached.

ਨਥੀਆ [nathia], ਨਥੀਯਾ [natheya] *adj* having control over; with power to control. "kalinathia pritham kahɪ."—*sanama*.

ਨਥਾਸਿੰਘ ਸ਼ਹੀਦ [nathasīgh šahid] This warrior of faith belonged to Shaheedan misl. In sammat 1819, he fought against the Persian invaders for the protection of Amritsar. He got a beautiful shrine named Babe di Ber erected in Sialkot and donated his fief to the shrine which still exists.

ਨੱਥਾ ਭਾਈ [nathha bhai] He was a large hearted holy man, young disciple of Almasi, an Udasi saint. With the blessings of Guru Har Rai, he engaged himself in preaching Sikhism in Dhaka and he used to send finely woven muslin of Dhaka for his mentor. When Guru Tegbahadur visited Dhaka, he remained in attendance. "bhai nathha bhakh-hɪ nam. dhake bikhe basahɪ subh dham."—*GPS*.

Bhai Nattha is also known as Nattha Ram. The panegyric composed by Nattha Ram is recited with great devotion among the Udasi saints. The original text of panegyric goes like this:

"oṣ guru ji jāgh jagoṭa kamār jāṭir. khoph ki khaphni surət ke tīr. esa jogi kabhi na aɪa. uce cərhke nad bejara. kamār kachotī kaskar dhara. bīdua bhav na supne dāra. sājəm kər əɪɪ jəp təp kina. sīdhh bhəe pəmatam cina. jāta mukəɪ səm thīgī dhari. gur ki agya lagi piari. ... sətigur ji jəb agya dina. dhaka des ravana kina. nɪs dīn rəhō nam liv lai. novəm gur ke dərəsən pai." 2 a ballad singer who joined Bhai Abdulla in singing ballads about warriors to the Sikh congregation in the presence of Guru Hargobind Sahib.

ਨੱਥਾਹਮ [nathharam] See ਨੱਥਾ ਭਾਈ.

ਨਦ [nad] *Skt* ਨਦ *v* sound, make noise, shine. *n* river, which makes a noise; river that bears the masculine name of Brahmaputar etc.

ਨਦਉਨ [nadun] See ਨਦੋਨ.

ਨਦਦੇਸ ਏਸ ਸਸਤ੍ਰ [nades es sāstrə] *n* lord of rivers, ocean; his lord, the god of water; and his weapon, the noose.—*sanama*.

ਨਦਜ [nadaj] *n* which grows due to wetness of land caused by a river's flow — grass.

ਨਦਜਚਰ ਅਰਿ [nadajcər əɪ]—*sanama*, grass, growing in the wet land on the side of a river and the deer which grazes it; his enemy, the tiger.

ਨਦਨੀ [nadni] *n* the earth on which rivers flow.

ਨਦਨੀ ਜਾ ਚਰ ਸਤ੍ਰੁ ਅਰਿ [nadni ja cər sətɾu əɪ]—*sanama*, grass growing on the earth; the deer that grazes it; his enemy, the tiger; his enemy, the gun.

ਨਦਮ [nadəm] See ਨਦਮਤ.

ਨਦਰ [nadar] See ਨਦਰਿ. 2 *n* low land along a river. 3 *adj* not fearing any one; fearless.

ਨਦਰ ਹਵਾਲੇ ਕਰਨਾ [nadar havale kərənə] *v* give



into the custody of a guard, lock-up. "badṣah kahia, ena nū nadarhəvəle karo."—*bhagtavli*.  
**ਨਦਰਿ** [nadərɪ] *A* نذر *n* look, glance. "nadərɪ upthi je kər sultana ghahu karāida."—*varasa*.  
 2 grace of the the Divine. "nadərɪ kərə səcū palē."—*sri ə m 1*. 3 See **ਨਦਰੀ**.

**ਨਦਰੀ** [nadri] *adj* who sees, who observes. 2 *n* the Creator. "nanək nadri nadərɪ nihalū."—*jəpu*. "nanək nadri nadərɪ kərə."—*var bīla m 3*. "nanək nadri manɪ vāsē."—*var guj 1 m 3*. 3 sight; vision. "nadri baharɪ nā kor."—*sri ə m 3*. 4 under observation within sight. "səbh nadri kərəm kəməvde."—*sri ə m 3*. 5 by the grace of the Divine, with divine grace. "nadri ihu mən vāsɪ əv, nadri manū nirmalū hoɪ."—*vəq m 3*.

**ਨਦਾਨ** [nadan] See **ਨਦਾਨ**.

**ਨਦਾਮਤ** [nadamat] *A* ندامت *n* sense of feeling disgraced; shame.

**ਨਦਿ** [nadi] *Skt n* praise, admiration. See **ਨਦੀ**.

**ਨਦਿਨੀ** [nadini] *n* earth, on which rivers flow.

—*varasa*

**ਨਦੀ** [nadi] *Skt n* flow of water that makes noise; stream of water formed from spring water and thawing of snow. According to Katyayan, flow of water less than eight thousand bows<sup>1</sup>, in magnitude, is not regarded as a stream. "nadiā vicɪ {xbe dekhale."—*var majh m 1*.

**ਨਦੀਅ** [nadia] See **ਨਦੀ**.

**ਨਦੀਅਸ** [nadiə] *Skt* **ਨਦੀਸ** *n* son of river (Ganga), Bhisham.—*sanama*. 2 grass.—*sanama*.

**ਨਦੀਆ** [nadia] *Skt* **ਨਦੀਪ** *n* a famous town in Bengal, which is an ancient centre of education. It was founded by Raja Lakshman Sen in the twelfth century. Chaitanya, the reformer of the Vaishnav sect, was born at this place towards the end of fifteenth century.

**ਨਦੀਅਪਤਿ** [nadiapatɪ] *n* ocean.—*sanama*. 2 Raja Lakshman Sen. See **ਨਦੀਆ**.

<sup>1</sup>a bow is four haith (hands) in length.

**ਨਦੀਸ** [nadis], **ਨਦੀਸੇਨਾਥ** [nadicenath] *n* lord of rivers — ocean. "sikhari su nagar nadice nathā."—*dhana trilocen*. 2 Varun, god of rivers.

**ਨਦੀਦਾ** [nadida] *P* نذیر *adj* unseen. 2 *n* wonderful object.

**ਨਦੀਨ** [nadin] *n* unwanted wild plants removed from the crops; weed. "ihu nadīnko bādḥahu bhara."—*NP*. 2 *Skt* ocean. 3 Varun, god of rivers.

**ਨਦੀਨਾਰਕਾਭਾਗਿ** [nadīnarkə] bhāganɪ *n* lord of rivers — the sea; moon born of the sea; his sister river Chandarbhaga.—*sanama*.

**ਨਦੀਨਾਵ ਸੰਯੋਗ** [nadi nav sājog] union for a while, as many persons meet by chance in a boat, while crossing a river. "nadi nav sājog jiu bahuri nā milihə ar."—*s kabir*.

**ਨਦੀਪਤਿ** [nadiapatɪ] *n* ocean. 2 Varun, god of water.

**ਨਦੀਰਾਟ ਸੁਤ** [nadirat sut] *n* sea, king of rivers; his son, the moon.—*sanama*.

**ਨਦੇੜ** [nader] See **ਅਬਿਚਲ ਨਗਰ**.

**ਨਦੋਣ** [naddon], **ਨਦੋਨ** [naddon] See **ਨਦੋਨ**

**ਨੱਚ** [nadd] See **ਨਦ**. "nadd bherō kərə."—*ramav*.

**ਨੱਧ** [nadh] *Skt* **ਨਧ** *adj* tied up, bound 2 *n* knot, joint, tie.

**ਨਨ** [nan] *Skt* ਨਨੁ *part* no, never. "sahas tāv nen, nan nen hahɪ tohɪ kau."—*sohrā*. See *E* none. 2 word for expressing doubt.

**ਨਨਸਾਰ** [nansar] *n* house of maternal grandfather and grandmother. "nahi nansar pit pitama."—*BGK*.

**ਨਨਕੇਭਾ** [nənhera] village in district and tehsil Ambala under police station Ambala. A shrine in memory of Guru Gobind Singh has been erected at this place. The Guru visited this place during a pleasure trip. Banarsi Das, a rich merchant, got built the shrine which is of small dimensions. A Sikh takes care of the holy place. It is about half a mile away from the

railway station Ambala Cantonment towards the south.

**ਨਨਹੇੜੀ** [nanheri] a village in Patiala state tehsil Ghanaur and district Patiala. A shrine in memory of Guru Tegbahadur stands to the south-east side of this village. Keeping in view the devotion of Fateh Chand, a preacher-cum-collector of tithes and offerings, the Guru stayed here for many days. Ten vigahs of land belongs to the gurdwara; and the priest is a Sikh. It is three miles away from Shambhu railway station to the south. In Nanheri, on the request of Ghoga who was a masand, Guru Gobind Singh also visited this place while coming to Anandpur from Patna. Some persons have spelled it as – ਨਨੇੜੀ. See ਨਨੇੜੀ.

**ਨਨਕਾਣਾ** [nankana], **ਨਨਕਾਨਾ** [nankana] See ਨਨਕਿਆਨਾ.

**ਨਨਕਾਰ** [nankar] *n* refusal. "jrh simarant nahi nankar."—*ram kabir*.

**ਨਨਾਦ** [nanad] See ਨਣਦ. "sakhī saheli nanad gaheli."—*asa kabir*. 'Here nanad (husband's sister) is used in a derogatory sense.'

**ਨਨਾ** [nana] See ਨਨ. "sahas muratī nana ek tohi."—*sohila*. 2 See ਨੰਨਾ. 3 *Skt* mother. 4 girl, virgin.

**ਨਨਾਕਾਰ** [nanakar] See ਨਨਕਾਰ and ਨੰਨਾਕਾਰ.

**ਨਨਾਦ** [nanad] *Skt* ਨਿਨਾਦ *n* sound, word, voice, tone. "kahā nad ko nanad."—*akāl*.

**ਨਨਿਦਾਨ** [nanidhan] *n* family of maternal grandfather. 2 house of maternal grandfather.

**ਨਨੂ** [nanu] See ਨਨ.

**ਨਨੁਨਾਦ** [nanunad] *Skt n* refusal; non-acceptance and excuse; doubt, misgiving.

**ਨਨੈਦੂ** [nanēdu] *adj* blameless; blamefree; praiseworthy; admirable. "ik kal nāēdu sāt nanēdu karī rasoi sar."—*NP*.

**ਨਨੇੜੀ** [naneri] See ਨਨਹੇੜੀ. "gram naneri nikāṭ ahe jahī. ghogha nam masād basāt tahī."—*GPS*.

**ਨਨੌਤਾ** [nanota] a town in district Saharanpur of U.P. which was residential centre of wealthy Sayyids during the reign of Aurangzeb. Banda Bahadur along with the Khalsa army captured this town in Sammat 1767.

**ਨਨਾ** [nanha] *adj* less, deficient, inadequate. 2 small, young.

**ਨਪਣਾ** [napna] See ਨੱਪਣਾ.

**ਨਪਾਕ** [napak] *P* *ਯੁਕਤ* *adj* contaminated, defiled, impure. "sakat mur napak."—*var guj 2 m 5*.

**ਨਪਾਲ** [napal] See ਨੇਪਾਲ.

**ਨਪੁੰਸਕ** [napūsak] *Skt n* a male lacking in sexual power; who does not have the capability of reproduction; impotent person. 2 eunuch. 3 cowardly, chicken-hearted. 4 neuter gender as of the words akas (sky), brāham (ultimate reality).

**ਨਪੁੰਸਕਤਾ** [napūsekta] not having male potency, *نپسکتا* impotency according to Ayurvedic system of medicine, is thought to be of two types: one is by birth and the second occurs due to one's own wrong doings. Those, who are impotent by birth, can gain virility by getting medical treatment but one, who does not possess the genital organs like a eunuch, cannot be cured.

There are so many males who have become impotent due to their own wrong doings. Causes of impotency are:

Suffering from syphilis, gonorrhoea, spermatorrhoea, loss of semen due to masturbation, misuse of penis or male genitalia, excessive intercourse, nocturnal emission, discharge of semen through urine, being under extreme anxiety and fear, fatness, excessive use of opium, of hemp (cāras), cādu, tobacco (tamakhu), poppy, and alcohol etc.

Sometimes extreme celibacy also causes impotence. Many a impotent persons' penis remains inactive; some are disappointed while

trying to realise the desire of sexual enjoyment; some men's semen gets discharged after a brief erection.

One can get better results if impotence is treated by taking its cause into account. Normal treatment is like it : take three masha each of musk, saffron, oxide of lime, lump sugar, arabic gum, javitri, nutmeg, akarkera, seeds of cardamom, gum mastic, pure strychnina, oxide of steel and mix these with one masha leaf of gold. Pulverize these in the juice of betel-leaf for four pahars (one paha is equal to three hours) and make pills of one ratti in weight and dry those pills in the shade. One to four pills should be taken with hot milk.

Take one tola each of medicinal salep edible rector tuber, both kinds of tap roots, both bahamans, seeds of asteracantha longifolia, setavar (a medicinal plant), kernel of tamarind seeds, k3c bij, bij u3gan, bahu phali, oxide of lime, bij b3d and lump sugar, after grinding these make small packets of one tola each. These packets should be taken with hot milk twice or thrice a day.

Grind one tola of edible rector tuber and take it with half a seer of milk.

Pudding prepared with one tola of setavar, two eggs in half a litre of milk may be taken.

Medicines like compound phosphorus are also beneficial for the treatment of impotency. Massage of oils should also be undertaken. 2 cowardice, chicken-heartedness.

नपेसीन (napoli) See नैलख.

नपटा (nappna), नपना (nappna) 3/4 निपीडन press with force, catch tightly. 2 crush, rub.

नफस (nafas) 3/4 نفس n soul. 2 vital air, breath. 3 reality. 4 mind. 5 desire. "naphasetan he."—hajarnama. 6 superiority, excellence.

नफस चाहटी (nafas havai) P 3/4 نفس n sexual desire; lust; determination to fulfil one's

aspirations.

नफर (nafar) A 3/4 نفر n human being, person. 2 sense – servant, attendant. 3 victory, conquest. 4 feeling afraid.

नफरत (nafrat) A 3/4 نفرت n hatred, disgust, aversion, dislike.

नफरु (napharu) servant. See नफर. "sahibu jis ka n3ga bhukha hove, tis da napharu kithahu rajikhae?"—var gau I m 4.

नफा (napha) A 3/4 نفا n profit, gain.

नफी (nafi) A 3/4 نفى refuse. 2 remove. 3 wipe out. 4 prohibition.

नफीस (nafis) A 3/4 نفيس adj fine, excellent. 2 essence. 3 pure; its root is नफस (superiority).

नफीरी (naphiri) P 3/4 نفير n musical pipe, musical wind-wood instrument which is blown with the mouth. It is blown to the company of a kettledrum; beating a kettledrum and blowing a musical pipe at the doors of kings and emperors is an old tradition.

नफुस (naphusak), नफुसी (naphusi), नफुसी (naphusi) See नफुस. "variamu naphusi koi."—vad chat m 3. 'Someone is brave and another is timid.'

नफुर (nafur) A 3/4 نفور adj contemptuous.

नफस (naba) A 3/4 نبض n vein, artery, pulse 2 pulse-rate.

नफरद (nabared) P 3/4 نبرد n war, battle, fight.

नफत (nabat) A 3/4 نبات n vegetation; green leafy vegetable.

नफतत (nabatat) A 3/4 نباتات n plural of नफत. 2 science of plants; botany.

नफाब (nabab) A 3/4 نواب n person who governs. 2 representative of a king, or an emperor. 3 rich man.

नफालग (nabalag) See नफालिग.

नबी (nabi) A 3/4 نبي n messenger, prophet.

नबीकुलितब (nabiulkitab) 3/4 انكتب a prophet, who got the revelation of the divine book; prophet Mohammad. 2 who reveals the divine book i.e. God, from whom the prophet gets

the revelation of the divine book.

ਨਬੀਖਾਨ [nabixan] See ਨਬੀਖਾਂ.

ਨਬੀਖਾਸ [nabixas] son of army commander Abdul Khan who came to fight against Guru Hargobind in the battle of Hargobindpur and was killed by Bhai Saktu. See ਹਰਿਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ.

ਨਬੀਰਾ [nabira] *P* نیرا *n* grandson, granddaughter. 2 daughter's son, daughter's daughter.

ਨਬੁਰਦ [naburred] *P* نیرد does not bite.

ਨਬੇ [nabe] See ਨਬੈ.

ਨਬੇਰਾ [nabera] See ਨਿਬੇਰਾ.

ਨਭ [nabh] *Skt* नभस् *n* sky, heaven. 2 cipher, zero. 3 month of Savan. 4 month of Bhadon. 5 proximity; nearness. 6 support, base. 7 Shiv. 8 water. 9 cloud. 10 rain.

ਨਭ ਕੀ ਗਤਿ [nabh ki gatī] movement in the sky; act of moving through the air. 2 power to go into the sky. "nabh ki gatī tahī hēti sār sō." —*ramav.* See ਪਰਸੁਰਾਮ.

ਨਭਗ [nabhag] See ਨਭਚਰ. 2 See ਨਭਾਗ.

ਨਭਚਰ [nabhcar] *Skt* नभचर *adj* flying in the sky. 2 *n* bird. 3 arrow. 4 cloud. 5 god. 6 wind, air. 7 aeroplane, aircraft.

ਨਭਚਰਿ [nabhcarī], ਨਭਚਰੀ [nabhcarī] *n* army that fights with arrows; army of archers. —*sanama.* 2 kite, vulture etc.

ਨਭਚਰੀ [nabhcarī] नभचारिन. See ਨਭਚਰ.

ਨਭਨੀਰਪ [nabhnirop] a bird belonging to the cuckoo species which drinks only falling rain drops. In poems, it is written that this bird only drinks mythical rain drop fallen under the fifteenth lunar constellation avatī.

ਨਭਬਾਰੀ [nabhbarī] See ਅਭਾਸਵਾਲੀ.

ਨਭਾਗ [nabhag] *Skt* नभग *adj* unfortunate, unlucky. 2 See ਨਭਾਗ.

ਨਮ [nam] *Skt* नम *vr* salute, bow. 2 *n* नमस् salutation, greeting. "nam satguru deva." —*BG.* 3 *P* नम *adj* wet, drenched. 4 *n* wetness, moisture.

ਨਮਸ [namas] *Skt* नमस् *part* bowing. 2 produce

a sound

ਨਮਸਕਾਰ [namaskara] *Skt* नमस्कार worthy to be greeted. "gurdev nanak harī namaskara." —*bavan.*

ਨਮਸਕਾਰ [namaskar] *Skt n* salutation, greeting, supplication. "namaskar dāḍaut bāḍna." —*brīḍan* 5.

ਨਮਸਕਾਰਨੀ [namaskarnī] *n* gun. —*sanama.* "namaskarnī te chuḍ gūka." —*GPS.*

ਨਮਸਤਸਤੁ [namastastu] short for ਨਮਸਤੁ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ *i.e.* may you be greeted. "namastastu rāmē." —*japu.* 'greetings to the pleasant.'

ਨਮਸਤੈ [namaste], ਨਮਸਤੰ [namastā], ਨਮਸਤ੍ਵੰ [namastvā], ਨਮਸ੍ਤੈ [namaste], ਨਮਸ੍ਤ੍ਵੈ [namastvā] नमस्ते, नमस्त्यम् greeting to you. "namastā arupe. .. namastā ekale." —*japu.* 2 short for ਨਮਸਤਸਤ੍ਵੰ 'you are worthy of supplication.'

ਨਮਕ [namak] *P* نمک *n* salt.

ਨਮਕਹਰਾਮ [namakharam] *P* نامک حرام *n* not worth one's salt, ungrateful.

ਨਮਕਹਲਾਲ [namakhala] *P* نامک حلال *n* true to one's salt, loyal to the master.

ਨਮਕੀਨ [namkin] *P* نمکین *adj* salty; saline, salty vegetable dish.

ਨਮਗੀਰਾ [namgira] *P* نمگیرا *n* cloth that absorbs the dew; canopy; cloth stretched for protection from the dew.

ਨਮਤ [namat] *Skt n* lord, master. 2 actor. 3 *adj* humble. "namat subhav nā kab-hu tyage." —*GPS.* 4 *A* نامت *n* practice, manner.

ਨਮਤਾ [namta] *n* humility, modesty. "mano sudha namta tum piti." —*NP.* 2 virtuous qualities. "tamasta namta namta." —*cāḍī* 1.

ਨਮਦਾ [namda] *P* نامدا *n* wool, pressed flat into a blanket, felt for bedding etc.

ਨਮਨ [naman] *n* bowing, bending. 2 greeting, salutation.

ਨਮਾ [nama] *adj* new. 2 See ਨਮਾ.

ਨਮਾਇਮ [namaim] *P* ناما ایدم I show, I will show. 2 I do, I will do.

ਨਮਾਜ਼ੀ [nama:] P **نُظَر** you show, you will show.  
2 you do, you will do.

ਨਮਾਜ਼ [namaz] P **صَلَاة** A **نَزَر** Prayer is the second doctrine of Islam, although five times are not fixed in Koran but according to the instruction on circumcision and from the anecdotes of prophet Mohammad, it is obligatory for a Muslim to offer prayers described as :

1 salatufajar – **صَلَاةُ الْفَجْرِ** prayer during the period from dawn to sunrise.

2 salatuzzuher – **صَلَاةُ الظُّهْرِ** prayer at the time when the sun just passes the middle point.

3 salatulasar – **صَلَاةُ الْاَصْرِ** prayer in the afternoon.

4 salatul magrib – **صَلَاةُ الْمَغْرِبِ** evening prayer, from sunset upto the end of dusk.

5 salatulisha – **صَلَاةُ الْاِشَاءِ** prayer offered at the time of going to bed.

These five prayers are obligatory, apart from these, the following three prayers are optional. Their performance is highly meritorious.

1 salatul ısrak – **صَلَاةُ الْاِشْرَاقِ** prayer at the time when the sun rises high in the sky.

2 salatulazuka – **صَلَاةُ الْاُظْحَى** prayer at about eleven o'clock.

3 salatultahajjud – **صَلَاةُ التَّحْجُّدِ** prayer shortly after midnight. In addition to these, two prayers are meant for two muslim festivals, i.e. at the time of idulfitr and idulzaha.

According to 'sehihe muslim', when prophet Mohammad returned from the seventh heaven after appearing before God, he met on his way back, prophet Moses at the sixth heaven. Moses asked what had been ordained for him by God. Mohammad replied that offering fifty prayers was ordained. Moses objected that his community would never carry out this order, He was tired of preaching to his disciples but they could not

practise his teachings. He told him to go to God for asking again. When Mohammad expressed his helplessness to God, He repeatedly went on decreasing the number of prayers to five. When he explained the whole situation to Moses, he remarked that people would not offer prayer even five times a day. He advised him to go again to God and request for exemption. Prophet Mohammad replied that he was wary of requesting again and again, and would not ask for any exemption.

According to the Koranic verses, offering of prayers is mandatory; one cannot do so by reading a translation of the Arabic text in another language. Before offering the prayer, one should clean one's body and clothes; the place chosen for prayer should not be dirty either.

If the prayer is to be offered in a mosque by many persons then it is essential to give a call for prayer from the minaret, so that all may gather there after hearing the call, at the time of prayer. One should remove one's shoes; and offering of prayer bare-headed is also forbidden.

Over and above all these above mentioned prayers, there is also the convention in Islam to pray for some achievement and for the well-being of a deceased person.

The convention to pray seven times a day is prevalent among the Jews. See ਸੰਤ੍ਰਚ ch 119, verse 164.<sup>1</sup>

ਨਮਾਜ਼ੀ [namazi] P **نَمَازِي** one who regularly offers prayer per Muslim belief. See ਨਿਵਾਜ਼ੀ 1.

ਨਮਾਜ਼ਾ [namaṇa] See ਨਿਮਾਜ਼ਾ.

ਨਮਾਜ਼ੀ [namani] See ਨਿਮਾਜ਼ੀ.

ਨਮਾਦਹ [namādah] P **نَمَادَه** did not remain

ਨਮਾਨਰੋਆ [nəmanarōa] adj healthy and fresh; hale and hearty See ਨਵਾਨਿਰੋਆ

<sup>1</sup>Seven times a day do I praise Thee.

ਨਮਾਨਾ [nəmana], ਨਮਾਨੀ [namani] See ਨਿਮਾਣਾ and ਨਿਮਾਣੀ.

ਨਮਾਮਿ [namami] I salute you.

ਨਮੀ [namu] *adj* new, fresh, recent. 2 *P* نَمِي *n* wetness, dampness.

ਨਮੁਚਿ [namuci], ਨਮੁਚੀ [namuci] *Skt* ਨਮੁਚਿ according to Mahabharat a demon who was son of Viprachitti. Indar first blessed him with the boon of fearlessness but afterwards killed him deceitfully. For this Indar had to undergo atonement with permission from Brahma. Namuchi is also mentioned in Rig Ved. "divestir sēbar namuci jou."—*NP*. 2 third brother of Shumbh, the demon king. He was younger than Nishumbh. According to Vaman Puran, he was born to Danu who conceived him from the semen of Kashyap. When Indar killed Namuchi both his brothers Shumbh and Nishumbh attacked Indar to avenge their brother. After vanquishing all the gods, they began to rule over heaven. Shumbh sent a messenger Sudhir to goddess Katyayani on Vindhya mountain with a proposal that she marry one of the brothers she liked. The goddess replied that she could not marry without fighting a battle. A fierce battle ensued and all the chiefs of the demons like Dhumarलोचन, Rakatbij, Chand and Mund were killed in this fighting. At last, Durga killed Shumbh and Nishumbh also and handed over the kingdom of heaven back to Indar. 3 god of love, Kamdev.

ਨਮੁ [namu] *A* نَمُو *increase, growth.*

ਨਮੁਜਿ [namuji] *n* rise, progress, increase. 2 honour, respect, renown, fame. 3 *A* نَمُو *sample, specimen.*

ਨਮੁਦ [namud] *P* نَمُو *adj* showed. 2 did. 3 *n* show, display. 4 mark, sign. See ਨਮੁਦਨ.

ਨਮੁਦਾਜਿ [namudaj] *P* نَمُو *showed him. 2 did him.*

ਨਮੁਦਹ [namudəh] *P* نَمُو *did. 2 has been done. 3 showed. 4 has been shown.*

ਨਮੁਦਨ [namudən] *P* نَمُو *v* show. 2 do.

ਨਮੁਦਾਜ [namudar] *P* نَمُو *adj* what has come into view; visible.

ਨਮੁਨਾ [namuna] *P* نَمُو *n* sample, specimen. 2 equality, similarity. 3 example, instance. "beṣub-ha jo bina namune."—*NP*.

ਨਮੇ [name] *P* نَمُو *part* no, not; prohibition.

ਨਮੇ [name] salutation. "harisāṭen kəri namo namo."—*guru a m S*.

ਨਮੇਸੀ [namosi] *n* condemnation, ill reputation. See ਨਮੁਸ 3.

ਨਮੁ [namr] *Skt* *adj* bent, bowing. 2 humble, modest, without ego.

ਨਮੁਰਾ [namrata] *Skt* *n* sense of bowing, bending of the head. 2 humility.

ਨਯ [naya] *Skt* नय *vr* take away, reach, protect. 2 *n* policy 3 justice, equity. "samās man'īd prakaṣ naya, tam anaya nasaē."—*GPS*. 'Light of justice is similar to the sun which dispels darkness of injustice.' 4 Vishnu. 5 river. See ਨੈ.

ਨਯਗ੍ਰੋਧ [naygrodh] See ਨਯਗ੍ਰੋਧ.

ਨਯਾਨ [nayan] *Skt* नयन *n* eye. "guru arjun prkhaṇu nayan."—*savaye m 3* 2 act of taking away.

ਨਯਾਣਿ [nayanī] with eyes. "nayanī guru amar prkhiṛa."—*savaye m 3 ke*.

ਨਯਨ [nayan] See ਨਯਣ.

ਨਯਨਚਾਦ [nayanched] covering of the eye; eyelid.

ਨਯਨਜਲ [nayanjal] tear, tears.

ਨਯਨੀ [nayni] earth on which streams flow —*sanama*. because of eyes. See ਨਯਣਿ, ਨੈਠੀ and ਨਮਿ.

ਨਯਪਾਲ [naypal] *adj* appointed to carry out the policy; executive head 2 See ਨੈਪਾਲ.

ਨਯਰਜਾਦ [nayarjad] See ਨਿਯਰਜਾਦ.

ਨਯਾ [naya] *adj* new.

ਨਯਾਣਿ [nayaī] See ਨਯਾਯ

नयास [nayas] See नयास.

नयास [naya], नयासी [naya] See निआस and निआसी.

नयास [naya] P १५ n cover, box, sheath; Punjabi word निआस is its variant.

नयाय [nayay] See नयाय.

नयाय [nayara] See निआय. 2 humble, bent. "drumā tal nayare."—ramav. 'Palm trees were bending.'

नयैत [nyēta] Skt नियन्तृ n one who makes law 2 motivator, administrator. "ek nayēta sēda maya."—NP.

नर [nar] Skt n man, male, human. "nar te sur hojat nirmakh me."—gūḍ nāmdev. 2 a distinct class of gods. "surī nargan gādhārbe jāpīo."—maru m 4. 3 son of Yam born to Ahinsa, daughter of Daksh Prajapati. In Purans he is partly considered incarnation of Vishnu. He was elder brother of Narayan. See नर नारायण. 4 Arjun has been described as incarnation of Nar. "nar avtar bhayo arjuna."—nar narayan. 5 Vishnu. 6 Shiv. 7 Brahma 8 the Creator, the transcendent One. "nar nikhēval nīrbhau nau."—gāu m 1. 9 warrior. 10 husband, lord. 11 best type of comphor. 12 adj enterprising, energetic. "nar manukhā nū eku nidhana."—bīla m 3. 13 See चेतरे च रूप 12. 14 P ; masculine gender. 15 adj daring, courageous.

नरसिंह [narsih], नरसिंह [narsih] Skt नृसिंह as per scriptures like Harivansh etc the fourth incarnation of Vishnu, one half of whose body was similar to man and the other half was like a lion. It is said that Hiranakashipu had undergone penance in the era of truth and obtained a boon from Brahma that he might never get killed by any god, demon, celestial musician, snake or human being, neither with arms nor missile weapons, nor die at any time in day and night etc. Blessed with this boon, he became fearless, expelled gods from heaven and caused them great distress and trouble.

There is an anecdote in Bhagvat that he severely tortured his son Prahlad who was a worshipper of Vishnu. To save gods and Prahlad, Vishnu assumed the form of Narsingh and tore Hiranakashipu with his nails and killed him at dusk when it was neither day nor night.

In Guru Granth Sahib, Narsingh is the Creator's incarnation so as to kill Harnakhas (Hiranakash) and Prahlad is the son of Harnakhas. "haranakhas dusaḥ harī marīa prahlad tarara."—asa chēt m 4. "bhagati het narsigh bhev."—basāt kabir. "garje narsigh nārātkarā drig rati kiye mukh sraṇ bharā" —narsigh. A famous temple where Narsingh is worshipped exists in Multan 2 great person, honourable man. 3 brave person. 4 the Creator, the Divine.

नरसिंह [narsigha] Skt नलशङ्ख horn-shaped musical pipe made of copper or brass, which is blown like a trumpet, and is also called gomukh.

नरसी [narsi] This holy person was born in a Nagar Brahman family in Sammat 1507 at Junagarh (near Bombay). He was the person whose draft was honoured by Savai Shah in Davarika. Narsi passed away in Sammat 1572. See नरसिंह.

नरह [narah] Skt निरीह adj without desire. "narah nikhēval ravrahra tihu loi."—suhī chēt m 1. 2 n short for नर-वज. kinnar gods who are horse-headed.

नचरनचिंद [narahnrīd] n Kuber (god of riches) who is the lord of Kinnar demigods. "aspātī Several scholars try to prove Harnakhas to be Hiranyakashipu by distorting and misinterpreting grammar, but they do not keep in view that the anecdotes found in Purans are not uniform or consistent. They are contrary to one another See नचरनचिंद for differences. The saint poets prior to Guru Granth Sahib have doubtless mentioned the killing of Harnakhas by Narsingh.

gajpatī nārāṇrīd, name ke svami."—*tilāg namdev*. 'Lord of Namdev is the master of Sun, Indar, Kinnar gods and Kuber.'

ਨਰਹਨਰ [nārāṇaru] carefree person. 2 the Creator, the Divine. "nārak nīvarān nārāṇaru."—*oṣkar*. 3 powerful and supreme among men.

ਨਰਹਰ [nārhar] *n* one who robs people of money; cheat, pick-pocket. "nārhar aru bēpar."—*kalki*. 2 Narsingh, the fourth incarnation. 3 the Creator. "nārhar namu nārhar nīhkamu."—*gāu m 1*. "sabh kahahu mukhahu nār nārhare."—*var kan m 4*.

ਨਰਹਰਿ [nārharī], ਨਰਹਰੀ [nārharī] See ਨਰਸਿੰਘ. 2 supreme among men. 3 the Creator, the Divine. 4 See ਨਰਨਮਕ.

ਨਰਹਰੀਸੇ [nārharīse] to the Creator. "me dase harī nārharīse jiu."—*majh m 4*.

ਨਰਹਿ [nārhi] See ਅਸਪਤਿ and ਨਰਹ.

ਨਰਕ [nārak] *Skt n* per Purans, a place where sinners go to undergo punishment for their evil deeds — hell. Due to the lack of uniformity in scriptures, the number of these hells varies. For Manu, they are twenty-one — tamrar, śdhtamrar, rārav, māharārav, nārak, mahānārak, kalsutr, sājvan, mahavici, tāpan, sāpratapan, sāhat, sākakol, kuḍmāl, prātmurtik, lohāśku, rījī, śalmālī, vetarṇī, aśpatrāvan and lohādarak. See ਮਨੂ ੨ 4 § 88, 89, 90. In Brahmanavat, 86 hells have been mentioned. See ਪ੍ਰਤਿਪਤਿ ਖੰਡ ੨ 27. "kavan nārak kra surag bicara sētan dou rade."—*ram kabir*. 2 pain, distress. 3 evil act, vice. It is stated in the first part of Vishnupuran, chapter 6 that virtue is heaven and vice is hell. 4 a demon. See ਭੈਮਸੁਰ.

ਨਰਕਗਮੀ [nārakgami], ਨਰਕਪਤੀ [nārakpati] *adj* deserving to be put in hell, fallen in hell, sinful. "so nārakpati hovai suan."—*sukhmani*.

ਨਰਕਸੁਰ [nārakasur] See ਭੈਮਸੁਰ.

ਨਰਕਾਂਤਕ [nārakātak] Krishan who killed demon Narak. 2 word of the Divine, the repetition of which makes hell vanish away.

ਨਰਕਿ [nārki] in the hell, to the hell. "je oe disahi nāraki jāde."—*var mala m 1*.

ਨਰਕੁ [nāraku] See ਨਰਕ.

ਨਰਕੁਟ [nārakuṭ] *Dg* nose.

ਨਰਕੇਸਰੀ [nārkesrī] *n* (nār) man and (keśrī) lion Narsingh. See ਨਰਸਿੰਘ. 2 lion (brave) among men.

ਨਰਗਸ [nārgas], ਨਰਗਿਸ [nārgis] *P* نرگس *n* sweet-smelling white coloured flower having eyelid-shaped yellow colour in the centre. Poets compare eyes to this flower *L* narcissus odoratimus. "kharag badh jenu dhare puhap nārgas taṭ kohe?"—*caritr 142*. Bhai Nand Lal has written, "bimar nārgasem ki nārgas gulam ost."—*divan goya*.

ਨਰਜਾ [nārja] *Pkt n* weighing scale, balance. "le nārja mān tole dev."—*brīla kabir*. 2 *Skt* female child.—*sanama*.

ਨਰਣੀ [nārṇī] *n* that which has multitude of persons; gathering, army, military.—*sanama*

ਨਰਤ [nārāt] *Skt* नर्त *n* dance, dancing.

ਨਰਤਕ [nāratak] *Skt* नर्तक *adj* skilled in dancing. 2 making one dance. 3 *n* dancer.

ਨਰਦ [nārād] *P* , نر *n* counter, used in a game played with dice. 2 *Skt* नर्द *vr* thunder, low, move, go. 3 *n* thunder, sense of thundering. 4 noise. 5 praise, admiration. 6 proclamation.

ਨਰਦਕ [nārādak] *Skt n* Bangar region. See ਬੰਗਰ. "nārādak des brikhe gāmnāte."—*GPS*.

ਨਰਦੇਵ [nārdev] *Skt n* holy person, saint, ascetic. "sur pavitr nārdev pavitra khinu bolahu gurmukhi banī."—*ram m 5*. 2 raja. 3 Brahman. "kaha bhāio nārdeva dhokhe."—*gāu kabir*. 'What could be gained by bowing to the Brahman?' See ਧੋਕਾ.

ਨਰ ਨਰਹ [nār nārāh] See ਨਰ and ਨਰਹਨਰ. 2 to the Creator. "nār nārāh nāmāskar."—*ram pārtal m 5*.



**नरनाथ** [narnah], **नरनाथि** [narnahī], **नरनाथ** [narnath] *n* king, lord of men. 2 the Creator. **नरनारायण** [narnarayana], **नरनारायण** [narnarayana] Ahinsa, daughter of Daksh gave birth to two sons of Yam who became famous sages. Vaman Puran contains a tale about them, and it is found in Vikarmorvashiya as well, that the gods were astonished to see penances undergone by Nar Narayan. So Indar sent nymphs to interrupt his meditation. Narayan took a flower and kept it on his thigh's upper part. From the flower arose a nymph who was more beautiful than the heavenly nymphs. She was named Urvasi for arising from the thigh. All the heavenly nymphs felt abashed on seeing her and returned to their abode. Narain sent the nymph he had created with them too.

It is written in Kalika Puran that Mahadev assumed the body of a lion [ṣarabha] and tore Nar Singh, incarnation of Vishnu, into two parts. Two sages came into being, Nar from the human part and Narayan from the part of the lion. Both of them are regarded as the incarnation of Vishnu.

According to Devi Bhagvat, Krishan was incarnation of Narayan and Arjun was an incarnation of Nar. 2 the Creator, the Divine. "nar narayan śarjamaḥ."—*gau m 1*.

**नरपति** [narpati] *Skt adj* having authority over the people. "narpati raje rāg ras maṇahī."—*suhi m 4*. 2 *n* king, emperor. "narpati eku sīghrasani soia."—*śor ravdas*. 3 the Creator, the Divine. 4 the god of riches, Kuber. See **नरपति**.

**नरपाल** [narpal] *n* king, who protects the people. 2 the Creator.

**नरप्राणि** [narprani] enterprising person, energetic man. See **नर 12** "narprani priti maya dhan khaṭe."—*gau m 4*.

**नरबद** [narbad] humanly indescribable; which

cannot be described by man. "arbad narbad dhūdhukara."—*maru solhe m 1*. 'in the beginning was pitch darkness beyond description.' i.e. before the creation was a state of nothingness.

**नरबदा** [narbada] See **नरमदा**.

**नरम** [naram] *P* *adj* soft, delicate. 2 *Skt* नर्म *n* play. 3 laughter. 4 joy.

**नरमदा** [narmada] *Skt* नर्मदा a pleasure-giving stream, that has been regarded as the daughter of sage Mekal. Due to this, it is also called Mekal or Mekalkanya. Narmada is also taken as the sister of the snakes. It was she who brought Purukutas to help the snakes against Gandharavs, the celestial musicians. So pleased were the snakes that they named it Narmada. It is written in Vishnu Puran that Purukutas was son of Narmada. In Matsyapurana, name of her husband is mentioned as Dusah. According to Harivansh, she was wife of Purukutas and her names were Reva and Puravganga. Due to being a daughter of the Moon, she is also shown by the names of Induja and Somodbhava.

Narmada rises in the Amarkantak region and falls in the Bay of Khanbhat near Bharoch. Its total length is 801 miles; and shivlings are found in large numbers in this river. See **नरमदेसुव**. 2 wife of Kaushik. See **वैशिक** and **मंजुव**.

**नरमदेस** [naramdes], **नरमदेसुव** [narmdesvar] *Skt* नर्मदेश Shivling installed by Narmada in Kashi. See **काशी मंदिर 92**. 2 Shivling shaped stone got from Narmada. As shaligrams emerge from Gandki in the same manner Shivlings are found in Narmada.

**नरमनुष** [narmānuḥ] enterprising person. See **नर 12**.

**नरमा** [narma] a type of cotton; yarn spun from it is very soft and fine. 2 soft and shining cloth woven from this fine cotton.

ਨਰਮੀ [narmi] *P* نرمی *n* softness, tenderness. 2 gentleness "maaniye narmi garibi ardeh." —*zidagi*.

ਨਰਮੇਧ [narmedh] *n* man's sacrifice; a type of fire-ritual in olden times in which a human being was used as a sacrifice for oblations; human offering; Narmedh Yajna commenced on the 10<sup>th</sup> day of the bright half of Chet and ended in 40 days. In the Vedic era human sacrifice was performed without any reservation. See ਨਰਮੇਧਵ.

ਨਰਯਨ [naryan] a type of conveyance which is carried or pulled by men like a palanquin or a rickshaw etc. 2 Kuber, the god of riches. See ਨਰਯਨ.

ਨਰਲੋਕ [narlok] *n* world of human beings, mortal world.

ਨਰਵਰ [narvar] *adj* supreme among human beings. 2 *n* a region called Nishadh. 3 a town 40 miles away from Gwalior to the south-west, which was at one time the capital of king Nal. "narvar ko raja bado." —*caritr* 161.

ਨਰਵਾਹਨ [narvahan] *Skt n* Kuber, lord of riches, whose conveyance is man; god of human being. 2 conveyance which is carried or pulled by man; palanquin, sedan chair etc. See ਨਰਵਾਹਨ.

ਨਰਵਿਰਤਿ [narvirati] *Skt* निर्दृष्टि *n* indifference towards the material world, lack of interest in worldly pleasures. "gurmukhi parvirati narvirati pachant." —*sikhgosa* 1. 2 *Skt* निर्दृष्टि tranquility, calmness. 3 *Skt* निर्दृष्टि completeness. 4 immorality. 5 absence of livelihood.

ਨਰਵੀ [narve] *adj* great; best among human beings. "kahit kabir sunahu nar narve." —*prabha kabir*.

ਨਰਵਨਾ [naravna] *v* compress, fasten, tie tightly.

ਨਰਵਾ [narva] *n* tough kernel of esculent roots like carrot, which is covered with soft pulp.

\*See ਧੁਰਤ ਖਸਰਵੇਧ a 30 and 31

ਨਰਾਇਣ [narain], ਨਰਾਇਨ [narain] See ਨਰਾਇਣ.

ਨਰਾਇਨਦਾਸ [naraindas] See ਨਰਾਇਣ ਦਾਸ.

ਨਰਾਇਨਾ [naraina] See ਨਰਾਇਣ.

ਨਰਾਗਸ [naragas] See ਨਰਾਗ. "naragas ne dekhke nak etha." —*ramav*.

ਨਰਾਜ [naraj] See ਨਰਾਜ. 2 a poetic metre known as ਨਰਾਜਨ [nagraj], pāc camar and vicitra as well. It is marked by four feet, each foot consists of sixteen characters in laghu guru order having pauses after eight characters each; in other words each foot is thus characterised: ja, ra, ja, ra, ja, ga. 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 5.

Example:

agāj adī dev he, abhāj bhāj janīe,  
abhut bhut he sēda, agāj gāj manīe,  
ādev dev dev he, sēda abhev nath he,  
samastīddhī briddhī dā, sēdiv sērb sath he.

—*akāl*.

ਨਰਾਜਨ [narajan] man-eating; act of eating men; eating of human beings; cannibalism 2 using humans as food.

ਨਰਾਜਨੀ [narajani] man-eating ogress, female ascetic, female fiend, witch.

ਨਰਾਜ [naraj] See ਨਰਾਜ 2 See ਨਰਾਜਨ

ਨਰਾਜ ਅਰਧ [naraj aradh] This poetic metre is a form of nagsvarupini or pramanika and is half part of nara metre i.e. each foot consists of eight characters in laghu guru sequence as ja, ra, ja, ga. 15, 15, 1, 5.

Example:

su dhum dhum dhum hi,  
kērāt sen bhum hi,  
brīāt dhayan dhayavhi,  
durāt thar pavhi.

—*suraj*.

ਨਰਾਜ ਬ੍ਰਿਧ [naraj briddh] opposed to laghu nara, is briddh in fact; it is a complete form of poetic metre nara. See ਨਰਾਜ ਦਾ ਲੱਛਣ.

Example:

cali sukāt sighr sī kripān paṇi dharke,

u the sugriddh briddh or dakini dakarka. ...  
—cāḍi 2.

(b) Some poets have named anāḡaḡekhar as narac vridhh or mahanaḡac poetic metres. See ਅਨੰਗਸ਼ੇਖਰ.

ਨਰਾਜ ਨਧੁ [naraḡ laḡhu] It is also known by the names of suchhi and ਹੋਹਾ [hoha], its characteristics are: four feet, each foot consists of four characters joined in laḡhu guru sequence or as ja, ga, lā, ḡ.

Example:

jale hāri. thale hāri.

ure hāri. bane hāri.

—akal.

ਨਰਾਤ [narāt], ਨਰਾਤਕ [narātak], ਨਰਾਤਕਰ [narātkar] adj. guilty of killing a man, convicted of murder. 2 n son of Ravan, who was killed by Angad'. "narāt devāt duḡo bali."—ramav.

ਨਰਾਧਮ [naradham] mean fellow, base person. 2 low-bred among human beings.

ਨਰਾਧਿਪ [naradhīp] Skt n lord of men, king. 2 Kuber, lord of riches.

ਨਰਾਧਿਪੀ [naradhīpi] See ਨਰਾਧਿਪ. 2 Kuber. See ਨਰਾਧਨ and ਨਰਾਧਿਪ.

ਨਰਾਮੇਧ [naramedh] See ਨਰਮੇਧ.

ਨਰਾਧਨਾ [narayna] See ਨਾਧੁ.

ਨਰਿਏਰ [narier] See ਨਲੀਏਰ.

ਨਰਿਸ [naris] See ਨਰੇਸ. "ṛḡkatābol naris tahī ko ha."—cāḡṛ 353. 'is king of that region.'

ਨਰਿੰਦ [narīd], ਨਰਿੰਦੁ [narīdu] See ਨਰੇਸ. "jini sevia prabhu apṇa soi rajnarīdu."—srī m 5.

ਨਰਿਯਲ [nariyal] See ਨਲੀਏਰ and ਨਰੀਅਲ.

ਨਰੀ [nari] n woman. "nari asuri kīnni."—sanama. 2 See ਨਲੀ. 3 P ۛ coloured skin of a billy-goat or ram etc.

ਨਰੀਅ [naria] See ਨਾਧਮਟ.

ਨਰੀਛਨ [narichan] See ਨਿਰੀਛਨ.

ਨਰੁ [naru] See ਨਰ.

↑According to Ramayan, Narantak was killed by Dadhibal, the monkey

ਨਰੁਜਾ [naruja] See ਨਰਜਾ.

ਨਰੁ [naru] See ਨਰ. "naru mare naru kamī na ave."—ḡḡḡ kabir.

ਨਰੇਸ [nares] Skt n lord of men, king.

ਨਰੇਸੁਰਿ [naresurī] n anī (army) of naresvar (king); army of a king.

ਨਰੇਂਦ੍ਰ [narēdr] Skt ਨਰੇਂਦ੍ਰ n lord of men, king. 2 Kuber, god of riches.

ਨਰੇਂਦ੍ਰਸਿੰਘ [narēdrsiḡh] son of maharaja Karam Singh, (ruler of Patiala) and a majestic one who was born on the 10<sup>th</sup> day of the dark half of Magghar in Sammat 1880 (26<sup>th</sup> November 1823). He was an embodiment of religion and politics. At the age of twenty-three, he was coronated on the 6<sup>th</sup> day of the dark half of the month of Magh in Sammat 1902 (18<sup>th</sup> January 1846) and he managed the affairs of the state elegantly. His court remained full with numerous gallant and talented persons. During the mutiny of 1857-58, he proved himself a true friend of the British rulers. The English government greatly appreciated this, honoured his majesty and organised an open court at Ambala on 18<sup>th</sup> January 1860 in which Lord Canning thanked him and ceded the territory of Narnaul to him. On 1<sup>st</sup> November 1861, the title of K.C.S.I. was conferred upon him and he was taken as a member in the council of the Governor General. The right to have an adopted son, was granted to the Phulkian states in 1860. An order of granting this right was received on 5<sup>th</sup> March 1862. The laws for administration which Maharaja Narendar Singh enacted along with the other two kings, and the agreement, which he signed with the British Government, show his ingenuity and farsightedness. He died at the age of thirty-nine on 13<sup>th</sup> November 1862 at Patiala. See ਪਟਿਆਲਾ

ਨਰੇਂਦ੍ਰ ਮੰਡਲ [narēdr māḡal] (Chamber of Princes), honourable chamber of ruling princes, kings

and nawabs of India which was established in 1921. Its session is held every year at Delhi. The viceroy of India delivered the inaugural speech during this meeting. Maharaja Ganga Singh of Bikaner was the first chancellor of this body. Now Maharaja Bhupendar Singh is its chancellor.

The main objective of the Chamber of Princes is that the relationship established through treaties may be implemented and the rights of states be protected so as to bring reforms in the over-all administration of the states.

**ਨਰੇਰ** [narer], **ਨਰੇਲ** [narel] *Sk* ਨਰਿਲੇਲ *n* coconut, fruit of coco. "kud kud kār pāri narēr nācaykē."—*caritr* 195. 'praying with a coconut in hand, they jumped into the funeral pyre to burn themselves with their husband's body.' The self-immolating widows mount the funeral pyre holding material like vermilion, coconut etc.

**ਨਰੇਣਾ** [nareṇa] See **ਦਾਧੂ**.

**ਨਰੋਆ** [naroa] *adj* healthy, free from disease.

**ਨਰੋਸੁ** [narusu] *n* man's wealth, property. "kābir nīrgun nam nārosu."—*gāo kābir*. 'realisation of the Divine which is above the material world is the real wealth of the holy persons.'

**ਨਰੋਤਮ** [nārotam] *adj* greatest among men. 2 the Creator.

**ਨਰੋਮਣਿ** [nāroməṇi] gem among men; distinguished person. 2 *n* having practical experience; experienced and erudite person. 3 emperor, king.

**ਨਰੋਕਾਰ** [nārōkar], **ਨਰੋਕਾਰੀ** [nārōkari] See **ਨਿਰੋਕਾਰ** and **ਨਿਰੋਕਾਰੀ**.

**ਨਲ** [nal] *Sk* नल *vr* smell, bind. 2 *n* hand pump. See **ਨਲ**. 3 sinews connecting testes to upper organs. 4 testicle, testis. 5 *Sk* lotus. 6 a monkey in the army of Ram, shown as son of Vishavkarma. He rendered great help in building a bridge over the sea. 7 son of king Bir Sen of lunar dynasty, ruler of Nishad

region, who was married to Damyanti, daughter of Bhim, king of Vidarabh. After winning in gambling, his younger brother Pushkar expelled Nal from his house. In these testing times love between Nal and Damayanti stayed as exemplary as that of Sita and Ram. At last Nal again got back his kingdom by winning in the gambling. "nāl rājā dakkhaṇ rē rāhī. aṭi sūdar tiko jag kārī."—*caritr* 157.

**ਨਲਕੀ** [nalki] *Sk* नलक hollow bone. 2 metallic pipe or segment of a reed-like hollow bone.

**ਨਲਕੁਬਰ** [nalkubar] son of Kuber, lord of riches, who accompanied by his brother Maingreev was drinking heavily and indulging shamelessly in merry-making with women. At this Narad cursed both the brothers to grow as a pair of Arjun trees [yāmlarjun] (terminalia alata glabra) on the land of Vrij. Lord Krishan pulled out these trees and secured their release from the curse. "nalkubar ghayal kiye aṭi jiy kop bādhāi."—*krisan*. See **ਜਮਲਾਰਜਨ**.

**ਨਲਣੀ** [nalni] See **ਨਲਿਨੀ**.

**ਨਲਣੀਧਰ** [nalnidhar] *n* stalk of lotus; lotus, which is attached with a stalk. "harnipatr se nalnidhar se."—*kalki*. 'eyes like those of a deer and resembling a lotus.'

**ਨਲਨਿ** [nalanī], **ਨਲਨੀ** [nalni], **ਨਲਿਨ** [nalīn], **ਨਲਿਨੀ** [nalīni] *n* pipe, tube. 2 contraption to catch a parrot; it is made of a hollow pipe of bamboo. The hollow pipe strung with an iron rod is floated in the pond of water. When a parrot sits upon it, the pipe revolves and the parrot hangs over water in a headlong position. Due to the fear of drowning, the parrot does not leave the pipe and is thus caught and then caged. "bādhio jiu nālīni bhramī sua."—*bavan*. 3 *Sk* number of lotus flowers, blue lotus, water-lily. 4 stream 5 short for **ਨਲਿਨੀਧਰਨ** (garden of lotus flowers). "hari dhānesur ki nālīni chāṭi, yō nālīni vikṣē sukhkari."—*GPS*

'The splendour of the garden of Kuber has been excelled by the blossoming of a number of blissful lotus flowers.' 6 lotus garden.

नलिनोदय [nalīninōday] *Skt* *n* garden of Kuber. See नलिनो 5. 2 उत्तरार्थ is also a garden of Kuber.

नली [nali] *n* pipe, tube. 2 pipe-shaped thin bone. 3 calf's bone. 4 barrel of a gun. 5 tube used by weavers. "chochi nali tātu nahi nīkse." -*gau kabir*. Here it means a windpipe. 6 mucous sliding down from the nostril; drivel. 7 See नली.

नलीदेव [nalīdev] *Skt* नलिवेल and नलिवेल *n* coconut tree; *cocos nucifera*.

नलुआ [nalua] *n* umbilical cord. 2 rivulet, brook.

नलुडी [naluchi] a village in Jammu state of district, tehsil, and police station Muzaffarabad, which is about two miles away from the city across the bridge. Tonga and bus service is available from Rawalpindi upto Muzaffarabad. A shrine in memory of Guru Hargobind stands in the village. The Guru stayed at this place on his way to Kashmir and caused a spring of water to rise with a thrust of his spear in the earth. Maharaja Ranjit Singh donated a fief of three thousand rupees to the shrine, which the priest misappropriated by getting the amount transferred to his name. Now there is Sikh priest. A fair is held on Vaisakhi day and congregation is organised on every Sunday.

नलेर [naler] See नलीदेव.

नलैन [nalen] *A* نالين outer covering for the feet; shoes, boots. "perī nālēna dastī dastāne." -*PPP*.

नल्य [naly] a poet who composed verses in praise of the Guru. "naly kavī parasparas kac kācna hūi." -*savaye m 4 ke*.

नव [nav] *Skt* *n* eulogy. 2 new. 3 *Skt* nine. See नव डीन नव चर.

नवसात [navsat] nine plus seven equals sixteen.

See नव सिंघ.

नवहाट [navhaṭ], नवहाट [navhaṭ] *adj* young in years; young. "navhaṭi nav dhan sabadi jagi." -*biṭa chāt m 1*.

नवका [navka] See नवका. "navka se rethi." -*cādi 2*.

नवकुमारी [navkumari] nine goddesses, worshipped by the Hindus from the 1<sup>st</sup> to the 9<sup>th</sup> days of the bright half phase in the month of Chet. Their names are: kumarika, trimurati, kalyani, rohini, kali, cāṭika, śābhvi, durga and subhadra. 2 See नव दूरगा.

नवखंड [navakhāḍ] nine regions of the earth - bharat, ilavrit, kīpurus, bhadr, ketumal, hāri, hirny, romy and kuṣ. "nava khāḍa vicī janīe." -*jāpu*. "nav khāḍan ko raj kamave." -*toḍī m 5* 2 nine joints of the human body. "sath sat navkhāḍ." -*gau kabir*. See नवखंड.

नवग्रह [navgrah], नवग्रह [navgrah] nine planets according to astrology<sup>1</sup>, Sun [suray], Moon [cāḍma], Mars [māga], Mercury [bodhi], Jupiter [vrihaspati], Venus [śukr], Saturn [śaṇṇscar], Seizer [rahu], Dragons' Tail [ketu]. "navgrah koṭi thādhe dārbār." -*bhērā kabir*.

नवघर [navaghar] nine doors of the body; body having nine openings. "navghar thapī mahāl ghar ucāu." -*tukha barahmaha*. 'residing in a lofty palace ensconced in the tenth abode).

नव छत्र खट [nav chṭra khāṭ] nine grammars, six schools of Indian Philosophy, six parts of Veds. "nav chṭra khāṭ bolāhī mukhāgar." -*dhana m 4*. "nav chṭra khāṭ ka karē bicar." -*varsar m 1*.

नवतक [navtāk], नवतक [navtāk] nine tāks (a weight equal to four masas). See टक and टक.

नवतन [navtan], नवतन [navtanu] *Skt* नवतन *adj* new. "kai koṭi navtan nam dhīrahar." -*sukhmani*. According to a Puranic tale,

Sheshnag (the mythical snake) praises the

<sup>1</sup>The West accepts only seven planets. According to them, Seizer and Dragon's Tail are not planets.

Creator daily with new epithets. 2 young, free from aging, ageless. "gun nidhan navtanu sada."—*sri m 5*.

नवदेस [navtes] *n* head of the kettledrummers; chief kettledrummer. "suṇ bhai batiā navtesa."—*GV 10*.

नवैवी [navatti] *Skt* नवद्वीप *n* newness, modernity. "rōg birōg tarōg navatti."—*BG*.

नवदुर्गा [navdurga] nine goddesses. See नवदुर्गा. 2 another count as described in the Purans — śtiputri, brāhmaṇarīni, cādraghōṣa, kuṣmāḍa, akōdmata, katyayani, kalratri, maha gori and siddhida.

नवद्वार [navdvar] nine doors of the body: two ears, two eyes, two nostrils, mouth, anus, penis or vagina.

नवद्वीप [navdvīp] See नदीप.

नवधा [navdha] *Skt* adj having nine types, of nine ways, in nine manners.

नवधाभगति [navdhabhagati] *Skt* नवधा उच्यते *n* nine ways of worshipping the Almighty. "navdha bhagati rīde ati jagi."—*NP*. "bhagati nave prakara."—*sri a m 5*. In the scriptures nine types of worship is thus described:—

(1) śravaṇ — hearing the praise of one's own deity.

"koṭi karaṇ dijehi prabhū pritam,  
hari gun suniāhi abinasi ram.  
suṇi suṇi ihu mānu nirmal hove  
kapi kal ki phasi ram."

—*sufi chāt m 5*.

(2) kīrtan — devotional singing in praise of the deity.

"lakhu jihva dehu mere piare,  
mukh hari aradhe mera ram."

—*sufi chāt m 5*.

"anad sukh māgel bane pekhat gun gau.  
katha kīrtan rag nad dhuni ih bānio suau."

—*brīla m 5*.

(3) śimrāṇ — meditating upon the Divine;

contemplating:

"hari hari kabahu na manahu bisare.  
ihā uḥā sarabsukh data sagal ghaṭi pratipare."  
—*gau m 5*. "nanak soi dīnasu suhavra jitu  
prabhū ave citi."—*var gau 2 m 5*.

(4) padsevan — foot worship, devoted service.  
"haricaran kaval makrād lobhit mano  
andino mohi ahi piase."—*sohila*.  
"pe paṭi manai soi jiu."—*sri m 5*.

(5) arcāṇ — worship with material like sandal-wood, flowers etc.

"tera nam kari cāṇṇaṭha  
je mānu urse hor,  
karai kūgu je rale ghaṭi āteri puja hor."  
—*guj m 1*.

"mānu sāpaṭu jitu sat sarī navaṇu  
bhavan pati tripati kar,  
puja pran sevakū je seve  
in bidhi sahibu rāvetu rāhe."  
—*sufi m 1*

(6) vādan — salutation, bowing, obeisance.  
"prabhū ji, tū mere pran adhār.  
namaskar dāḍauti bāḍna.  
anik bar jābare."—*brīla m 5*.

(7) sakhy — feeling of cordiality with the deity.  
"tū mera sakha tū hi mera mit.  
tū mera pritamū tum sāgi hit."—*gau m 5*.  
"sajan sāca patisahu sirī sahā de sahu."  
—*sava m 5*.

(8) dasy — subordination, servitude.  
"tū sāca sahibu dasu tera gola."—*maṭh m 5*.  
"bekharid hau dasu tera.  
tu bharo jhakarū guṇi gāhera."—*sufi m 5*.

(9) atāṇ nīvedāṇ — entreaty, dedication of oneself.

"tūdh age ārdasi hamari  
jiu pīdū sabb tera."—*asa m 5*.  
"mānu tānu ārepi rakhau hari age  
sarabh jā ka he pratipal."—*brīla m 5*.

नवत [navan] *n* bowing, salutation, obeisance.

2 mongoose. 3 slope. "navan gavan jal."—BGK.

ਨਵਨਾਇਕਾ [navnaika] See footnote to ਨਾਇਕਾ.

ਨਵਨਾਥ [navnath] nine chief yogis are:

adnath, machēdrnath, udāyath, sātōkhnath, kātharṇath, sēṭynath, acōbhñath, corāginath and gorakhnath. "guṇ gavahī nāv nath."

—savve m / ke. According to an other branch of yogis – adīnath, śīlnath, sātōkhnath, acōbhñath, gājikāthnath, prajānath, machēdranath, gorakhnath and gyaṇsavarupinath.

ਨਵਨਾਮਕ [navnamak] This poetic metre is also known as 'nārhari'. Its characteristics are four feet, each foot has two nāḡas and two lagho matras III, III, I, I.

Example

tārbhar pār sār. nīrkhat sur nār.

harpur pur kār. nīrkhat bār nār.

—ramav.

ਨਵਨਾਇਕਾ [navnayika] See footnote to ਨਾਇਕਾ.

ਨਵ ਨਿਧਿ [nav nidhi] See ਨਵ ਨਿਧਿ. "nav nidhi nam nidhan."—kan m 5.

ਨਵਨੀ [navni], ਨਵਨੀਤ [navnut] Skt n fresh butter, just made by churning milk or cream.

ਨਵਨੂਤ [navnut] adj absolutely new, brand new 2 n butter. See ਨਵਨੀਤ. "tāb sūdar navnut nīkale."—NP.

ਨਵਪਦ [navpad] new rank, new post.

ਨਵਪਦੀ [navpadi] It is a form of cōpāi and āṛīl. Its characteristics are four feet, sixteen matras in each foot, bhāḡan, 5ll, in the end.

Example:

jāhī tāhī karan lage sēbh papen,  
dheram karam tājkar hārī jāpen,  
pāhan kau su karēt sēbhī bādan,  
dārēt dhup dip sīr cāden.

—kalī.

ਨਵਮ [navam] adj ninth.

ਨਵਮੀ [navmi] n the ninth day of both halves of a lunar month.

ਨਵਮੁਨਿ [navmuni] See ਨਵਮੁਨੀ

ਨਵਰਸ [navras] nine sentiments of poetry. "pritham śṛīgar su hasy ras karuṇa rodr suvir. bhāy bibhṭas bhāṇāṇīye adbhut sāt su dhīr."—rasikprīya. See ਰਸ. 2 a hilly mound near Nadaun. "tīn kāṭhgarh navras par bādho."—PN.

ਨਵਰਤਨ [navratan] nine precious gems – pearl, emerald, ruby, topaz, diamond, coral, lahaunia, pukhraj (a topaz), sapphire. 2 nine legendary scholars in the court of king Vikramaditya who were very illustrious – Dhanvantri, Kshapnak, Amar Singh, Shanku, Vetal Bhatt, Ghatkarpar, Kalidas Vrahmīhar and Varahruchi.<sup>1</sup>

ਨਵਰਤਨਾ [navratna] n armlet having nine precious gems embedded in it. See ਨਵਰਤਨ. "navratne damkāt dutī khan."—GPS.

ਨਵ ਰਦ [nav rad] new tooth, new teeth

ਨਵਰਾਤ੍ਰ [navratr] Skt n nine nights from the 1<sup>st</sup> day upto the 9<sup>th</sup> day of the bright half in the month of Assu and nine nights from the 1<sup>st</sup> day upto the ninth day of the bright half in the month of Chet. During these days, devotees of Durga worship the nine forms of the goddess. See ਨਵਰਾਤ੍ਰੀ and ਨਵ ਦੁਰਗਾ. At the completion of the worship, food, money and clothes are offered to nine unmarried girls in the name of nine goddesses.

ਨਵਰੋਜ [navroj] See ਨੌ ਰੋਜ. "tāhī navroj karo mīl sūdar."—GPS.

ਨਵਰੰਗ [navrāḡ] adj new colour. 2 youthful, youngman. "navrāḡ lalū sej ravan āia."—suhi m 5. 3 new theatre. 4 n emperor Aurangzeb for whom Hindi poets have employed this name quite often.

ਨਵਰੰਗਰਾਇ [navrāḡrai] n emperor Aurangzeb. 2 spring season. "mādan kī navrāḡ rai?"—coritr 30.

ਨਵਰੰਗੜਾ [navrāḡra], ਨਵਰੰਗੀਆ [navrāḡia], ਨਵਰੰਗੀ [navrāḡi] having new colour; fond of playing

<sup>1</sup>These scholars were not contemporary.

new games. "harī harī navrōgria."—*vad m 4* ghorā.

ਨਵਲ [naval] *Skt adj* new. 2 clear, clean. 3 young. 4 beautiful. "naval navten nahu bala."—*brla chāt m 5*.

ਨਵਲਾ [navla] *n* stick decked with new flowers; thin stick, around which flowers are plaited. "navla si liye karvar kaṭari."—*krīsan*. "navla haṭh gohi caplavē."—*GPS*.

ਨਵਲਾਇਆ [navlāia] assisted in taking bath, gave a bath. "guri smritsari navlāia."—*suhī m 4*.

ਨਵਲੂ [navlu] a devoted Sikh of Guru Hargobind, who was a great scholar. Sikhs from afar used to come to listen to his religious discourses. He was also a unique warrior.

ਨਵਾ [nava], ਨਵਾਂ [navā] *adj* new.

ਨਵਾਸਾ [navasa] *P* نواسه *n* daughter's son.

ਨਵਾਸੀਰ [navasir] plural of ਨਵਸਰ. See ਨਵਸਰ and ਨਵੰਦਰ.

ਨਵਾਹ [navah] *A* نواح plural of ਨਵੀਆ (bank); land by the riverside.

ਨਵਾਖਤਨ [navaxtan] *P* نواختن *v* praise, honour.

ਨਵਾਂ ਚੰਦ [navā cād] crescent moon of the first day of a lunar month; moon on the second day of bright fortnight. 2 See ਨਵੇਂ ਚੰਦ ਦੀ ਰਾਮ ਰਾਮ.

ਨਵਾਜ [navaz] *P* نواز used as a suffix in compound words, as caribnavaz etc. 2 See ਨਮਾਜ.

ਨਵਾਜਿਸ਼ [navaziṣ] *P* نوازش *n* act of admiring or exaltin 2 kindness, benevolence.

ਨਵਾਦ [navad] *P* نادر *n* spoken language, dialect, written language.

ਨਵਾਦੀ [navadi] *adj* lacking in skill of discussion; uneducated. "nic navadi jan."—*GV 6*. 2 scurrilous, foul-mouthed, ribald, evil-tongued. ਨਵਾਨਿਰੋਆ [navanīroa] *adj* young and healthy; energetic and healthy. "harigobid navanīroa."—*sor m 5*.

ਨਵਾਬ [navab] See ਨਬਾਬ.

ਨਵਾਬੀ [navabī] *n* nawab's rank 2 nawab's job.

ਨਵਾਂਬੁਦ [navābud] ਨਵ-ਅੰਬੁਦ, new cloud, fresh

rain.

ਨਵਾਰ [navar] *P* نوار *n* lining, hem. 2 ribbon. 3 *adj* innocent, guiltless.

ਨਵਾਲਾ [navala] *P* نواله *n* morsel, bite.

ਨਵਾਲੇ ਪਯਾਲੇ ਦਾ ਯਾਰ [navale payale da yar] accomplice in dining and wining. 2 friend who keeps company in dining and wining. "əho navale pyale yar."—*GPS*.

ਨਵਿਸਤ [naviṣat] *P* نصبت *n* writing, dictation. 2 *adj* written.

ਨਵਿਸਤਹ [naviṣtah] *P* نصبت *adj* written. 2 *n* writing, written work. 3 fate, fortune, luck, destiny.

ਨਵਿਸਤਨ [naviṣtan] *P* نصبت *v* write.

ਨਵਿਸਤਾ [naviṣta] See ਨਵਿਸਤਹ.

ਨਵਿਤ [navit], ਨਵਿੱਤ [navitt] *Skt* ਨਿਮਿੱਤ *n* cause, motive. "vit navit bhrāmio bahu bhati."—*maru m 5*. "kahe ke navitt ko samagri tē banai he?"—*krīsan*.

ਨਵੀਸ [navis] *P* نویس *n* writer; This word is used as a suffix in compound words like arjīnavis (petition-writer), nakalnavis (draughts-man). 2 imperative form of naviṣtan: write down.

ਨਵੀਸਿਦ [navisid], ਨਵੀਸਿਦਹ [navisidəh] *P* نویسد *n* writer, scribe, clerk. "mīl navisid sō bese."—*NP*.

ਨਵੀਨ [navin] *Skt adj* new, modern. 2 unprecedented, unique. 3 pen-name used by Gopal Singh, a poet. See ਸੁਪਸਰ.

ਨਵੇ [nave] *adj* all the nine. "nave chidr əpvit."—*gau thiti m 5*. 2 new, modern. "age jiu nave."—*var asa*. 3 See ਨਵੇ.

ਨਵੇਸੋਤ [navesot] ਨਵ-ਸੋਤ, nine springs, nine openings of the body. "nave sot səbhi dhila."—*var gau m 4*.

ਨਵੇਕਲਾ [navekla] *adj* extraordinary, different, distinct.

ਨਵੇਂ ਚੰਦ ਦੀ ਰਾਮ ਰਾਮ [navē cād di ram ram] It is a custom among the Hindus that they greet each other and to feel cheered on seeing the



moon on the second day of a month's bright half. This festival is also approved in the Bible. "Blow a trumpet on the new moon and the full moon, which are our festivals. It is the law and command of God for the Israelite people." See ਸੰਬੁਧ ਨਾਮ (Psalm) 81, verse 3 and 4.

ਨਵੇ ਚਿਹ੍ਰ [navē chīdr] nine doors, nine abodes. "naumī navē chīdr apvī."—*gau thī m 5*.

ਨਵੇਦ [navēd] See ਨਿਵੇਦਨ and ਨਵੇਦ. 2 *P 4* *n* good news, auspicious news.

ਨਵੇਲ [navēl], ਨਵੇਲੜਾ [navēlṛa], ਨਵੇਲੜੀ [navēlṛī], ਨਵੇਲਾ [navēla], ਨਵੇਲੀ [navēlī] *adj* new, modern, young (man or woman), mature. "nanak mūdh navēl sūdarī."—*brīa chī m 1*. "mūdh navēlṛa gorī ai."—*brīa chī m 1*. "ohu nehu navēla apne prīam sū lagīrhe."—*asa m 5*.

ਨਵੇ [navē] See ਨਵ 3. 2 *Skt* ਨਵਕ, group of nine. 3 *Skt* ਨਵਤਿ ninety, 90. "navē ka sīhjasāṇī" —*var majh m 1*.

ਨਵੇ ਖੰਡ ਕੀ ਪ੍ਰਿਥਮੀ [navē khāḍ kī prīthmī] See ਬਟੁਆ.

ਨਵੇ ਘਰ [navē ghar] nine houses, body's nine openings. "kāhīr kabīr navē ghar muse."—*gau kabīr*.

ਨਵੇ ਦਰ [navē dar] See ਨਉ ਦਰਵਾਜ਼.

ਨਵੇ ਨਾਥ [navē nath] See ਨਵਨਾਥ. "navēnath surāj sū cāda."—*bher kabīr*.

ਨਵੇ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰਾ [navē prākara] See ਨਵਾਧਾ ਭਗਤਿ.

ਨਵੇਢਾ [navēḍha] *Skt n* a newly married maiden, bride. 2 In poetry, the young heroine who hesitates to get close to the hero due to shyness and fear.

ਨਵੇਤ [navēt] group of nine. "navēt dvarē bhit rehītē."—*sahas m 5*. 'The nine doors of the body are without door-flaps or shutters.'

ਨਵੇਨਿਧਿ [navēnidhi] See ਨਉਨਿਧਿ. "harī harī nam navēnidhi pai."—*vād chī m 4*.

ਨੜ [nār], ਨੜਾ [nārā] *Skt* ਨੜ *n* hollow reed; hollow bamboo, *L arundinacea falcata*.

ਨੜਾਲੀ [nārālī] a village in district Rawalpindi,

tehsil Gujjarkhan under police station Jatli which is at a distance of six miles towards south-west from Daultala railway station. A shrine in memory of Guru Hargobind stands in this village. Bhai Harbans ji Tapa, a disciple of the Guru, lived here. Finding him ardently devoted, the Guru stayed at this place when he was on his way from Kashmir to Punjab. At first this shrine was known by the name of Tapa Harbans. Now it is known by the name of the Guru. The hall in which Guru Granth Sahib is on display has been beautifully built.

ਨੜਿਨਮੇ [nārīnme], ਨੜਿਨਵੇ [nārīnve] *adj* ninety-nine – 99.

ਨੜੀ [nārī] *n* hollow bamboo. See ਨੜਾ. 2 a bird belonging to the crane species, having long neck and beak. It feeds on amphibious creatures. 3 pipe of a hookah.

ਨੜੀਮਾਰ [nārīmar] *adj* smoker.

ਨਾ [na] *P t* part word expressing the meaning of negation. *Skt* ਨਹੀ. "na or jānāmehī na mārāhī."—*sūhī a m 3*. 2 *n* short for ਨਾਮ. "tate seviale ram na."—*asa kabīr*. 'meditate on the name (existence) of Ram (the Divine).' 3 in Pothohari dialect, the word ਨਾ [na] is used for ਕਾ [ka] of as in "us na", means his (us da).

ਨਾਉ [nau] *Skt* ਨੌਕਾ, boat, canoe. "bhavjāl bīkhām dārau, guru tare hārīnau."—*sri a m 1*. 2 name of the Almighty. "nau sūhī mānu rehīe."—*varasa*. 3 bath. See ਨਾਉਣਾ. "ātarīgātī tīrēhī māhī nau."—*japu*. 4 justice, fairness. "nau karta kār kārē."—*var ram 3*.

ਨਾਉਪਰੀਕ [naudhārīk] who acquires the name from the Guru; who repeats the initiating formula. "naudhārīk sīkh hoe, guru guru lage jāpā."—*JSBB*. 2 See ਨਾਮਪਰੀਕ.

ਨਾਉ [nau] *n* barber. 2 name. 3 disciple of Guru Arjan Dev who is known as Nao Sekhar for belonging to Sekhar subcaste.

ਨਾਉ ਸੇਖਰ [nau sekhar] See ਨਾਉ 3.

नाई [nau] *n* name. "jini dīṭṭa nao."—*trīlāg m* 4. 2 boat.

नाई [nai] in the name, in meditation. "nai rāte se jīṇigae."—*varasa*. 2 having bathed. "vīṇu bhaṇe ki nai kari."—*jāpu*. 3 after taking bath. "nai nivaja nate puja."—*var majh m* 1. 4 *P* ५ *t* flute. "nai naphuri jat nē gani."—*cāḍi* 2. 5 *A* ८ *t* thirst, i.e. desire, greed, fire of lust. "bujhe balāti nai."—*s kabir*. 6 *n* नप policy. "sabh sen jure muhi nai badhehe."—*krisan*. 'Killing in the presence of all is a matter of policy.'

नाई [nāi] name.

नाई [naio] name. "sunat toharo naio."—*sar m* 5. 2 of name. 3 subdued, made to feel humble, bent.

नाई [naie] *adv* after taking bath, having taken bath. "kasmal jāhi naie ramdas sar."—*phunhe m* 5. 3 through name.

नाई [naik] *Skt* नायक *n* a person (male) who gives lead to others, leader, chief, hero 2 lord, master. 3 leader of the Vanjara caste (a trading community). See नायक and नाई 2. 4 in poetry a full-grown youth projected as the protagonist of eroticism in poetry:

"sūdār guṇmādir yuva yuvati vilokt jāhi. kavita rag rasāgy jo nayak kahiye tāhi."—*jagadvinod*. "abhimani tyagi tarun kokkalan prabhin. bhaby kāmī sūdār dhani suri ruti sādā kulin."—*rasikpriya*.<sup>1</sup> 5 protagonist of a poetic work or a play; hero, as Lord Ram

<sup>1</sup>In books of poetic theory three types of hero are described

1. husband who has duly married a woman.
  2. vice husband (interested in a woman that belongs to an other man)
  3. indulger in whoring (lover of a prostitute).
- Further, five types of husband are listed (friendly, dexterous, brazen, wicked, indifferent). Paramours are of two types (sweet tongued and sexually expert)

in Ramayan.

नाई [naika], नाई [naiki] *Skt* नायिका *n* woman whom other women follow. 2 mistress, woman head of a household "ghar ki naiki ghar vasu nē devz."—*asa m* 5. "gharu mera ih naiki hamari."—*asa m* 5. 3 In poetry, the heroine— "upjat jāhi vilokke citti bic rāsbhav. tāhi bakhanat nayika je prabhin kāvīrav."—*rasraj*.<sup>2</sup> 4 woman portrayed as seminal to a poetic work; heroine, as Janki is the heroine in Svayamvar Katha, and Durga in Chandi Chitar. 5 goddess Durga; eight goddesses in Sanskrit scriptures are : ugr-cāḍa, prācāḍa, cāḍogṛa, cāḍnayika, āticāḍa, camūḍa, cāḍa and cāḍvālī. See ब्रह्मसंहिता, पृष्ठ ३६१.

In poetic works eight types of heroines are:

<sup>2</sup>On this basis of classification, four types of heroines are padmīni, citrīni, śākhīni and hastīni. In terms of nature, heroines are good, average and vile.

Just as three types of hero are described, in the same manner, three types of heroine are acknowledged by the poets.

1. svakiya — who has been duly married to her husband.
2. parkiya — woman married to one man, but who loves another man, her hero is vice husband.
3. samanya or garīka — (who indulges in licentiousness for earning money; her hero is vāczk. mugdha (foolish), madhya (middle) and madha (mature) etc are the kinds of svakiya; udha, anudha, gupta, vādgadha, lakṣya, kulṭa, anuṣayana and mudita etc are the kinds of parkiya.

1352 types of heroines have been counted by poet Raslin in his work entitled Ras Prabodh, 3240 by Hirji in Lakshminod, 9222 by Sardar poet in his annotation of Rasik Priya and 4788 by Babu Jagannath Prasad (Bhanu poet).

In fact all these kinds are the fantasy of the poets. If considered seriously, there are only nine types of heroines — padmīni, citrīni, śākhīni, hastīni, uttma, madhima, adhamā, svakiya, parkiya and samanya.

svadhinpatika, utkāṣa, vaskasajja, abhīśādhita, kālāhārita, khādita, proṣṭipreyasi and vipralbādha. 6 vocative, O lord! "sagel bhavan kenāika."—*gauravidas*.  
**ਨਾਇਕੁ** [nairku] See ਨਾਇਕ 1. "tu nairku sagel bhāuṁ."—*var maru* 2 m 5. 2 See ਨਾਇਕ 3. "nairku ek banjare pāc."—*basāt kabir*. 'mind is headman; five evils are its traders.'  
**ਨਾਇਕ** [nair], **ਨਾਇਕੁ** [nairu] v take bath, bathe. "grān sāt nair."—*bher m* 4. 2 See ਨਾਇਕ 2.  
**ਨਾਇਨ** [nain] See ਨਾਇਕੁ. 2 wife of a barber.  
**ਨਾਇਵਸੀਅਰਾ** [nairāsīara] who enjoys the ecstasy of meditation. See ਵਸੀਅਰਾ.  
**ਨਾਈ** [nai] n one who pares nails and cleans utensils; barber. "nai udhria sen sev."—*basāt a m* 5. 2 adj renowned, famous. "vahu vahu sacepatisah, tu sāci nai."—*var ram* 1 m 3. 3 by reciting His Name, through meditation. "tirath āḥṣāṭhi mājanu nai."—*mala m* 4 4 in the names. "juṭhi na ṣni juṭhi nā nai."—*var sar m* 1. Impurity of names has been accepted in the religious scriptures of the Hindus. See ਮਨੁ 3 5 9. 5 by bowing. "turak mue siru nai."—*sor kabir*. 6 A ਯਤ messenger of death.  
**ਨਾਈਐ** [naie] should bathe, should take bath. 2 name is. "ṭek tero iku naie."—*brīla m* 5.  
**ਨਾਏ** [nae] took bath, bathed. "satsāgati pāg nae dhuri."—*sar m* 4. 'bathed in the dust of the feet of the saints.' 2 via the name, by reciting the name. "sābh sukh hāri ke nae."—*gau m* 5. 3 figure 9. "no nae akasih."—*BG*. 4 subdued, made to bow.  
**ਨਾਸ** [nas] *Skt* नास् v to snore, make a jarring sound while breathing. 2 n nostril, nose. 3 *Skt* नास destruction, devastation. 4 when used as a suffix, it gives the meaning of removal or destruction as — "bhe bhājan āgh dukhnas."—*bavan*. "he parbrahām ābinasi āghnas."—*bavan*. 5 A ਯਤ human being, man. 6 angel 7 *P* ਨਾਸ destruction, wailing, lamentation.

**ਨਾਸਕ** [nasak] *Skt* adj destructive, ruinous  
 2 See ਨਾਸਿਕ.  
**ਨਾਸਕਾ** [naska] See ਨਾਸਿਕ.  
**ਨਾਸਰਾ** [nasta] *P* ناست or ناست n empty stomach.  
 2 breakfast; light food taken in the morning.  
**ਨਾਸਰਿ** [nasari] *Skt* नासि does not exist. "duta nasari, iku rahia samai."—*bher m* 5. 2 not existing, not living. "asari nasari eko nau."—*var ram* 1 m 1. 3 short for ਨਾਸਰਿਕ.  
**ਨਾਸਰਿਕ** [nasarik] See ਨਾਸਿਕ.  
**ਨਾਸਨ** [nasan] *Skt* नासन n act of destroying. "nasan bhājan thake."—*dhana m* 5. 2 See ਨਾਸਰਾ.  
**ਨਾਸਨੀ** [nasni] n which has destructive effect; poison, venom.  
**ਨਾਸਪਾਤੀ** [naspati] *T* ناست n a pear *L* pyrus communis. "naspati khati tebnaspati khati hē."—*bhusan*.  
**ਨਾਸਪਾਲ** [naspal] *P* ناست n peel of pomegranate, its latent effect is dry and cold<sup>1</sup>. It causes constipation. It strengthens gums and removes swelling. Washing pile-warts with its water gives relief from pain.  
**ਨਾਸਵਾਨ** [nasvan], **ਨਾਸਵੈਤ** [nasvāt] adj mortal, perishable.  
**ਨਾਸਾ** [nasa] *Skt* n nostril, nose 2 hole of the nostril  
**ਨਾਸਾਗੁ** [nasagr] n tip of the nose.  
**ਨਾਸਾਬੁਰੁ** [nasaburu] *P* ناست adj not stable, not content, dissatisfied. "nasaburu hove phiri māge."—*basāt a m* 1.  
**ਨਾਸਿਹ** [nasih] *A* ناست adj who gives advice.  
**ਨਾਸਿਕ** [nasik] *Skt* नासिक adj related to the nose, produced from the nose. 2 n gods Ashvini kumar who took birth from the nose of a mare. 3 a region in south India 4 a town near Bombay in the region of Nasik; it is district headquarters, 107 miles away from Bombay. River Godavri rises near this town. In this town  
<sup>1</sup>According to the Greeks, the peel of a sweet pomegranate is cold and moist and that of a sour one is cold and dry.

stands the famous temple dedicated to Shiv. Kumbh fair is celebrated at this place with great enthusiasm. Panchvati, where Lachhman chopped the nose of Sarupnakh, is situated on the left side of Godavri.

**ਨਾਸਿਕਾ** [nasika] *Skt* *n* nose.

**ਨਾਸਿਕਾ** [nasika] See **ਨਾਸਿਕ**.

**ਨਾਸਿਕ** [nasik] *adj* destructive, ruinous. "sarab nasik he."—*japu*. 2 See **ਨਾਸਤ**.

**ਨਾਸਿਰ** [nasir] *A* **ناصير** *n* helper.

**ਨਾਸਿਰ ਅਲੀ** [nasir ali] He was a tyrannical military commander of Jalandhar who burnt Thumh Sahib in Kartarpur and set the city on fire.<sup>1</sup>

**ਨਾਸਿਰੁੱਦੀਨ** [nasiruddin] **ناصر الدين** *adj* advocate of religion. 2 *n* Nasirudin Mehmood the emperor of Delhi belonged to Gulam (Slave) dynasty; who ruled over the country from 1246 to 1266 See **ਮੁਸਲਮਾਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਭਾਰਤ ਵਿਚ ਰਾਜ** ਨੰ: 8. 3 Emperor of Delhi related to Tughlaq dynasty. He was enthroned in 1390 and ruled till 1394. See **ਮੁਸਲਮਾਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਭਾਰਤ ਵਿਚ ਰਾਜ** ਨੰ: 19. 4 at several places, Nasir Ali is shown as Nasirudin. See **ਨਾਸਿਰ ਅਲੀ**.

**ਨਾਸੀ** [nasi] *Skt* **नासिन्** *adj* destructible, perishable. 2 ran away, fled. See **ਨਸਾ**.

**ਨਾਸੁਰ** [nasur] *A* **ناسر** or **ناسر** *n* a festering wound, carbuncle.

**ਨਾਸਿ** [nastir] *Skt* **न-असि** it is not. "dra suci nastir."—*saveye sri mukhvak m* 5.

**ਨਾਸਿਕ** [nastik] *Skt* *n* a person who does not believe in God; one who does not accept the existence of the Divine and the other world; atheist.

**ਨਾਸਿਕਾ** [nastika] *n* atheism.

<sup>1</sup>Many references are found on the pages which are attached in the beginning and at the end of the copy of Guru Granth Sahib which is kept at Kartarpur. One of them is this note: "Kartarpur was set on fire in Sammat 1814."

**ਨਾਸਤ** [nasya] *Skt* *adj* which is related to the nose. 2 produced from the nose 3 *n* string put through the nose, nose-string, nose-bar. 4 *Skt* **नास्त** *adj* perishable, destructible.

**ਨਾਹ** [nah] *n* lord, master, husband. (See **ਨਹਨ**). "jin nah nirōtarī bhogēti nā kini."—*suhi ravidas*. 2 part no, not. "tin ko jām dār nah."—*GPS*. 3 *n* refusal, denial, disavowal "karo nah, kē āgikaro."—*saloh*.

**ਨਾਹ** [nāh] See **ਨਾਹ** 3.

**ਨਾਹਕ** [nahak] *adv* aimlessly, meaninglessly, purposelessly. "nahak tū bharmī man me."—*krisan*

**ਨਾਹਣ** [nahan], **ਨਾਹਨ** [nahan] part word indicating prohibition, negation. "nahan gun nahanī kachu bidra."—*ram m* 9. 2 *n* a hill state adjoining Ambala, also known as Sirmaur Guru Gobind Singh came from Paonta and stayed here several days swayed by the devotion shown by raja Medni Prakash The gurdwara is situated near the Parade. Fifteen rupees per annum are paid by the state for burning incense. The priest is a Sikh. Nahan is at a distance of thirty-seven miles to the north of railway station Barara. Nahan town was founded by raja Karam Prakash in 1621 AD. It is at a height of 3207 feet from the sea level. See **ਮੋਹਿਨੀਪੁਰਾਣ**.

**ਨਾਹਨਿ** [nahanī] See **ਨਾਹਨ** 1.

**ਨਾਹਰ** [nahar] *n* (नृ - हृ) lion, tiger. 2 hyena, tiger. 3 a branch of Lodi Pathans, settled especially in Dera Gazi Khan. 4 short for Nahar Khan. See **ਨਾਹਰ ਖਾਨ**.

**ਨਾਹਰੀਸਿੰਘ** [nahar Singh] a soldier of Guru Gobind Singh who was assigned the custody of Lohgarh fort, during the battle of Anandpur.

**ਨਾਹਰਖਾਨ** [nahar Khan] a Pathan of Maler and brother of Nusrat Khan and Vali Mohammad Khan, who fought against Guru Gobind Singh in the battles of Anandpur and Chamkaur on

the orders of Wazir Khan, governor of Sirhind. "cu didam kr nahar byamad bajäg."—*jafar*.  
**ਨਾਹਨਾ** [naharna] *n* weapon of the shape of a lion's nail. It is kept in the waistband, and used during a scuffle with the enemy. See **ਸਮੁ**.  
**ਨਾਹਿ** [nahi], **ਨਾਹਿ** [nāhi] *part no*, *not*. 2 *n* master, husband. "tako nahi nahi kachu pave."—*caritr* 34. 3 *adv* after bathing, after having taken a bath. "ahinisi kasmal dhovahi nahi."—*gau kabir* var 7.  
**ਨਾਹਿਤ** [nahit] *adv* otherwise; else. "nahit pahi pahi."—*var majh* m 1.  
**ਨਾਹਿਨ** [nahin] See **ਨਾਹਨ** 1. "nahin gunu nahin kachu japu tapu."—*jet* m 9.  
**ਨਾਹੀ** [nahi] *part no*, *not*. "nahi bin harinau sarabsidhi."—*prabha* m 5. 2 taking bath, bathing "bahari kahe nahi?"—*ram* m 1. 3 *A* ਜਿ which prohibits; who creates an obstacle; obstructionist. "nahi dekhi na bhajiz, param sianap eh"—*gau bavan kabir*. 'not to go back on seeing the antagonists.' 4 *Dg* *n* navel, umbilicus.  
**ਨਾਹੁ** [nahu] *n* lord, master. "hari ju nahu milia."—*ram ruti* m 5.  
**ਨਾਕ** [nak] *Skt* *n* ਨ-ਨਾਕ where there is no ਨਾਕ (suffering) — heaven. 2 sky. 3 *Skt* nose. "nakahi bina, na sohe batialakhna."—*bher namdev*. 4 *Skt* ਨਾਕ alligator. "nakahi te prabhu rakhlayo he."—*krisan*. 'The elephant was saved from the alligator.' 5 *P* ਜਿ *suf* filled; full; it is used as suffix like — xofnak, gamnak.  
**ਨਾਕਾ** [naka] *P* ਜਿ *adj* fallen from the status of ਕਸ (man). 2 cowardly, timid. 3 worthless, mean. 4 having head bent downward with feeling of shame or regret. 5 See **ਨਾਕਿਸ**.  
**ਨਾਕਸਰ** [naksar] *be* fed up. "avat jat naksar ho."—*god kabir*.  
**ਨਾਕਾਹ** [nakah] *A* ਜਿ *n* female camel; she-camel.  
**ਨਾਕਾਰ** [nakar] *god* who moves in the ਨਾਕ (sky). 2 sun 3 bird

**ਨਾਕਦੁਦਾ** [nakaduda] *P* ناکدود not married; bachelor; roaid.  
**ਨਾਕਨਾਟੀ** [naknati] *n* dancer from ਨਾਕ (heaven); nymph.  
**ਨਾਕਨਈ** [naknadi] milky way.  
**ਨਾਕਨਾਥ** [naknath] Indar. See **ਨਾਕ ਪਤਿ**.  
**ਨਾਕਨਾਰੀ** [naknari] nymph, fairy.  
**ਨਾਕਪਤਿ** [nakpati] *n* lord of heaven, Indar.  
**ਨਾਕਾ** [nak] *n* narrow passage through a mountain; narrow passway in a valley.  
**ਨਾਕਾਲਾ** [nakalay], **ਨਾਕਾਲੇ** [nakale], **ਨਾਕਾਲੈ** [nakale] *n* one who belongs to heaven — Ganges. —*sonama*. 2 milky way. 3 god.  
**ਨਾਕਿਸ** [nakis] *A* ناقيس *adj* worthless, useless 2 unintelligent, inefficient. 3 incomplete, defective. 4 See **ਨਾਕਸ**.  
**ਨਾਕੀ** [naki] *n* farmer who irrigates the field by changing water course from one subdivision of the field to another. 2 alligator "nagardäg naki tagardäg talä."—*ramav*. 'like an alligator in a pond.' 3 *Skt* नाकिन *adj* which is related to heaven. 4 *n* god.  
**ਨਾਕੁ** [naku] See **ਨਾਕ**. 2 *Skt* mound raised by white ants.  
**ਨਾਕੇਸ਼** [nakesh], **ਨਾਕੇਸ਼ਵਰ** [nakesvar] Indar See **ਨਾਕਪਤਿ**.  
**ਨਾਕੀਦ** [nakad] *P* ناکد *n* male foal, young horse.  
**ਨਾਕਸਰਮਾਸ** [nakatr mas] See **ਨਾਕਸਰੀ ਮਹੀਨਾ**.  
**ਨਾਖ** [nakh] *Skt* refutation. "nahi vak nakha."—*GPS*. 2 breach. "nakh cale jamna."—*krisan*. 3 *P* ناک *n* navel, umbilicus. 4 pears grown in Kashmir and Kabul.  
**ਨਾਖਾ** [naxac] metathesis of **ਨਾਕਾ**. See **ਨਾਕਾ**.  
**ਨਾਖਤ** [nakhat] trespassing, crossing. "nakhat des nadi pur sudar."—*GV* 10.  
**ਨਾਖਨਾ** [nakhna] *v* refute, violate. "badh ki sikh nakhte na seva bikhe gakte."—*GPS*. "nij ni dharam naran sabh nakha."—*NP*. 2 cross over.  
**ਨਾਖਾ** [nakha], **ਨਾਖੀ** [naxhi] See **ਨਾਖਨਾ**.  
**ਨਾਖੁਨ** [naxun], **ਨਾਖੁਨ** [naxun] *P* ناکون *n* nail.

ਨਾਗ [nag] *Skt n* elephant. "arur te asv rath nagah."—*sahas m 5*. "guru vac śkus, nag man."—*NP*. 2 snake, cobra. "pacchā pāsū nag nag nāradhrp."—*akal*. 3 a type of air in the body that is supposed to cause belching. "nag or kuram krikal devdatt lakho."—*NP*. See ਦਸਪੁਤ. 4 descendants of Kashyap born to Kadru who initiated Nag family; kings of this dynasty were annihilated by Janmeja. According to the historians, Nag dynasty is affiliate of Shak dynasty. At the time of Alexander's invasion on India, the raja of Nag dynasty was ruling over Takshila who kept huge snakes and those were daily worshipped. 5 vermilion. 6 river. See ਨਾਗਪੁਰ.

ਨਾਗ [nāg] *adj* naked, bare. "nāg sidharāhu."—*savaye srl mukhvak m 5*

ਨਾਗਉਰੀ [nagauri] See ਨਗੌਰੀ.

ਨਾਗਹਾਂ [nag-hā] *P* ناگہا *adv* unexpectedly, suddenly.

ਨਾਗਕੁਲ [nagkul], ਨਾਗਕੁਲੀ [nagkuli] Nag dynasty. Many books have referred to eight Nag dynasties and several others to nine. Per reference in Varah Puran the snakes in existence before Kashyap, got the name of Nag dynasty. "juro aṣṭ kul nag āpara."—*śaloh*. Forefathers of eight dynasties mentioned in Purans are—*anṣṭ*, *vasukī*, *kābal*, *krakot*, *padam*, *mahapadam*, *śākh*, and *kulīk*. Many have added *takṣak* to raise the number of dynasties from eight to nine.

ਨਾਗਚੂੜ [nagchur] *n* Lord Shiv who keeps snakes on his head. He has snakes rolling round the knot of his hair.

ਨਾਗਝਾੜ [nagjhar] *Dg* opium.

ਨਾਗਣੀ [nagāṇi], ਨਾਗਣਿ [nagāṇi] female of cobra or snake. "nagāṇi hovā dhar vāsā."—*gaur m 1*. 2 pike. 3 See ਨਾਗਣੀ 2.

ਨਾਗਣੀ [nagāṇi] female serpent. See ਨਾਗਣਿ. "māra hoi nagni." 2 army of elephants.—*śanama*.

ਨਾਗਦਮਨੀ [nagdāmnī], ਨਾਗਦੋਨ [nagdōn] a herb which is regarded antivenom. *L artemisia vulgaris*. See ਝਰਨੀ.

ਨਾਗਨਾਥ [nagnath], ਨਾਗਪਤਿ [nagpatī] mythical snake. 2 an elephant named Airavat. 3 king having elephants.

ਨਾਗਪਾਸ [nagpas] *n* noose-rope which resembles a snake. 2 weapon of Varun with which he used to tie his enemies. 3 a magical text, according to Purans, which was chanted to tie the enemy in a noose of snakes. To escape it, a magical text known as *garuṣamālar* had to be recited

ਨਾਗਪਿਤਲੀ ਦਿਸਣੀ [nagpīṭṭī dīṣṇī]—*śanama*. army, military. See ਸਰਪਤਾਤਲੀ ਦਿਸਣੀ.

ਨਾਗਪੁਰ [nagpur] See ਹਸਿਨਾਪੁਰ 2 main town of central India which is Governor's residence. It is at a distance of 520 miles from Bombay and 701 miles from Calcutta by rail. Situated as it is on the bank of river Nag, it was named as Nagpur. This town was founded in the eighteenth century by Raja Bakhatbaland. It is popular for its sweet oranges.

Guru Gobind Singh stayed here for some time while he was on his way to Nanded.

ਨਾਗਪੰਚਮੀ [nagpāṇmī] fifth day of the bright fortnight in the month of Sawan. The Hindus worship snakes on this day. In Varah Puran, it is held that Brahma blessed the snakes with a boon.

ਨਾਗਫਾਸ [nagphas] See ਨਾਗਝਾੜ.

ਨਾਗਫੋਨ [nagphen] opium. See ਅਹਿਫੋਨ and ਪਾਰਬਤੀਬੋਲਫਾ.

ਨਾਗਬਾਨੀ [nagbānī] *n* language of the people belonging to Nag lineage. See ਰਬਫ. "kāhū nag bānī."—*akal*. See ਨਾਗਝਾੜਾ.

ਨਾਗਬੇਲਿ [nagbelī] *Skt* ਨਾਗਵੇਲੀ *n* betel creeper. 2 Bhai Santokh has termed the betel-leaf also as nagbel. "nagbel nrīp kin āgare."—*GPS*.

ਨਾਗਬੰਸ [nagbāṇs] See ਨਾਗਕੁਲ

ਨਾਗਵੰਸੀ [nagbāsi] born in Nag lineage. 2 a community living in the region of Chhota Nagpur,<sup>1</sup> whose members claim to be descendants of Pundrik, a snake.

ਨਾਗਭਾਸ਼ਾ [nagbhasa], ਨਾਗਭਾਖਾ [nagbhakha] See ਨਾਗਭਾਸ਼ੀ. Tibetans call their language Nag Bhasa.

ਨਾਗਮਤਾ [nagmata] *n* a magical text to be recited to remove the poison of snakebite. 2 See ਨਾਗਮਾਤਾ.

ਨਾਗਮਣਿ [nagmanṛi] gem supposed to develop in the head of a snake. See ਫਨਿਮਨਿ.

ਨਾਗਮਾਤਾ [nagmata] mother of snakes, Kadru. 2 Sursa. 3 goddess Mansa.

ਨਾਗਮੇਧ [nagmedh] *n* a fire-ritual in which an elephant is offered in sacrifice. "nagmedh khaṭ yagy karae."—*ramav.* 2 fire-ritual performed by Janmejya in which snakes were burnt in the sacred fire.

ਨਾਗਰ [nagar] *Skt adj* citizen. "nagar jana! meri jati bikhriat cāmarā."—*māla revīdas.* 2 intelligent, civilized, expert. "udharu harr nagar!"—*suhi am 5.* 3 *n* Dhanvantri, who was very intelligent. "kalpataru sikhari su nagar nādice nathā."—*dhana trilocan.* 4 dried ginger. 5 caste of Brahmans in Gujarat. 6 ਨ-ਅਗੁ *adj* not better than. "nen nagri ke hve nagar."—*GPS.* 'eyes of a beautiful woman cannot be more beautiful — means they are inferior.' 7 nagar has also been used to express the meaning of superior, excellent. "ṛuṭi nagar laju."—*s kabir.* 'excellent rope of life has been broken.'

ਨਾਗਰਕੋਟੀ [nagarkoti] See ਨਾਗਰਕੋਟੀ.

ਨਾਗਰਬੇਲਿ [nagarbeli] See ਨਾਗਰੇਲਿ.

ਨਾਗਰਮੋਥਾ [nagarmotha] *Skt* ਨਾਗਰਮੁਥਾ *n* a kind of grass having fragrant knot in the root. It

<sup>1</sup>A region in Bengal, its main town is Ranchi. 13 towns and 23876 villages fall in this region, its population is 4628792.

flourishes in the summer *L cyperus pertenuis*. ਨਾਗਰਾ [nagra] *Skt* ਨਾਗਰੀ smart lady. "nagra ke nen hē."—*ramav.* 2 a village in Patiala state district Sunam, tehsil Bhawanigarh under police station Bhawanigarh. A shrine in memory of Guru Tegbahadur stands at this place. The Guru came here from Gagguwala. At some time this shrine was of concrete but now only a small boundary wall remains; rest of the building has collapsed. It is ten miles away to the north-east from railway station Sunam.

ਨਾਗਰਾਜ [nagraj] *n* king of snakes. 2 King of elephants—Airawat. 3 See ਨਾਗਜ.

ਨਾਗਰਿ [nagarī] *n* lion, enemy of elephants. 2 See ਨਾਗਰੀ.

ਨਾਗਰਿਪੁ [nagaripu] *n* enemy of snakes; a bird called garu (blue jay). "nag nagripu dev sabh."—*VN.* 2 Janmejya. 3 lion, enemy of elephants

ਨਾਗਰੀ [nagari] *Skt adj* of the town. 2 a smart lady. "cācāi mano nagri nen."—*GPS.* 3 language and script of the town-dwellers. See ਦੇਵਨਾਗਰੀ.

ਨਾਗਲੁ [naglu], ਨਾਗਲੂ [nāglu] Rajput descendants of Chuhamia, sons of Sangharchand, raja of Kahalur, who are also called Naglu. "cale naglu pāglu vedrolā."—*VN.*

ਨਾਗਲੋਕ [naglok] *Skt n* netherworld, the dwelling place of snakes.

ਨਾਗਵੰਸ [nagvāṣ] lineage of snake-worshipping Khatri. See ਤਕਕ. 3 See ਨਾਗਵੰਸ.

ਨਾਗਰਬੁਦੀ [nagarbudi] ਨ-ਅਗੁ-ਬੁੱਧਿ group of foolish persons who lack in intelligence to foresee the ultimate consequences. 2 sense — a body of mean persons. "or nagarbudi di kya gall."—*PPP.*

ਨਾਗਰਾ [nāgra], ਨਾਗਾ [naga], ਨਾਗ [nāga] *adj* without clothes; naked. "baba nāgra aia jag mahi."—*vaq m 1 alahūi.* "bahurī jasi naga "

—*sri m* / *pahre*. 3 *T* ॥ *n* obstacle, obstruction. 4 absence, state of not being present. “*ahī nīṣī ek agīan su naga*.”—*sri beṇī*. 5 fast.

ਨਾਗ [nagā] snakes. “*nagā mīrgā machiā*.”—*var mālā m* /.

ਨਾਗਾਹ [nagah] *P* ॥ *adv* suddenly, unexpectedly.

ਨਾਗਾਠਕ [nagāṭak] *Skt n* garur (blue jay) the killer of snakes. 2 peacock. 3 Janmejya. 4 lion that kills elephants.

ਨਾਗਾਠਿ [nagadī] Sheshnag etc. “*nagadī bhuyāgam*.”—*saṇṭya m* / *ke*.

ਨਾਗਪੱਤਨ [nagapattan], ਨਾਗਬੱਦਰ [nagabādar] a famous port in district Tanjore in Madras region, which has been referred to as Nagpattan in Haqiqat Rah Mukam Shibhnabhi Raje ki and Guru Nanak Prakash, is a big centre of trade with Sri Lanka and Burma. Britishers got it from the Dutch government in 1781 AD.

ਨਾਗਰਿ [nagarī] See ਨਾਗਰਿਯ.

ਨਾਗਿਨ [nagin], ਨਾਗਿਨੀ [nagini] female cobra, female serpent. 2 illusory world, Maya.

ਨਾਗੀ [nagi] *adj* naked. “*prāṇvāt nanak nagi dajhe*.”—*gaur m* / . ‘The corpse burns naked.’ 2 to the snakes. “*māṭri hor aṭhuhīa, nagi lōge jax*”—*var majh m* 2. ‘One should undertake a work only with full comprehension of one’s knowledge and ability.’ 3 *Skt* नागिन् *adj* living with snakes. 4 *n* Shiv.

ਨਾਗੁਨ [nagun] *Skt* निर्गुण without the three attributes of the material world i.e. virtue, emotion and vice; the ultimate reality. “*nagun te pun sagun te guru ke mat me vād nam pachano*.”—*NP*. ‘than one without attributes and one endowed with attributes.’

ਨਾਗੇ [nagē] naked, without clothes on. “*nage aṇu nage jana*.”—*bher kabir*. 2 plural form of nāga (naked one), naked persons.

ਨਾਗੇਸ [nages] lord of snakes; Shesh Nag, a

mythical snake 2 Airavat, the elephant 3 a raja who has elephants.

ਨਾਗੇ ਕੀ ਸਰਾਇ [nagē ki sarai] See ਮੱਥੇ ਦਾ ਸਰਾਇ.

ਨਾਗੇਦਰ [nagēdr] king of serpents; Shesh Nag, a mythical serpent. 2 king of elephants, Airavat. 3 a rich man owning elephants.

ਨਾਗੋਰ [nagor], ਨਾਗੋਰੀ [nagorī] See ਨਗੋਰ and ਨਗੋਰੀ ਨਾਗਕੋਟੀ [nagrkoṭī] *n* goddess of Nagarkot (Kangra), Jwalamukhi. “*namo nagr-koṭī*.”—*cāḍi* 2.

ਨਾਘਨ [naghen], ਨਾਘਨਾ [nāghna] *v* trespass, pass through, cross. “*pāth vikham ko naghat ae*.”—*GPS*.

ਨਾਚ [nac] *n* dance, dancing. *Pkt* ਨਾਚ. “*nac re man, guru ke agt*.”—*gura m* 3.

ਨਾਚਕ [nacax] *P* ॥ *n* a spear with two points. “*nacakh bāṇṭi jōg darun*”—*saloh*. 2 small spear. See ਸਸਤ੍ਰ.

ਨਾਚਨ [nacen], ਨਾਚਨਾ [nacna], ਨਾਚਨੁ [nacenū] *v* dance, move body parts in accordance with the rhythm and tune. 2 toy, puppet. “*nacat he nacen so*.”—*akāl*. 3 female dancer; woman who dances, a dancing woman, that is—Maya, the illusory world. “*harī harī nacōti nacna*”—*dhāna namdev*. 4 a dancer. “*nacenu sor ju manu sru nace*.”—*gāḍ kabir*.

ਨਾਚਬ [nacab] *n* dancing, dance. “*bhupati ko nacab sukh ayo*.”—*gyan*.

ਨਾਚਾਰ [nacar] *P* ॥ *adj* helpless, without helper. 2 See ਨਾਚਾਰ.

ਨਾਚੀਸ [naciṣ] *P* ॥ *adj* insignificant; trifling; of low rank. 2 worthless, useless.

ਨਾਚੁਕ [nacukh] See ਨਾਚਾਰ.

ਨਾਚਿਨਾ [nachina] *S* *adj* undivided, unbroken.

ਨਾਜ [naj] See ਨਾਜ਼. 2 *P* ॥ *n* affection, love. 3 affectation, mannerism, coquetry.

ਨਾਜਦਾਨ [nazdan] *P* ॥ *adj* given to love and affection. 2 knowing mannerisms.

ਨਾਜਨੀ [nazni] *P* ॥ *adj* dear, darling. 2 lovable, sweetheart 3 amiable, favourite.



नजम [najam] See नाजिम.

नजर [najar], नजरु [najarū] *A*  $\text{نَظَر}$  *adj* one who sees and takes notice; observer. "sād hajur hajaru he najaru."—*maru m 5*. 2 *n* superintendent, supervisor.

नाज़ [nazā] *P*  $\text{ناز}$  *adj* loving.

नाजिम [najim] *A*  $\text{نَاجِم}$  *adj* appointed to control the affairs; manager. 2 *n* person who manages the public affairs of a district or a country; administrator. 3 person who composes a poem; a poet.

नाज़िल [nazil] *A*  $\text{نَزَلَ}$  *adj* downcast. 2 coming down, descending. 3 inferior, substandard.

नाजु [naju] *n* foodgrain, cereals. "man das naju, takā car gāthi."—*sar kabir*. "nana brdhi ko naju."—*s kabir*.

नाज़ुक [nazuk] *P*  $\text{نَازُك}$  *adj* soft, smooth, sensitive. 2 thin, fine. 3 dangerous, as "zāmana veda nazuk he."

नाट [nat] *Skt n* dance, dancing. 2 mimicry. "sukh nahi pekhe nīrat naṭe."—*bher m 5*

नाटक [natāk] *Skt n* person who ridicules by imitating; mimic. 2 presentation of an event through facial expressions, dress and dialogue and talk. 3 play in which a story is written in such an excellent style that it can be staged in the theatre artfully by the actors. 4 a mountain near Kamakhya.

नाटकशाला [natakshala] *n* a building for the performance of plays; theatre.

नाटका [natka] See नाटिका.

नाटनी [natni] *n* woman who takes part in plays; actress. "natni nripānī nritānī bēkhanīe."—*caritr 264*.

नाटा [naṭa] performed dance; danced. "binu ras rate man bahu naṭa."—*gau a m 1*. 2 who has backed out of his promise; who has repudiated. 3 short-statured.

नाटिक [natik] See नाटक 3. "naṭ natik akhare gara."—*gau m 5*. 2 *Skt* नाटिका pulse, vein.

"bedak natik dekhi bhulane, me hīrde manī tantī prempir lagala."—*hila a m 4*. 'physicians misunderstood after feeling the pulse while I felt pangs in my heart.'

नाटिका [natika] pulse, vein. See नाटिक 2.

नाटी [naṭi] *adj* short-statured (lady).

नाटे [naṭe] See नाट.

नाट्य [naty] *Skt n* work of an actor. 2 dance, vocal music, instrumental music, dancing, singing and playing musical instruments. 3 mimicry.

नाथा [naṭha] ran, fled. "chuṭke nahi naṭha."—*maru m 5*. 2 destroyed, ruined.

नाठी [naṭhi] ran, fled (female) See नाठ. 2 *S n* son-in-law. 3 guest. "ajraiku pharesta, ke ghari naṭhi aju?"—*s farid*. 'will be guest of which house today?'

नाठीअडा [naṭhiara], नाठीआ [naṭhia] *adj* destructible, perishable. 2 *n* runner, messenger. 3 guest. See नाठी 2 and 3. "dhanu jobanu aro phulra naṭhiare din carī."—*sr m 1* 'guest for a few days.' "sath laḍe tin naṭhua."—*maru a m 1*.

नाथुंगरा [nathūgra] walker, three wheeled frame used to help children walk. "nara n lara nathūgra per kīthe rekhe?"—*gau var 1 m 5*. 'How can a child (ignorant person) take steps when his walker (support) has been snatched by the Creator.'

नाडा [nada] a village in Patiala state, tehsil Rajpura under police station Pinjore, which is at a distance of four miles from Chandigarh railway station towards the south-east; a shrine in memory of the tenth Master stands near this village.

नाड [nat] See नाठ. "bacan neh ke nat."—*caritr 21*. 2 bathing. See नुड.

नाडव [natav], नाडवु [natavu] otherwise. See नावु. "nataru khara rishe raī."—*gau kabir*.

नाडव [natvā] *P*  $\text{ناو}$  *adj* weak, feeble, infirm.

ਨਾਥ [nata] *n* relation, kinship. "asen basen dhan dham kahū me nā dekhyo, jeso gursikkh sadhusāgatī ko nata he."—*BGK*. 2 *Skt* ਸ੍ਰਾਤ *adj* having taken a bath, bathed. "sadhudhuri nata."—*dev m* 5. "nata dhota thar nā pai."—*majh s m* 3.

ਨਾਥਿਕ [natik] *A* ਜੀ *adj* speaker.

ਨਾਥਿਕ ਹੁਕਮ [natik hukam] order dictated by an officer; decision announced by the holder of the court.

ਨਾਥੀ [nati] *Skt* ਸ੍ਰਾਤ *adj* having taken bath. "nati dhoti sōb-hi."—*s farid*. 2 *n* relative, related person. "nati sabbh nri nrikā; bulae."—*GPS*. 3 *Skt* ਨਾਥਿ great grandson's son, grandson of daughter's son. "rku lakh put sava lakhu nati."—*asa kabir*.

ਨਾਥਾ [natra] relation, relationship. See ਨਾਤਾ 1 "so harī bic ahrēn ke kār bekahu kōtak kin su natra."—*krisen*.

ਨਾਥ [nath] *Skt* ਨਾਥ *vr* be powerful, be the lord, desire help. 2 *n* lord, master. "nath! kachua nā janau."—*jet ravidas*. 3 title of the chief of yogis.<sup>1</sup> See ਨਾਥ ਨਾਥ. 4 husband. 5 nose-string. 6 an ornament for ladies to put on the nose, nose-ring. "dehī jibayāṣ parke nath."—*GPS*.

ਨਾਥਨਾਥਾ [nathanhara] *adj* strong enough to pass a string through someone's nose. 2 having power to curb; capable of having control over. "tū nathā nathanhara."—*mala m* 1.

ਨਾਥਨਾ [nathna] *v* make a hole in the nose and pass a string through it. 2 have a control over. 3 discipline.

ਨਾਥ ਪਰਾਥਾ [nath parāṇa] See ਪ੍ਰਾਥਨਾਥ. "sevak thakur nathparāṇa."—*suhl chēt m* 5.

ਨਾਥੀ [nathi] *n* lordship, supremacy. "apī nathu nathi sabb jāki."—*japu*. 2 lord's position. 3 *Skt* ਨਾਥਿਨ *adj* who has the support and protection

<sup>1</sup>According to many scholars, the origin of the title Nath was from a yogi named Nath

of some lord. 4 ਨਾਥੀ [nathi] also means controlled and curbed

ਨਾਥ [nad] (See ਨਥ *vr*) *Skt n* word, sound. "nad korākahr bedhra."—*var jet*. Scholars have classified sound into two types: one is tuneful sound like that of a bell, kettledrum etc, the other is sound in the form of letters as the language spoken by human beings. Some scholars have described three types of sound, one that is produced by living beings. The second type of sound which is produced by inanimate things like the tune of Indian lute; the third type of sound is possible as of the flute, trumpet etc 2 sound like that of yogis' horn etc. "ghaṭī ghaṭī vajahī nad."—*japu*. 3 conch-shell. "tin ghaṭī brahmaṇ purahī nad."—*var asa* 4 art of music, music. "gurmukhī nad bed bicaru."—*maru solhe m* 3. 5 in Nighantu, it means praiseworthy. 6 according to musciology what is produced from the union of ਨ (breath) and ਢ (fire of the body) is ਨਾਥ (sound). It exists at three places, heart, throat and forehead. In the heart it is called māḍr, in the throat its name is māḍhyam; and in the forehead it is ਤਾਰ [tar]. 7 See ਅਨਾਥ ਨਾਥ.

ਨਾਥਵਿੰਨ [nadaun] See ਨਾਥੈਨ.

ਨਾਥਸਤ [nadsat] See ਸਥ 14 and ਚੰਦਸਤ.

ਨਾਥ ਕਵਿਤ [nad kavīṭ] music and literature, singing and poetry. "tāh harījāsu gavahī nad kavīṭ."—*dhana m* 5.

ਨਾਥਵਿੰਦੁ [nadbīdu] *Skt* ਨਾਥਵਿੰਦੁ According to yog, nadvīdu means echo in the form of waves, produced from the sound; continuous echo produced from many types of sounds in the tenth opening, in the pleasure of which, the yogi remains absorbed.

According to Sikh religion 'nadbīdu' means always to meditate upon the teachings of the Guru "nadabīdu ki suratī samai."—*asa m* 1. 2 See ਨਾਥ ਵਿੰਦੀ 3 According to

musicology, raising the voice to the peak and making it stay without a break is called 'nadvidu'. 4 Per Bhagwat Puran the energy originated from the Almighty, it produced sound, and sound gave rise to echo (symbolic syllable Om). 5 an Upanishad.

नादबेद [nadbed] music and spiritual knowledge. "gurmukhi nad bed bicar."—oākar.

नादम [nadam] See नादिम.

नादर [nadar] See नादिर.

नादरशाह [nadarṣah] See नादिरशाह.

नादवद [nadvaṇ] See नादेन.

नादविदु [nadvidu] See नादविदु.

नादन [nadan] *P* نادر *adj* ignorant, knowing little.

नादिन [nadin] An ignorant scribe has spelled nadini as nadin in the 809<sup>th</sup> verse of Shastamam mala; earth on which rivers flow. 2 *Skt* नादिन् *adj* making a noise.

नादिम [nadim] *A* نادم *adj* ashamed; its plural is निदम.

नादिर [nadir] *A* نادر *adj* wonderful, marvellous.

नादिरशाह [nadirṣah] نادرشاه Nadir (Tahmasap) Kuli Khan. a poor shepherd, son of a coolie named Imam, he was born at Khurasan in 1687, and ascended the throne of Persia by abolishing the rule of the Safvi dynasty with his valour and intellectual power in 1736. Afterwards he conquered Kabul and Kandhar and then invaded India in 1739 (Sammat 1796). After winning the battle of Kamal he reached Delhi plundering and killing the people of the region. Mohammad Shah the emperor of Delhi fought against him but was defeated after a brief skirmish, and compromised with Nadir and welcomed him to the fort. A hemp-addict person resident of Delhi spread a rumour that Nadir had been killed in the fort. On this, the people of Delhi killed several soldiers of Nadir. Hearing this, Nadir drew his sword came to the golden mosque and gave order for the

massacre of the people. Several thousand persons were butchered in the carnage that continued for nine hours<sup>1</sup> With a great effort Nadir could be persuaded to sheathe his sword<sup>2</sup>; after which the carnage stopped.

Nadir Shah moved to Iran from Delhi taking Peacock throne, Kohinoor diamond and unlimited wealth with him, but the Sikhs caused a lot of trouble for him by making raids on his army and in large scale siezing the booty.

Returning from India, Nadir annexed into Iran parts of Afganistan to the west of river Sindh.

Nadir Shah was killed by a man from his own community on 20<sup>th</sup> June, 1747 (Sammat 1804) near Kuchan while he was sleeping in his camp. His tomb is situated in Mash-had.

नादिरशारी [nadirṣahi] *n* barbarity like that of Nadir Shah; plundering; coercion; atrocity; tyranny as committed by Nadir Shah. See नादिरशाह.

नादिर सीख [nadir siyar] *A* نادر سیکر *adj* having queer temperament; having strange habits.

नादी [nadi] *Skt* नादिन् *adj* producing sound 2 *n* disciple; whose relation with the mentor as a son develops through the former's teachings "nadi bedi sabdi moru jam ke patē līkhara." —sor kabir. 'disciple, teacher, religious debater and the taciturn all are registered with Yam.' 3 one who performs hymn singing; musician. 4 *A* assembly, gathering.

नादी [nādi] *Skt* *n* dignity, prosperity. 2 worship of the deity at the beginning of a play, praise sung before commencement of a play, which pleases the gods, that is why it has been named (nādi). Bharatmuni, a musicologist, has

<sup>1</sup>Some writers have written that one and a half lac people were killed, but it is an exaggeration.

<sup>2</sup>From this event the term 'Nadir Shahi katalam' (massacre) has originated

composed ten stanzas in praise of the deity.  
3 pleasure, happiness.

नादीआ [nadia] *Sk* नदी *n* bull used by Shiv as conveyance. See बामपेठ.

नादी बिंदी [nadi bīdi], नादी बेदी [nadi bedi] disciple and progeny. See नादी and बिंदी शब्द.

नादीमुख [nādimukh] *Sk* *n* according to the Hindu scriptures an act of devotion performed for prosperity, also called Vridhī Shradh. It is performed at the time of birth, marriage, or inauguration of a new house.<sup>1</sup> 2 a devotional feast given to Brahmins for the happiness of progeny Bhai Santokh Singh has called this ceremony Nandimukh. – “nādimukhā śradh kervayo. vedan vīdhī jīmī vipr bēlayo.” –*NP*. 3 a lid for a well.

नादेर [nader] See अचिलनगर.

नादेर [nadon], नादेर [nadon] old capital of Katoh Rajputs in district Kangra, tehsil Hamirpur, under police station Jwalaji. It is 20 miles away from Kangra to the south-east and situated on the bank of river Vipash (Bias). A shrine dedicated to Guru Gobind Singh is situated to the west of this town near Vipash; the priest is a Sikh. Sixty rupees per annum are offered by Nabha State for the maintenance of the shrine. Six peepul trees standing from the time of the Guru are still in the premises of the shrine.

It has been described in the ninth chapter of Vichitar Natak that the tribute was not paid by the hill chiefs. So Aurangzeb sent his military commander Mian Khan towards the their states. Mian Khem himself went towards Jammu and sent his nephew Alaf Khan towards Nadaun; this is why Bhim Chand, raja of Kahlur, asked Guru Gobind Singh for help. The battle of Nadaun was fought towards the

end of Sammat 1747 in which Alaf Khan fled away after suffering a defeat

नादा [nadha] See नैप.

नान [nan] *Sk* नान *n* bath. “tirath nan daya dām dan.” –*akal*. 2 less, inferior, low, mean. “kra ham kirām nan nīk kire.” –*dhana m* 4. 3 See ननु. 4 *P* नान or nan.

नानक [nanak] the name of the Lord Guru Nanak, interpreted by the scholars as one who is without diversity (non dual). Bhai Santokh has explained in Guru Nanak Prakash—

prak jo nēkar na puman ebhīdhan jan

tahī te ākar le ānak pun tin hē,

dusre nēkar te nīkārē ākar rē

bhāyo “ān āk” car varēn sū kin hē,

āk nam dukh ko vīdīt hē jagat mēdhy

jāhī nār nāhī dukh sēda sukh līn hē,

eso ih nanak ke nam ko arēh cān

sāccīd ānād nī bhāgēt ādhin hē.<sup>2</sup>

See नानकदेव मंडिर. 2 nine manifestations of Guru Nanak Dev – from the second to the tenth Master – who are also known as Nanak. 3 *adj* pertaining to maternal grandfather; of maternal grandfather 4 *n* family of maternal grandfather. “nanak dadak naū nē kol.” –*BG*.

नानकसर [nanaksar] a pond which was got dug by Rai Bular at Nanakiana and was dedicated to Guru Nanak. The sixth Master did stay here when he visited Nanakiana. 2 a shrine in memory of Guru Nanak Dev to the north-west of the houses of Digga village in district Gujarat tehsil Kharian. A pond exists in the vicinity of the shrine. The building of the shrine is small in size; seven kanals of land is owned by the holy place. The priest is a Sikh belonging to the Udasi sect. It is situated at a distance of three/ fourth of a mile from Digga railway station.

<sup>1</sup> कन्या पुत्र विवाहेषु प्रवेशे नव वेशमः...

नान्दीमुखं वित्तुगणं पूजयेत् प्रयतो गृही. –*śradhātav*.

<sup>2</sup> क (सुखं) तद्विरुद्धम् अक (दुःखं), न अक विद्यते यस्य सोऽनकः नाऽयसः पुनर्भावात् अक इति नामकः

3 a holy place relating to Guru Nanak at a distance of three-fourth of a mile to the south of Harappa village in district Montgomery, under police station Harappa. An elegant shrine has been built at this place. A number of residential houses also exist near the shrine. Ten ghumaons of land is owned by the gurdwara. A congregation alongwith fair is held on the first three days of Chetar. Priests are Sikhs. The place is three and a half miles away to the west from Harappa railway station.

4 There is a village named Sahowal, in district and tehsil Sialkot under police station Sambharial, three miles away to the south-west from railway station Ugoki. A shrine relating to Guru Nanak Dev is situated at a distance of two furlongs to the south of this village. The true Master came here from Sialkot and stayed at this place for seven days. At that time a pond spreading over twenty-five ghumaons existed here. This shrine has also been built in the pond; the priest is an Udasi Sikh. No fief or land has been offered to the shrine.

5 There is a village and railway station Verka in district and tehsil Amritsar. A shrine relating to Guru Nanak Dev is situated near this village in the western direction. The Guru stayed at this place while going from Nankiana to Batala. A small pond has been built on the eastern side of the shrine. The building of this holy place is very elegant. It has been got built by Bhai Waryam Singh with the help of Sikh devotees. People of the village show great reverence for the sacred place. Hymn-singing is performed daily. Only five vighas of land is owned by the gurdwara.

6 There is a village named Halimpur in district Jalandhar tehsil Nawan Shahar

under police station Banga. This village is five miles away from railway station Behram to the south. A shrine relating to Guru Har Rai stands to the north of this village at a distance of about two furlongs. The Guru camped at this place for a few days during his journey from Kartarpur to Kiratpur. The bo trees and margosa trees with which horses of the true Master were tethered, still exist there. An elegant building has been constructed, which was got built by Maharaja Ranjit Singh. The priest is a Sikh. A congregation alongwith fair is held on Vaisakhi day. A beautiful pond is situated to the east near the shrine. No land as fief has been offered for the maintenance of this shrine. It has only a compound in four ghumaons. It is believed that Guru Nanak Dev also visited this place.

7 There is a village named Takhtupura in district Ferozepur, tehsil Moga, under police station Nihal Singh Wala. The village is 17 miles away to the south from railway station Moga. To the east of this village is a holy place known as Nanaksar. Three shrines stand at this place: -

(a) When Guru Nanak Dev visited this place, yogis, Gopichand and Bharthari, came and met the Guru. An inn dedicated to them is situated near the shrine, where ascetics reside. A pond is to the south of the shrine, was only an unlined tank at the time of the Guru.

(b) A place relating to Guru Hargobind to the west of the shrine dedicated to the first Master is there on which only a raised platform is built.

(c) Guru Gobind Singh stayed here on his way to Kangar. Along with his horse the Guru took bath in the holy pond of Nanaksar. A lofty shrine has been built. Residential houses are

also there, near this place. The priest is a Sikh. congregations are held on the festivals of Lohri and Vaisakhi. Eighty ghumaons of land has been donated to the shrine since the time of the Sikh empire.

**ਨਾਨਕਸ਼ਾਹੀ** [nanakshahi] a disciple of Guru Nanak. 2 in 1765 AD chief of the Sikhs, Sardar Jassa Singh Ahluwalia and others issued a coin of one rupee stamped with the name of Guru Nanak which was struck by the chief. This coin was continued by Maharaja Ranjit Singh in somewhat changed form.<sup>1</sup> See ਸਿੱਕਾ.

**ਨਾਨਕ ਚੰਦ੍ਰੋਦਯ** [nanak cādroday] See ਕੁਰੁਨਾਨਕ ਚੰਦ੍ਰੋਦਯ.

**ਨਾਨਕਚੰਪਾ** [nanakcāpa] an evergreen tree having height upto seventy feet, which produces fragrant flowers, *L pterospermum acerifolium*.

**ਨਾਨਕਚੱਕ** [nanakchakk] See ਚੱਕ.

**ਨਾਨਕਥੇਰਾ** [nanakjhera] See ਥਿਰਾ.

**ਨਾਨਕਦੇਵ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੂ** [nanakdev satiguru] Mentor of Sikh religion, destroyer of darkness and ignorance, source of light like the sun, master of the world, Guru Nanak was born to mother Tripta in the house of Bedi Kalu Chand at Rai Bhoi di Talwandi (now famous as Nanakiana Sahib)<sup>2</sup> on the third day of bright half of Vaisakh (20 Vaisakh) Sammat 1526 (April

<sup>1</sup>Maharaja Ranjit Singh issued Nanak Shahi coin on his behalf in 1800 AD for the first time.

<sup>2</sup>In the biography written by Bhai Bala, and in Guru Nanak Prakash, the date of birth has been recorded as fifteenth day of bright half of Kattak; in all other old manuscripts it is third day of bright half of Vaisakh. Bhai Mani Singh also agrees with third day of bright half of Vaisakh. An old biography has been preserved in the house of Lala Thakur Das in village Belakot district Hazara, which was written on Jeth 3<sup>rd</sup>, Sammat 1600, According to this the true master was borne on the fifth day of bright half of Vaisakh in Sammat 1526.

15<sup>th</sup>, 1469).

He was sent to Gopal Pandit for learning Hindi in Sammat 1532, to Brij Lal Pandit for Sanskrit in Sammat 1535 and to Maulvi Kutbudin for Persian in 1539, but he, with his spiritual power, made all the three teachers his disciples and explained to them that without knowing the essence of education, a learned man is no less than a fool. That very year, according to a practice among Khatriis, Kalu arranged for him to wear the brahmnical thread from Pandit Hardyat, a family priest. When the priest, initiating him, tried to put the sacred thread around his neck, the Guru refused to wear it. Considering it to be the bond of caste system, he uttered the hymns "dara kapah sātikh sut" etc contained in Var Asa.

The Guru always remained absorbed in meditating upon the Creator and took no interest in worldly affairs. But Baba Kalu was keen to get him engaged in the family business. Once he gave Nanak some money and sent him to strike a bargain. On the way, some scholarly ascetics met him. They were hungry for many days, and he gave all his money to provide them food items. When he returned, his father chided him severely. Rai Bular chieftain of Talwandi who had firm belief that Nanak Dev was a fully enlightened saint, was perturbed to notice this situation. He advised that Guru Nanak Dev be sent to his sister Bibi Nanki at Sultanpur so that his calmness might not be disturbed. Jai Ram, husband of Bibi Nanki came and took Guru Nanak along with him to Sultanpur in Sammat 1542, where he was prevailed upon to take up the charge of Daulat Khan Lodi's provision-store.

Guru Nanak was married to Sulakhni, daughter of Mul Chand on Jeth 24<sup>th</sup>, Sammat

1544, who gave birth to Baba Sri Chand and Lakhmi Das.

The holy Master was convinced that the world could not be fully benefitted by his sitting at home preaching religion to the people. So leaving the store of provisions in Sammat 1554, he set out on a long journey to shower the nectar of the divine Name on the humanity burning in the fire of disunity, jealousy and enmity. By staying at Emnabad in the house of Bhai Lalo, a carpenter, and by taking food from him he challenged the superstition of untouchability. At Haridwar he proved that offering of water to the ancestors was a humbug. Preaching religion at cities like Delhi, Kashi etc he reached Gaya, where the Guru rejected the practice of oblation to the deceased ancestors. At Jagannath, he preached meditation on the Divine.

He went on his second travel to the South in Sammat 1567. He preached the same gospel at many places like Arbudgiri (Kohabu) Setuband, Rameshvar, Sinhaldeep etc.

He left for his third journey in Sammat 1571 and preached how unique it was to keep he Creator always in mind at Sarnaur, Garhwal, Hemkunt, Gorakhpur, Sikkim, Bhutan etc.

The fourth journey he made in Sammat 1575 was in the western direction. He reached Mecca via Balochistan. He refuted the practice of adorning the Creator by turning one's face in a specific direction. Visiting Rome, Bagdad and Iran, preaching the true Name in Kandhar and Kabul, he humbled the pride of Vali Kandhari at Hasan Abdal.

In Sammat 1579, he settled at Kartarpur (which was founded by him in Sammat 1561) and started distributing alms and food daily to all people, along with imparting the value of spiritual knowledge and devotion.

In this very year Guru's parents died at

Kartarpur. To prove that only the competent deserve to hold the office of the Guru, he bestowed Guruship on Angad Dev and merged the light of his soul into that of the Creator on Assu 23<sup>rd</sup> (10<sup>th</sup> day of bright half) Sammat 1596 (September 22<sup>nd</sup>, 1539). A dispute arose between the Hindus and Muslims on the issue of performing his final rites because they all considered him as their own lord. Dividing among themselves the sheet of cloth covering of Guru Nanak, the Muslims buried it while the Hindus cremated it. This sacred place dedicated to Guru Nanak is known as "Dera Baba Nanak". The total lifespan of Guru Nanak was 70 years, 4 months and 3 days.

"tin kau kia updesi jinī guru nanak deu?"  
—var majh m 2

"harakh anēt sog nahi thia. so gharu guri nanak kau dia."—gau m 5.

"guru nanak jakau bhara dala. so jenu hoā sādā nīhala."—asa m 5.

"nanak jin kau satigur milia tin ka lekha nībria."—asa m 5.

"guru nanak jinī sunia pekhia se phiri garbhasi nā paria re."—sor m 5.

"bhagatībhādar guri nanak kau saupe, phiri lekha muli nā lāia."—sor m 5.

"jo jo saraṇi pario guru nanak abhādan sukh pae."—bria m 5.

"carī bārān carī aṣṭam he, koī mīle guru nanak so apī tārī, kul sēgal taradho."—kan pūtal m 4.

"harī guru nanak jinī pāsiyau si janam maraṇ dōhathe rahio."—sāveye sri mukhvak m 5.

ਨਾਨਕਪਿਅਾਏ [nanakpīau] See ਚਿੰਨੀ.

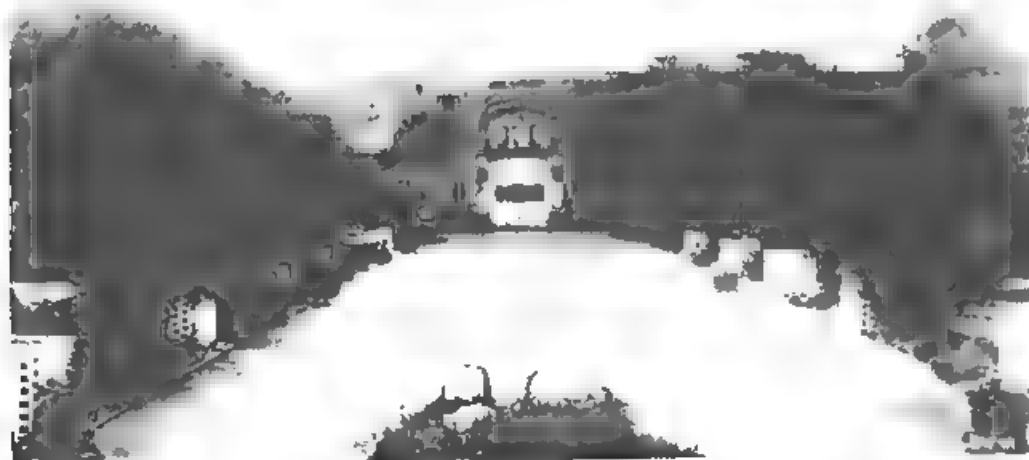
ਨਾਨਕਪੋਤਾ [nanakpoira] boy belonging to Bedi lineage. 2 a saint belonging to Udasī sect.

ਨਾਨਕਪੰਥੀ [nanakpāthī] follower of Guru Nanak; disciple of the Guru; a Sikh.



PICTURES OF NANAK PANTHIS





**BIRTH PLACE OF NANKIANA SAHIB AND ITS DARSHANI DARVAZA (darshni darvaza)**



“nanakpāthi jin ko nam,  
vahguru jap rēhit akam,  
so yam ko nāh dekhanpēh,  
sukh sō gatī prapēt in hvēh.”—NP.

Though there are so many sects of the followers of Guru Nanak, but the main ones are only three: Udasi, Sahajdhari and the Sikhs (in which Nihangs, Nirmalas and Kukas etc. all are included). A picture of Nanak Panthies is given here for the knowledge of readers.

ਨਾਨਕਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ [nanakprakash] versified history of Guru Nanak written by Bhai Santokh Singh, which is divided into two parts, and contains 130 chapters. The poet completed it in Sammat 1880 while living at Buria. As stated below –

“tīh tīr buria nāgēr īk  
kavī nīket lēkhīye tēhā,  
kār grēth sāmāpētī ko bhālē  
guruyās jīs mēhī sūth mēhā  
ek ākaru aṣṭ kār  
bahur aṣṭ pār sun,  
katak purnamā bīkhe  
bhayō grēth bīn un.”—NP.

See ਸੰਤੋਖ ਸਿੰਘ.

ਨਾਨਕਬਾਸ਼ਾ [nanakbāshā] See ਸੋਹਵਾਨ.

ਨਾਨਕਮਾ [nanakmā] This shrine is situated in U.P. district Nainital tehsil Satarganj, fifteen miles away from Pilibhit to the north-west and at a distance of ten miles from railway station Khatia to the west. Earlier it was known as Gorakhmata because ascetics of the Gorakh Panth sect lived there, but since Guru Nanak won over the disciples of Gorakhnath like Jhangarnath and Bhangarnath in discussion, and spiritually enlightened them, it is known as Nanakmata; this place, including the forest, is under the supervision of the Udasi saints.

<sup>1</sup>Sammat 1880, fifteenth day of bright half in the month of Kartak

The sixth Master also visited this place to help Almast, an Udasi saint. There is a peepul tree which was planted by the Guru and a well got dug by him. A fief of rupees five thousand per annum has been donated to the holy place, and the priest is an Udasi saint belonging to the branch of Almast Ji.

ਨਾਨਕਾਨਾ [nankana] See ਨਾਨਕਿਆਣਾ.

ਨਾਨਕਿ [nanakī] Guru Nanak Dev. “sacū namu kartaṛu sudrīṛ nanakī sāgrēhṛau.”—sāveye m 3 ka.

ਨਾਨਕਿਆਣਾ [nankiana], ਨਾਨਕਿਆਨਾ [nankiana] ਨਾਨਕ Guru Nanak's, ਅਘਨ (home); birthplace of Guru Nanak in district Shekhupura (now in Pakistan) at a distance of forty-eight miles to the west of Lahore, which was earlier known as Raipur, but later it came to be known as Talwandi Rai Bhoi. Now Nankiana is a station of North Western railway. Guru Nanak Dev was born in this holy village in Sammat 1526. An elegant shrine known as 'Janam Asthan' stands at this place. There are beautiful residential houses beside the shrine. Land measuring eighteen thousand acres is the property of the shrine and a fief amounting to rupees nine thousand, eight hundred ninety-two per annum has been granted to the shrine. The annual income from the offerings is nearly twenty thousand rupees. Earlier the priests of this holy place were members of Udasi sect. Since 1921 religious affairs of the shrine are managed by the Sikhs themselves. Religious fairs are held on the day of full moon in Kattak and on Nimani.

Besides Janam Asthan there are several other shrines also:

(a) Kiara Sahib – close to the village and to the east, a place related with the Guru where he turned the crop into a flourishing one after it was grazed by his cattle. The shrine owns forty-five squares of land.,

(b) Tambu Sahib—To the north of the village, there is a shrine in memory of the Guru where he, along with Bhai Bala sat under a wild tree (*salvadora indica*) returning home after striking a True Bargain. An elegant building of the shrine with a dome is under construction. It is being got built by a devoted Sikh.

(c) Patti Sahib—a shrine in memory of the Guru. It is within the village near the shrine named Bal Leela. Here the Guru gave a sermon to the teacher to whom he was sent as a pupil but made him his disciple. Asa Patti Bani was uttered by the Guru at this place. The priests are Sikhs.

(d) Bal Leela—within the built up area of Nankiana Sahib, there is a gurdwara in memory of Guru Nanak Dev where the Guru used to play during his childhood. A pond which was got dug by Rai Bular and dedicated to Guru Nanak lies to the east of the gurdwara. The priests are Sikhs. Land measuring 120 squares is owned by the shrine and a fief amounting to rupees thirty-one per annum has been donated to this holy place.

(e) Maal Ji Sahib—In Nankiana Sahib itself is a place relating to the Guru where he used to graze cattle, and where the shadow of the wild tree did not move away from his face, just as on this very place a snake once provided shade with its hood to protect him from the sun. This shrine has been built in the open fields. 180 squares of land are owned by the shrine and a fief of rupees fifty per annum has been donated to this holy place. The building of the shrine is magnificent. The wild tree under which the Guru slept still exists here.

(f) Holy places in memory of Guru Arjan and Guru Hargobind: The fifth Master came on a pilgrimage to the sacred places related with the first Guru and Guru Hargobind. While returning

from Kashmir, he visited this place on the eleventh day of bright half in the month of Jeth. Devotees have arranged for a fair permanently on this day. Thirteen ghumaons of freehold land is the property of the shrine. The wild tree under which the Guru rested, still exists here. The Sikhs perform the duty of priests.

2 a shrine in memory of Guru Nanak Dev near Sangrur, which is one mile away from village Mungwal to the north-west. Guru Nanak Dev stayed here for fifteen days. Guru Hargobind also visited this sacred place. An elegant shrine has been built by maharaja Ragbir Singh of Jind state. A pond lies near the shrine. A village has been donated to the shrine by the Jind state. Sixteen rupees from Jind state and twelve and a half rupees from Nabha state are fixed for the shrine. The duty of the priest is performed by a Sikh. This holy place is situated on the old Nabha Road at a distance of two miles to the north-east from railway station Sangrur

3 a shrine related with Guru Nanak Dev on the outskirts and to the south-east of Deepalpur, a city in Montgomery district. The Guru camped here under a dried peepul tree and it became lush, and near this place, he cured a leper named Noori (Nauranga) from whose body blood and pus were oozing. A small shrine has been built on this place. A separate room is used as sanctum-sanctorum. Land measuring twenty-five ghumaons has been donated to the shrine in village Mancharia by Kambo Sikhs and one ghumaon is at this place. The priest is Hari Singh Bedi. A fair is held here on the day of full moon.

In this city, a cot bestowed by Guru Har Rai is kept in the house of Bhai Hazoor Singh Sahajdhari, a descendant of Bhai Nathu Ram. Its measurement is quarter to six feet by three

feet by one and a quarter foot. It is knitted with red and white cotton yarn. Its bars are made of black wood and legs are multicoloured. There is one, very old almirah with an engraving of a creeper. It is said that this almirah with a copy of Guru Granth Sahib was presented by Guru Gobind Singh to Bhai Nathu. The almirah is intact here but the copy of Guru Granth Sahib is missing. This place is on the metalled road at a distance of sixteen miles to the south-east from railway station Ukara.

**ਨਾਨਕੀ** [nanki] See ਨਾਨਕੀ ਬੀਬੀ. 2 See ਨਾਨਕੀ ਮਾਤਾ. 3 daughter of Sardar Sham Singh, noble of Atari, to whom Kanwar Naunihal Singh grandson of Maharaja Ranjit Singh was married with great pomp and show in 1837. Nanki died in November 1856. See ਅਟਾਰੀ and ਨੌਨਿਹਾਲਸਿੰਘ.

**ਨਾਨਕੀ ਬੀਬੀ** [nanki bibi] Elder sister of Guru Nanak Dev, she was born in Sammat 1521 and was married to Divan Jai Ram of Sultanpur in Sammat 1532. She was the first follower of Guru Nanak.

**ਨਾਨਕੀ ਮਾਤਾ** [nanki mata] Born to Hardei daughter of Hari Chand Lamb of Bakala, who was married to Guru Hargobind at Amritsar on Vaisakh 8, Sammat 1670, she gave birth to Guru Tegbahadur. She left her mortal frame in Sammat 1735.

**ਨਾਨਕੇ** [nanke] relatives belonging to the family of the maternal grandfather. 2 town and house of the maternal grandfather.

**ਨਾਨਕੁ** [nanak], **ਨਾਨਕੁ** [nanak] *Sic* ਨਾਨਕੁ *n* diversity, difference, variance. "so nanakv par phuran karai. ... jrh naniv praiti karai."—GPS.

**ਨਾਨਕਿ** [nan-nik] adj tiny, very small, smallest. "kia ham kiram nan-nik."—dhana m 4.

**ਨਾਨਕਾਈ** [nanbai] *P* نانکائی *n* baker, maker of a naan.

**ਨਾਨਾ** [nana] *n* father of one's mother. 2 adj See ਨਨ੍ਹਾ and ਨਾਨ੍ਹਾ. "ham nane nic, tume bad sahrb."—sar e m 5. 3 part no, not. "nana karat na chutie viru gun jampur jahi."—ośkar. 'Non-believers will not be liberated.' 4 *Skt* adj many, various. "nana rup jiu suāgi dikhavē."—sukhmāni. "nana prakar jini jag kio."—sāveye m 4 ke. 5 adopted son of Baji Rao Peshwa II whose popular name was Nana (Nana Sahib); his real name was Janardan Bhanu Ji. He was also known as Dhundhupant. He lived at Bithur ten miles away from Kanpur. After the death of Baji Rao on January 28<sup>th</sup>, 1853, he was not granted pension by the British. Due to this, he became their enemy, and in the mutiny of 1857 joined hands with the mutineers and caused the death of many English men, women and children. Along with the mutineers, he fought battles against the British at many places. Great efforts were made to arrest the Nana but he could not be captured. It is believed that he might have died in the jungles of Nepal.

**ਨਾਨਾਸਾਹਿਬ** [nanasahib] See ਨਾਨਾ 5.

**ਨਾਨਾਵ** [nanav] See ਨਾਨਵ.

**ਨਾਨੀ** [nani] *n* mother of one's mother, maternal grandmother. "phuphi nani masiā."—maru e m 1. 2 adj small. See ਨਾਨੀ.

**ਨਾਨੂ** [nanu] a renowned Pandit who after being defeated in the discourse at Kurukshetar became disciple of Guru Nanak Dev. 2 a highly devoted disciple of Guru Arjan, belonging to Ohri subcaste.

**ਨਾਨੂਮੱਲ** [nanumall] a merchant of Aggarwal subcaste, who belonged to Sunam. He remained minister of raja Sahib Singh, of Patiala, for a long time. He died on the 10<sup>th</sup> day of dark half of Kattak in Sammat 1848.

**ਨਾਨੇਹਾਲਾ** [nanehala] *n* house of maternal

grandfather; family of maternal grandfather.  
ਨਾਨੇ [nano] a spiritually enlightened Sikh of Guru Arjan, who belonged to Latkan caste. He showed great valour while remaining in the service of Guru Hargobind. 2 *P* ਜੁ ਲullaby, cradle song.

ਨਾਨੂ [nanha] *adj* less, small, petty, mean, tiny. "mukatr duara atr nika nanha hor su jat." -*guj var 1 m 3*. "hukme nanha vada thive." -*var ram 2 m 5*. 2 See ਨਾਨਾ 4.

ਨਾਨੀ [nanhi] *adj* little, small. "nanhi si bud pavenu patir khove." -*mala a m 1*.

ਨਾਪ [nap] *n* measurement; figures relating to length, breadth, height, depth etc of an object.

ਨਾਪਨਾ [napna] *v* measure.

ਨਾਪਾ [napa] See ਨਾਭਾ.

ਨਾਪਕ [napak], ਨਾਪਕੁ [napaku] *P* ਜੁ *adj* unholy, defiled 2 dirty. "tu napaku, paku nahu sujha." -*prabha kabir*. "sulhi hor mua napaku." -*brla m 5*

ਨਾਪਯਦਾਰ [napaydar] *P* ਜੁ *adj* not having sound legs, not lasting, perishable. 2 transient, short-lived.

ਨਾਪਿਰ [napir], ਨਾਪਿਰੀ [napiri] *Skt n* barber; wife of a barber.

ਨਾਪੇ [nape] measures. See ਨਾਪਨਾ. 2 smear. "sardhufi nit nape." -*suhi chat m 5*.

ਨਾਭ [naf] *P* ਜੁ *n* navel, umbilicus.

ਨਾਭਾ [nafah], ਨਾਭਾ [nafa] *P* ਜੁ *n* umbilicus of a deer, small pouch of the navel of a muskdeer in which musk grows.

ਨਾਭਿਰ [naphir] See ਨਾਭਿਰੀ. "muridag jhal naphir." -*ramav*.

ਨਾਭਾਬ [nabab] See ਨਾਭਾਬ.

ਨਾਭਾਨਿਨ [nabalin] *P* ਜੁ *adj* minor, not having turned a major.

ਨਾਭਿਰ [nabir] *adj* disobedient, recusant. 2 opponent.

ਨਾਭੀਨਾ [nabina] *P* ਜੁ *n* without eyesight; blind.

ਨਾਭੁਦ [nabud] *P* ਜੁ *adj* non-living, destroyed,

ruined.

ਨਾਭ [nabh] *Skt* ਨਾਭ *n* hub of a wheel in which spokes are fixed and which has an axle at its centre. See ਨਾਭਿ.

ਨਾਭਾ [nabha] Nabha state is the main branch of the Phulkian misl, one of the twelve misls of the Sikhs. The Nabha dynasty originated with Gurdit Singh, elder son of Baba Phul's elder son chaudhary Tilok Singh. Therefore Nabha is also called House of Chaudhary.

With the might of his arms, chaudhary Gurdit Singh got possession of many areas and founded many villages and established royal splendour all around Surtia Singh, son of Gurdit Singh, died in 1752 before his father. Therefore after the death of Gurdit Singh in 1754 AD, his grandson Hameer Singh (son of Surti Singh) became the master of the kingdom.

Hameer Singh

The great raja Hameer Singh governed the kingdom of his grandfather properly and annexed many more areas. He founded the Nabha city in Kattak month, Sammat 1813 (1755 AD) which is thirty-two miles away from Rajpura and sixteen miles away from Patiala to the west.

Joining hands with his kin and nobles of other states in 1763 AD, the brave Hameer Singh triumphed over Zain Khan, governor of Sirhind, and annexed the area of Amloh into his state, and issued coins stamped in his name. In 1776 AD, he conquered Rori subdivision.

Raja Hameer Singh died in 1783 AD at Nabha. His memorial is situated near the eastern side of the fort.

Raja Jaswant Singh

Prince Jaswant Singh, son of raja Hameer Singh was born in 1775 AD at Badbar village to rani Raj Kaur, daughter of Sujan Singh Manshahia. After the death of his father in



HIRA MAHAL NABHA



MAHARAJA SIR HIRA SINGH AND RIPUDAMAN SINGH. RULER OF NABHA





**GURDWARA SAROPA SAHIB**



**MAHARAJA PRATAP SINGH MALVENDAR BAHADUR, RULER OF NABHA**

1783 AD, he succeeded to the throne of Nabha state at the age of eight years. The affairs of the state were managed excellently by Mai Deso (daughter of Sardar Makhan Singh chief of Rori), widow of raja Hameer Singh and stepmother of raja Jaswant Singh. She also made proper arrangement for the education of raja Jaswant Singh.

After the death of Mai Deso in 1790 AD, raja Jaswant Singh took the reins of government in his own hands, and with the advice of intelligent ministers he ruled the state efficiently.

Raja Jaswant Singh was very farsighted; he was a protector of his subjects, devotee of religion and patron of scholars. All the British officers who came into his contact admired him.<sup>1</sup>

During the rule of raja Jaswant Singh, Nabha state came under the protection of the British on May 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1809. Not only did his own subjects but also people belonging to neighbouring states have a great regard for him.

He died on May 22<sup>nd</sup>, 1840 at the age of sixty-six years.<sup>2</sup> A beautiful marble memorial

<sup>1</sup>Sir David Ochterlony had formed a high opinion of the Raja's abilities; writing to the Government, he observed: "Jaswant Singh is one of the principal Sirdars under our protection, and by far superior in manner, management, and understanding to any of them I have yet seen." (The Rajas of the Punjab, p. 386)

<sup>2</sup>Lord Clifflin writes about raja Jaswant Singh in Rajgan Punjab :-

The late Raja had been a faithful ally of the British Government. In 1804 he refused to assist Holkar against the English, he gave assistance in supplies and carriage during the Ghurkha campaign of 1810, and in that of Bikaner in 1818, and during the northward march of the British army to Kabul in 1838, he advanced a loan of six lakhs of rupees to the Government. (P 397)

for him has been built in Shyam Bagh.

Raja Devender Singh

Prince Devender Singh son of raja Jaswant Singh was born to queen Har Kaur daughter of Sardar Hari Singh Jodhpuria<sup>1</sup> on Bhadon 22<sup>nd</sup>, Sammat 1879 (1822 AD). After the death of his father (Jaswant Singh), he succeeded to the throne of Nabha on 5<sup>th</sup> October, 1840 at the age of eighteen years.<sup>2</sup>

He was so much influenced by his association with the egocentric and arrogant Pandit Jay Gopal of Kaul that he began to hate the rajas of neighbouring states and fines began to be imposed on officials for their minor lapses, which turned all the people against him.

During the war against rulers of Lahore in 1845, Major Broadfoot agent of Governor General concluded from many factors that raja Devender Singh was a supporter of the Lahore government and not a wellwisher of the British. According to the practice current at that time it was decided that one-fourth of Nabha state should be confiscated<sup>3</sup>, and

<sup>1</sup>This Jodhpur is situated in Patiala state near Bhatinda.

<sup>2</sup>Ranjit Singh elder son of raja Jaswant Singh and heir-apparent of Nabha died in 1832 while prince Santokh Singh another son of Ranjit Singh had died in 1830. Therefore Devender Singh the youngest son of raja Jaswant Singh succeeded to the throne.

<sup>3</sup>Though Major Broadfoot (having been killed in the war) was not present at the time when decision was taken but his report and notes were fully relied upon.

From the confiscated region, rupees 71224 annually were equally divided between the rajas of Patiala and Faridkot. Rupees 28766 yearly were forfeited by the Government as compensation for the service of cavalry and foot soldier. With efforts made by maharaja Hira Singh, orders for the return of the area worth revenue of twenty-eight thousand were issued, but due to the death of maharaja Hira Singh this could not be finalised

his eldest son Bharpur Singh be enthroned in his place. Accordingly in 1846 raja Devender Singh was sent to Mathura on pension amounting to rupees fifty thousand per annum. After that he was taken to Lahore on December 8<sup>th</sup>, 1855 and was kept in the haveli of Maharaja Kharag Singh where he died in November 1865. His body was brought to Nabha and cremated there.

#### Raja Bharpur Singh

The elder son of raja Devender Singh, ruler of Nabha, was born on 9<sup>th</sup> day of bright of Assu Sammat 1897 (1840 AD) to queen Man Kaur daughter of sardar Wazir Singh, noble of Rangarh Nangal (district Gurdaspur). After dethroning raja Devender Singh, the British Government put him on the throne in 1847. The administration of the state remained in the hands of rani Chand Kaur, widow of raja Jaswant Singh and her assistants Gurbakhash Singh Manshahia, Fateh Singh Gill and Bahali Mall were appointed members of the council. Raja Bharpur Singh acquired religious education from Sarup Singh, priest of Gurdwara Baba Ajapal Singh, who was a lover of Gurbani and firmly regular in reciting daily the hymns of the Guru:

This handsome raja in made his early years a positive impact on the British Government, nobles of neighbouring states, his officials and the subjects of the state. He could proficiently read and write Persian, English, Punjabi, Hindi and he wrote his decisions in his own hand. He had made such a schedule for himself that affairs of religion and state could be managed and performed well. He always prayed to the Almighty to enable him to discharge his duties properly and provide

comfort to others.<sup>1</sup>

During the mutiny of 1857, he earned renown and showed courage and administrative power beyond expectation of his age. By helping the British Government he proved his true friendship.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Raja Bharpur Singh was a remarkable exception to what is unfortunately a very general rule. The excellence of his disposition and his natural intelligence were such as enabled him to resist the deteriorating influences which surrounded him, and he gave promise of being one of the most liberal Princes in Northern India. A taste for learning is rare among the Sikhs, but the Raja was of a studious disposition. He had thoroughly mastered the Indian vernaculars, and studied English three or four hours a day, whenever the duties connected with the administration of his State allowed him leisure. The work of all departments he supervised himself, and a private memorandum, drawn up in English and containing rules for the disposition of his time, was a very remarkable document, showing how earnestly he was resolved to neglect no opportunity for self-improvement, and to govern for the good of his people. It concluded with these words:-

"In conclusion, I invoke a blessing from the Almighty, and from the Darbar Sri Satgur dial, to preserve me steadfast in the discharge of these my duties, and to enable me to pass my life, that, under the Almighty's shadow & protection, I may live to His glory, & be a blessing to others." (The Rajas of the Punjab, pp. 432-33)

<sup>2</sup>Raja Bharpur Singh turned a major a few months after the breaking out of the mutiny of 1857. At this critical time he acted with the utmost loyalty and intelligence, and his services were as distinguished as those of the other Phulkian Chiefs. xxx

Raja Bharpur Singh was anxious himself to march to Delhi at the head of his troops, as the Raja of Jind had done. This was not allowed. He was very young,

*contd.*

The Government also honoured him generously with a title and a robe of honour, and gave the territory of Bawal Kanti, and was given the right of death sentence, child adoption, non-interference by British Government into the state administration, which had been sought from the government jointly with the other two Phulkian states.<sup>1</sup>

On January 16<sup>th</sup>, 1860 Lord Canning, the Governor General held a court in Ambala and on behalf of Queen Victoria expressed gratitude to raja Bharpur Singh for his help and friendliness.

Raja Bharpur Singh was an excellent painter and lover of poetry. He engaged poet Gval with due regard and honour and studied many poetic works. Gval has extolled the name of worthy raja in this way:

and such service was more onerous than could be fairly asked from him. A Detachment, however, of his force, about 300 in number, did good service at Delhi under Sardar Dider Singh throughout the siege.

In addition to this, the Raja enlisted many hundred new troops, he furnished supplies and carriage, arrested mutineers marching through his State, and performed every service required of him with the utmost loyalty and good-will. At a time when money was urgently wanted, he advanced to Government a loan of two and a half lakhs of rupees. (The Rajas of the Punjab, pp 422-23)

<sup>1</sup>In addition to these honours, there were conferred upon him those privileges which he, in common with his kinsmen of Patiala and Jind, had asked from Government in their Paper of Requests in 1858 – the power of life and death, the right of adoption, and the promise of non-interference of the British Government in the domestic affairs of the family and the internal management of the state. (The Rajas of the Punjab, p. 424).

kaḥū te nā kām itmain<sup>2</sup> hār kaman me  
kab-hu nā hoy kām jrs ko kalam he,  
gyan me nā kām haridhyan me nā kām kab-

dan me nā kām ॐ nā kām dhen dham he,  
gval kāvī tej me prātap me nā kām kayō hū  
hukam me nā kām ॐ nā kām fījam he,  
yāḥū te garib ke nīvaz gurudev ju ne  
rakhyo maharaj "bharpur Singh" nam he.  
Lord Elgin appointed him a member of Governor General's Council in September 1863 but before he could go to Calcutta, he died on November 9<sup>th</sup>, 1863 after suffering from fever for a few days

#### Raja Bhagwan Singh

Younger son of raja Devender Singh and younger brother of raja Bharpur Singh, he was born to Mai Man Kaur in 1842 AD (thirteenth day of dark half of Maghar 1899). Because raja Bharpur Singh died issueless, he succeeded to the throne of Nabha state on February 17<sup>th</sup>, 1864. He was very kind hearted and easy going. He was so much influenced by bad companions that he could not find any time to pay attention to the administration of the state. Raja Bhagwan Singh died of tuberculosis on May 31<sup>st</sup>, 1871 at Nabha.

#### Maharaja Sir Hira Singh

Elder son of Phul dynastic Sukha Singh, noble of village Badrukhan, he was born to mother Raj Kaur (daughter of Basawa Singh Borhawalia) at Badrukhan on Poh 6<sup>th</sup>, Sammat 1900 (1843 AD). Because the ruler of Nabha state raja Bhagwan Singh was issueless, he succeeded to the throne of Nabha on the 10<sup>th</sup> day of bright half of bhadon, Sammat 1928 (August 10<sup>th</sup>, 1871).

The competence with which he ruled the state and provided facilities and comfort to the  
<sup>2</sup>ਫੈਲਾਮ - administration.

subjects, should be exemplary for other rulers. He had boundless love for education and granted many scholarships to students. He provided substantial aid to Macauliffe Sahib for writing a book on Sikh religion and made efforts to set up Khalsa College Amritsar on firm footing.

He got built elegant buildings particularly in the capital and in the region spending lacs of rupees, and used limitless funds to make the army an efficient one.

All the officers of the Government were unanimous in praising Maharaja Hira Singh<sup>1</sup>

Personal expenditure of Maharaja Hira

<sup>1</sup>On November 9, 1903 Lord Curzon the Viceroy of India delivered a speech after the royal dinner at Nabha, it speaks for the greatness of the Maharaja –

There is no chief whose hospitality I receive with keener pleasure or whose health it is a greater satisfaction to me to propose, than His Highness the Raja of Nabha. We recognise in him a ruler devoted to his sovereign, his religion, and his people; the three supreme objects of attachment for a worthy Prince. For 32 years he has presided over the fortune of the Nabha state, and has conducted the administration with equal ability and success, and at Delhi in January last we recalled his chivalrous figure as he rode at the head of his troops. I selected him to represent the Sikh Princes of the Punjab at the coronation of His Majesty the King Emperor in England, and it was only illhealth that prevented him from carrying out this mission. Sometimes His Highness talks to me as he was growing old and would like to rest, but I always tell him in reply that he is younger than the Sovereign who bears on his shoulders not the burden of a single state, but the entire British Empire, and I add further that the Raja is indispensable to his people and his state. I hope, therefore that for years to come they may continue to profit by his great experience and by his keen devotion to duty. ..

Singh was very small. He considered the treasury of the state a safe deposit of the people. He daily spared time to do justice and every body could go to his court without any hindrance.

He became father of Bibi Ripudaman Kaur<sup>2</sup> who was born to queen Paramesher Kaur of Ralla on Magh 7<sup>th</sup> Sammat 1939 (January 18<sup>th</sup>, 1883) and his elder son Ripudaman Singh was born to queen Jasmer Kaur on Phagun 22<sup>nd</sup>, Sammat 1939 (March 4<sup>th</sup>, 1883).

Maharaja Hira Singh fully helped the Government with army and money in the war against Afghans in 1879-80 and in the war of Tirah in 1897. In 1887 he became entitled to enhanced salutation of 13 guns from 11 guns and in 1898 to 15 guns.

In 1879 title of G.C.S.I. and in 1893 'rajae rajan' (king of the kings) were conferred on him. In 1903 he was made G.C.I.E. and colonel<sup>3</sup> of 14 Ferozepur Sikh Battalion (King

<sup>1</sup>Bibi Ripudaman Kaur was married to maharana Ram Singh ruler of Dhaulpur in 1905, but she could not lead a happy family life because the king died in 1911

<sup>2</sup>Since that time he has governed his estate with great energy & ability, while he has given repeated proofs of his unswerving loyalty and friendship to the sovereign power. In 1872, when trouble was raised by the Kukas, he at once despatched a force to quell the disturbance at the request of the Deputy Commissioner, & the Governor-General expressed his entire satisfaction at the conduct of the Nabha troops. Raja Hira Singh also sent a force of two guns, 200 cavalry and 500 infantry for service on the frontier during the Afghan War of 1879-80, and these troops did excellent service in the Kurram Valley throughout the first phase of the campaign. In recognition of this the Grand Cross of the Star of India was conferred on the Raja in 1879, and in

*contd.*

George's own). He got the status of hereditary king in a royal court organised at Delhi in 1911.

Maharaja Sir Hira Singh chief of the Bairarh family left this mortal world on Poh 11<sup>th</sup>, Sammat 1968 (December 25<sup>th</sup>, 1911).

#### Maharaja Ripudaman Singh

Ripudaman Singh, elder son of Maharaja Hira Singh, gem of Phul dynasty and ruler of Nabha state, was born to queen Jasmer Kaur daughter of Sardar Anokh Singh of Longowal on Phagun 22<sup>nd</sup>, Sammat 1939 (March 4<sup>th</sup>, 1883) at Nabha. The Maharaja made a proper arrangement for his son's education and saw him proficient in all respects.

He was married to Bibi Jagdish Kaur<sup>1</sup> daughter of Sardar Gurdial Singh Mann on Jeth 29<sup>th</sup>, Sammat 1958. She gave birth to Bibi Amrit Kaur on Assu 23<sup>rd</sup>, Sammat 1964 (October 8<sup>th</sup>, 1907) who was married to raja Ravisher Singh ruler of Kalsia on February 16<sup>th</sup>, 1925.

Prince Ripudaman Singh remained additional member of the Legislative Council of Governor General from 1906 to 1908. In 1910, he made a tour of Europe and was present at Westminster Abbey on the occasion of the coronation of H.M. George V on 22<sup>nd</sup> June, 1911. He was still abroad when Maharaja Hira Singh died.

#### He succeeded to the throne of Nabha state

1893 he was given the title of Raja-i-Rajgan. His salute was raised to 13 guns as a personal distinction in 1887 and to 15 guns in 1898. At the Delhi Coronation Darbar in January 1903, he was invested with the Grand Cross of the Indian Empire and was also appointed Honorary Colonel of the 14<sup>th</sup> Sikhs. - (Chiefs and families of note in the Punjab, by col. C.P. Massy, p. 414).

<sup>1</sup>Maharani Jagdish Kaur was born on the 7<sup>th</sup> day of bright half of Harh, Sammat 1941 (1883 AD) and died on August, 1927

on Magh 11<sup>th</sup>, Sammat 1968 (January 24<sup>th</sup>, 1912). The British Government bestowed a robe of honour on his coronation on December 20<sup>th</sup>, 1912. When the world War broke out in 1914, he offered the services of his army to the Government, which was not requisitioned at that time, but in 1918 Akal Infantry Regiment was sent to Mesopotamia, which performed excellent duty for six months under the command of Colonel Bachan Singh. The Maharaja contributed lacs of rupees to many funds as help for war effort in 1917-18. In 1919, during the third Afghan war, the army of the state rendered excellent service under the supervision of the English officers.

He was married to Sarojani Devi daughter of Sardar Prem Singh of Raipur on October 10<sup>th</sup>, 1918. She gave birth to prince Pratap Singh on Assu 5<sup>th</sup>, Sammat 1976 (September 21<sup>st</sup>, 1919). Many selfish and immoral persons, who had no love for the Nabha state, and who did not wish the Maharaja well, unfortunately got access to the him on account of which several respectable persons had to endure humiliation, and many trifling disputes arose with the Patiala state. This matter became so much serious that he had to abdicate on Harh 25<sup>th</sup>, Sammat 1980 (July 9<sup>th</sup>, 1923). He was directed to live at Dehradun on fixed allowance of rupees three lac per year from the Nabha state, and, in accordance with the wish of the Maharaja a British administrator was appointed to govern the state.<sup>2</sup>

Maharaja Ripudaman Singh got himself baptized at Abchal Nagar on Magh 25<sup>th</sup>, Sammat 1983 (February 6<sup>th</sup>, 1927) and assumed a new name of Gurcharan Singh.

<sup>2</sup>Major J Wilson Johnston was appointed administrator. Due to his going to England on leave Mr. C. M. G. Ogilvie deputised for a few months.

The government issued a declaration on February 19<sup>th</sup>, 1928 that the terms and conditions on which Maharaja Ripudaman Singh (Gurcharan Singh) was allowed to dissociate from the state, had not been carried out, therefore the subsistence was reduced from rupees three lac to one lac twenty thousand and title of Maharaja was forfeited and he was to be kept under the vigil and watch of the Government at Kodaikanal<sup>1</sup> in Madras.

The agent of the Governor General reached Dehradun and delivered a letter to Prince Pratap Singh on February 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1928, that the Emperor had accepted him as the ruler of Nabha state.

Raja Pratap Singh is living at Dehradun and studying under the supervision of his mother Sarojani Devi.

The area of Nabha state is 968 square miles. According to the census of 1921, its population is 263,394.

The state is at number four in Punjab. In the court of the Viceroy the sitting of Nabha state is after Jind state but the return visit is before the Jind. It is entitled to a salute of 13 guns. The total revenue of the state is rupees 2400000 per annum.

Nabha city has one high school, one middle school for girls. There are six middle schools and twenty-three primary schools in the state. An elegant civil hospital and a military hospital are there in the Nabha city while eight dispensaries are working in the outer region. The strength of Akal infantry is 450, that of police is 415.

<sup>1</sup>This pleasant hill spot (Kodaikanal) is in the district of Madras. It is at a height of 7000 feet from sea level. Travellers feel difficulty in going there because the condition of road is not good. This hill is at a distance of 33 miles from the railway station.

The full title of the Maharaja is – His Highness *farzāde arajmād akidat pavād dālte fglrāia berarvās sarmur<sup>2</sup> rajae rajgan maharaj* prāpatsfgh malvēdr behadur.

A gurdwara, named Sirpao, is situated in the western tower of the Nabha fort. Here the following articles relating to the Guru are kept with reverence:

(a) a long robe of Guru Gobind Singh which was bestowed upon Baba Tilok Singh, and Ram Singh along with an edict. Its outer side is made of silken striped cloth 'masru' and the inner side is made of silk.

(b) an edict by the tenth Guru. The original edict is at Patiala, and its copy is kept at Nabha. See the sacred text of the edict in entry of *ਲਿਲੇਖ ਸਿੰਘ*.

(c) Guru Gobind Singh's turban which was bestowed by him upon Buddhu Shah of Sadhaura after the battle of Bhangani.

(d) a turban with a comb in which combed hair are entangled.

(e) a knife, which is about three and a half inches long with a turban.

(f) with all the three relics, edicts which were given by the Guru to the Buddhu Shah.<sup>3</sup> Raja Bharpur Singh had acquired all the four relics (number, c, d, e, f) from the descendants of Buddhu Shah by granting sufficient sustenance for them.

(g) Guru Hargobind's whip. Its handle is made of cane.

(h) Guru Hargobind's broad and straight sword.

(i) Guru Gobind Singh sword which was bestowed by him upon Tilok Singh at Damdama on the occasion of baptizing him in Sammat 1763. The inscription on one side

<sup>2</sup>*ਸਿਰੀ ਸਿਰੀਓ*, crown, crest, a gem worn on head.

<sup>3</sup>See *ਬੰਗੁਰਾ*.



reads: "sri bhagoti ji sahar guru gobind sikh patsahi das." and on the other side: "patsahi das."

(j) the tenth Guru's sword, which was brought by Maharaja Hira Singh with him from Badrukhan. It bears inscription on it – guru gobind sikh ke kamar ki talvar hegi, badhe deg te, ya teg te." The inscription on the grip is: "guru nanak sarab aikhā nā sahar."

(k) the tenth Guru's sword which he bestowed upon Kalha Rai. Maharaja Jaswant Singh got it through the Governor of Malerkotla. The word 'Genoa' has been engraved on it.

(l) a dagger of Guru Gobind Singh, which he used to wear on his waist in childhood. The inscription on it is:

"sāmat 1741 soti sri akal purakh ji sahar.  
tuhi kharegdhara tuhi badhvāri.  
tuhi tir tarvar kati ketari.  
halabbi janabbi magarbi tuhi he.  
nirharo jahā ap thadhi vohi he....

(m) two studs of the shield of the tenth Guru, having miniatures of ten incarnations of Vishnu.

(n) tip of the arrow of the tenth Guru. Its historical background is as:- The tenth Guru used to shoot arrows aiming at a silk cotton tree. A few years ago that tree withered away and fell down. Many tips were found from within that tree. One tip was offered by the priest of Keshgarh Sahib to Baba Narein Singh, priest of monastery of Baba Ajapal Singh, which he presented to Maharaja Hira Singh.

(o) a manuscript in which characters have

<sup>1</sup>Genoa (or Genova) is a port of Italy. Swords of the best quality were shaped here in old times. When the European traders began to visit India, these swords reached our country. Now the best silken clothes are made at this place.

been inscribed in verse. It contains 300 leaves. According to Bhai Tara Singh, a poet, this manuscript was written by the tenth Guru. Raja Bharpur Singh acquired this manuscript from the poet by paying him a sum of Rs. 2000 and granting a fief of rupees two hundred per annum.

An elegant shrine in memory of Baba Ajapal Singh is situated outside the Lahoran gate Nabha.

2 a village in Patiala state, tehsil Rajpura under police station Lalru four miles away from railway station Ghaggar to the west. Choa Sahib a shrine in memory of Guru Gobind Singh stands in the village at a distance of one furlong to the south. The Guru visited this place while travelling from Paonta to Anandpur Sahib. The shrine is built in the thick forest. The disciple of the Guru who was carrying the revered head of Guru Tegbahadur from Delhi to Anandpur stayed at this place for some time. Land measuring 51 vighas has been donated and rupees twenty-five per annum are fixed by the Patiala state. The attendant is a Sikh.

3 See ਨਾਭਾ ਜੀ.

ਨਾਭਾ [nabha] according to Ramayan, father of raja Aj. See ਰਾਮ 3.

ਨਾਭਾਜੀ (nabhaji), ਨਾਭਾਦਾਸ (nabhadas) author of Bhaktmala and a poet who was born in the family of dums (muslim bards) in Sammat 1600 at Gwalior. His real name was Narayan Das and he was a vaishnav disciple of saint Agar Das. He composed Bhaktmala (string of biographies) in 108 chappay stanzas between Sammat 1642 to 1680, in which names and brief bio-data of well known saints is contained. But from the historical point of view, the book has no importance.<sup>2</sup> The poetry of

<sup>2</sup>Persons like Priya Das, Lala Ji and Tulsī Ram etc have written annotations on Bhagtmala written by Nabha Ji

Nabha Ji is like this –

“*śākar śuk sankatī kapil narad hanumana,  
viṣvaṣen prahlad baliru' bhīṣm jag jana,  
arjun dhruv śbriṣ vibhīṣan mahīma bhari,  
anuragi ākrur sādā uddhav adhīkari,  
bhagvat bhagat uchiṣṭh ki kiratī kēhṛt sujan,  
harīprasad ras savad ke bhakt ite pardhan.*”

ਨਾਭਿ [nabhi] *Skt* *n* navel, umbilicus. “nabhi basat brahme *śtu na janīa.*” – *var sar m* 1. 2 hub of a wheel. 3 musk. 4 middle part.

ਨਾਭਿਸੰਭਵ [nabhisābhav] Brahma who took birth from the navel of Vishnu (one made possible by the navel).

ਨਾਭਿਕਾਮਲ [nabhīkāmāl] *n* lotus, which according to the Purans, grew from the navel of Vishnu. “nabhīkāmāl te brahma upē.” – *gujm* 1. 2 lotus in the navel as believed by the yogis (ascetics). “nabhīkāmāl asathābh na hoto, ta pavānu kavān ghārī rahitā?” – *sīdhgosaṭz*

ਨਾਭੀ [nabhi] See ਨਾਭਿ. ਨਾਭਿ and ਨਾਭੀ are synonymous; both words have the same meaning.

ਨਾਮ [nam] *Skt* नाम् *P* *ṛt* See *E* name *n* name, noun, word by which a thing is known, or by which a meaning is understood. Nouns are of two types – one is material noun as: man, ox, mountain etc; the other is abstract noun as: beauty, cruelty, gentlemanliness, brotherhood etc. “nam kam bīhun pekhāt dham hu nāhī jāhī.” – *japu*. 2 in the Sikh scriptures, the ਨਾਮ [nam] is cognitive of the Almighty and His command.<sup>1</sup> “nam ke dhare sāgle jēt. nam ke dhare khāḍ brahmāḍ.” – *sukhumānī*. 3 *Skt* ਨਾਮ part accepted. 4 memory, recollection. 5 fame, reputation

ਨਾਮ ਅਭਿਆਸ [nam abhyas] Practice to concentrate one's mind on ਨਾਮ [nam] again and again while contemplating upon its sense with a devotion

<sup>1</sup>ਬਲਿ-ਅਭੂ.

<sup>2</sup>in the Bible the term used with the same meaning is ‘word’

to the entity that bears the name. In Sikhism state of firmness of this practice is called *lrv* and the bliss enjoyed at this stage is termed as *namrās*.

ਨਾਮਸ [namaṣ] *P* *ṣṭ* his name.

ਨਾਮਹ [namaḥ] *P* *ṣṭ* *n* letter. 2 book.

ਨਾਮਕ [namak] *Skt* adj bearing the name, named. “*īkk gurmukh namak sikh sētīguru dī seva karda sī.*” – *JSBM*. 2 famous, well-known. “*hoigae tannā kachū namak.*” – *krsan*.

ਨਾਮਕਰਣ [namkaraṇ] giving the name; naming ceremony of the child. It is a tradition in Hindu that the father should name the infant on the eleventh or the twelfth day of the birth. It is mandatory for a Brahman name to end with Sharma, a Kshatri name to end with Verma, a Vaishya name to end with Gupta, and a Shudra name to end with Das.

In Sikhism no specific day is fixed but a boy or girl child should be named before the age of forty days. The name to be given to a child should begin with the first character of the first hymn of the randomly opened Guru Granth Sahib. If the boy is baptized, Singh should be added to his name.

ਨਾਮਕੀਰਤਨ [namkirtan] singing praise of the Almighty's Name; reciting His Name; repeated utterance of the name; devotional singing.

ਨਾਮਕੋਸ਼ [namkoṣh] See ਨਾਮਕੋਸ਼.

ਨਾਮਰੂਪ [namrūp], ਨਾਮਰੂਪ [namrūp] doctrine of name, name in the form of ultimate reality, concept of name.

ਨਾਮ ਦਾਨ ਇਸ਼ਨਾਨ [nam dan ishanan], ਨਾਮ ਦਾਨ ਸਨਾਨ [nam dan sanan] all the precepts of Sikhism are subsumed in the term “nam dan sanan”, as a tree has a form within its seed.

ਨਾਮ [nam] (name) means constantly meditating upon the Almighty and considering Him all knowing and all prevailing and refraining from doing evil deeds.

ਦਨ [dan] (charity) signifies that one should make himself proficient in knowledge, strength and technique, and be self-dependant, help others but beg from none, rather keep one's hand above the hands of all others. The true master's word is:—

“brahmgarani ka sabh upari hath.”—*sukhmani*.

ਸਾਨ (bath) is the symbol of purity of mind, body, character, clothes and the house so that the soul and the body may be saved from three types of fevers and disorders.

ਨਾਮਦਾਰ [namdar] P نامدار *adj* renowned, famous, well known.

ਨਾਮਦੇ [namde], ਨਾਮਦੇਉ [namdeu], ਨਾਮਦੇਅ [namdea], ਨਾਮਦੇਇ [namdei], ਨਾਮਦੇਵ [namdev] Namdev was born to Gonabai in the family of Damsheti a cloth printer in Sammat 1328 at village Narsibamni in district Satara of Bombay Presidency. He was married to Rajabai, daughter of Gobindsheti, who gave birth to four sons Narayan, Mahadev, Govind, Vitthal.

The first stage of his life passed in worshipping Shiv and Vishnu, but in the company of spiritually enlightened persons such as Vishoba Khecher and Gyan Dev, he attained self-realization. A major part of his life he spent at Pandarpur (Pundrikpur which is in the Sholapur district) and at that very place he left his mortal frame in Sammat 1408. See ਮੋਢੀ.

Many hymns of Namdev are available in Marathi language, which are well-known as Abhang. In all the attributes of God, 'Vitthal' was his favourite name, which he always employed in his utterances. Its explanation is given under the entry of ਬੀਠਲ.

Once, during his journeys, this holyman arrived in Punjab and visited many places where shrines have been built in his memory. Among these, the best known is at Ghumman

(district Gurdaspur) which was got built by Sardar Jassa Singh Ramgarhia. A fair is held at this place every year on 2<sup>nd</sup> Magh. The priest and preachers of this temple are called ਬਾਵੇ (bavas).

Once Namdev fell into the clutches of Mohammad Tuglaq, a fanatic ruler of Delhi, but was freed by the grace of God. Nabha ji has mentioned the biodata of Namdev differently in Bhagatmal, but the description given by scholars from Maharashtar is more authentic. Hymns composed by Namdev are contained in the holy Guru Granth Sahib.

“namdev trilocan kabir dasro.”—*guj m 5*.

“namdeo pritr lagi harti seti.”—*suhi m 4*.

“namdei simaranu kari jana.”—*brla namdev*

“namdev hartipu basahi sãgi.”—*basãt a m 5*.

ਨਾਮਧਾਰੀਕ [namdharik] *adj* just in name, nominal, so called, not performing action in accordance with his name. 2 worshipper of name, concentrating upon name, adopting the mystical word as instructed by the spiritual teacher. See ਨਾਮਧਾਰੀਕ.

ਨਾਮਧਾਰੀ [namdhari], ਨਾਮਧਾਰੀਆ [namdharia] See ਨਾਮਧਾਰੀਕ. “namdhari saranı teri.”—*kalı m 5*. 2 *n* one who receives the mystical formula from a spiritual mentor. 3 See ਨਾਮ ਸਿੱਖ.

ਨਾਮਧਾਰੀਕ [namdharik] See ਨਾਮਧਾਰੀਕ. “namdharik jhuṭhe sabhi sak.”—*guru m 5*. “namdharik udhare, bhagatah sãsa kaun?”—*asa chãt m 5*.

ਨਾਮਨਾ [namna] *n* fame, glory. “nam ki namna sapet dipsa.”—*mala ravidas*.

ਨਾਮਭਰਦਾਸ ਜਮਾਨ [namburdaş zaman] P نام بردار زمان ‘the world utters his name’, means to be famous in one's time.

ਨਾਮਰਸ [namras] See ਨਾਮਅਰਜਸ.

ਨਾਮਰਸਿ [namrası] in concentration on the ਨਾਮ [nam]. 2 by concentrating on the ਨਾਮ [nam]. “namrası jo jãn triptane.”—*sukhmani*.

ਨਾਮਰੂਪ [namrup] *n* name and appearance, that is — the world.

ਨਾਮਲੇਵਾ [namlewa] *adj* follower. “us da koi namlewa na rahia.”—JSBB.

ਨਾਮਵਰ [namvar] *P* نامبر *adj* famous, greatly distinguished, illustrious.

ਨਾਮ [nama] *n* name. 2 account entered in a cash book about one's name. 3 Namdev Bhagat. “nama ubre harī ki oṭ.”—bher namdev. 4 *P* نامت *letter*. 5 written paper, document. 6 book.

ਨਾਮਾਬੰਸੀ [namabāsi] a descendant of Namdev. 2 follower of Namdev. 3 all the cloth-printers, chībar feel honoured in being called descendants of Namdev (ਨਾਮਾਬੰਸੀ).

ਨਾਮਾਭਯਾਸ [namabhyas] See ਨਾਮਾਭਯਾਸ.

ਨਾਮਿ [namī] See ਨਾਮੀ 3. “jo tsu mare su namī samahī.”—gav m 5. ‘merges into the ultimate reality.’ 2 due to the name, by the name. “namī jise kr ujli tsu dasi gania.”—asa m 5. 3 in the name. “namī rēta soi nīrbānu.”—asa m 5.

ਨਾਮੀ [namī] *Skt* नामिन् *adj* having a name. 2 famous, renowned. 3 God, the ultimate Reality.

ਨਾਮੁ [namu] See ਨਾਮ. “esa namu nārājenu hor.”—japu. 2 famous. “nanak namu namu japu japia.”—bavan.

ਨਾਮੁਸ [namus] *A* ناموس *n* respect. 2 divine religion; religion; dedicated to the eternal One. 3 shame, disgrace, humiliation. The word ਨਾਮੋਸੀ [namosi] has been formed from this.

ਨਾਮੇ [name] due to the name, through the name. “name saḡle kul udhre.”—gūḍ m 5. 2 Namdev. “name soi sevia.”—gūḍ namdev.

ਨਾਮੇਨਾਮਿ [namenamī] absorbed in the name only. “namenamī rahe beragi.”—sidhgoseṭi.

ਨਾਮੋ [namo] the name only. “namo gian, nam isan.”—kan m 5.

ਨਾਮੀ [name] ਨ-ਆਮਰ (disease); free from disease. 2 through the name. 3 into the name.

ਨਾਯ [nay] bowing, having the head bent. “sis nay im bhakhi gatha.”—GPS. 2 *n* remedy,

effort. 3 leader, preceptor. 4 policy, political view. 5 See ਨਾਇ.

ਨਾਯ [nāy] name.

ਨਾਯਕ [nayak] See ਨਾਇਕ. 2 See ਬਹਿਲ ਰਬੀਨ.

ਨਾਯਕਾ [nayka] See ਨਾਇਕਾ.

ਨਾਯਦ [nayad] *P* ناياد *n*-ਆਯਦ; does not come, will or may not come.

ਨਾਯਬ [nayab] *A* ناياب *n* assistant. 2 representative, person who acts for others. 3 subordinate.

ਨਾਯਕਾ [nayka] See ਨਾਇਕਾ.

ਨਾਰ [nar] *n* cord for fastening the trousers. “nar bādhehō.”—carrtr 17. 2 *adv* with, alongwith.

“rəhō khalse ke sād nar.”—GV 10. “kitak payade gəmnē nar.”—GPS. 3 *Skt* *n* crowd, mob. 4 dried ginger. 5 water. See ਨਾਰਾਯਣ.

6 *adj* pertaining to man, of man. 7 *Pkt* *n* neck, throat. “lāyo gahī nar dhara pər maryo.”—cāḍi 1. “bahi det kī nar me dhar jāi.”—carrtr 142.

8 *A* نار fire. 9 hell. 10 pomegranate. “nārīyāl nar nargi rajē.”—carrtr 156. 11 *Skt* pipe, tube. 12 This word has also been used for ਨਾਰੀ [nari].

“kāhū jogi jēh brahmācārī nār kāhū nar ho.”—akāl.

ਨਾਰਸਿੰਘ [narsingh] *n* Narsingh, incarnation of Lord Vishnu. “narsingh baudha tuhi.”—sənama. 2 *adj* pertaining to Narsingh; of Narsingh.

ਨਾਰਾਕੀ [naraki] *Skt* नारकिन् *adj* suffering hell, sinner.

ਨਾਰਕੇਰ [narker], ਨਾਰਕੇਲ [narkel] See ਨਲੀਏਰ.

ਨਾਰੀ [nargi] See ਨਾਰੀਂਗੀ.

ਨਾਰਜ [naraj] lotus that grows in ਨਾਰ (water). “naraj paṇī mei kāhī lālū.”—NP. ‘Lālū says with folded lotus — like hands.’ 2 See ਨਾਰਿਜ.

ਨਾਰਦ [nared] a seer who has composed many hymns of Veds. According to Rigved he belonged to Kanv lineage; at another place he has been referred to as born from the forehead of Brahma. It is mentioned in Vishnu Puran, that he was son of Kashyap. It has been held

in Mahabharat and other Purans that when Narad disturbed Daksh during the creation of world, the latter cursed him to go away and take birth from the womb of a woman. On this Brahma interceded on behalf of Narad and Daksh demanded that Narad may take birth from the union of Brahma and daughter of Daksh. Therefore he is called 'brahm' and 'devbrahma'. Narad was chief of the celestial musicians. Once he visited the netherworld, and was very much pleased with it.

He is also linked with the life story of Krishan. He had informed Kans about the incarnation of Vishnu and explained to him that he would be killed by the child who would be born to Devki, due to which Kans killed Devki's infants.

It has been described in the Panchtantar written by Narad that Brahma instructed his son Narad to get married, but Narad retorted that his father was a false teacher, and only the worship of Krishan could lead to spiritual power. On this Brahma cursed him to be subject to indulgences of the flesh and domination by women. Reacting to it Narad cursed back Brahma that he would have dalliance with his daughter and the people would not worship him. "narad munz jan suk bras."—*gau thiti m 5*.

2 Narad is also known for causing disputes instigating different persons. therefore people consider Narad a backbiter and a riotous person. "naradu kare khuari."—*besat m 1*.

3 It has been mentioned in 'Makke di Gosat' (a discussion at Mecca) that Narad is the name of the devil.

"narad setan ke havale karihige."

"naradu nace kolika bhau."—*asa m 1*.

नारदपुराण [naradpuran] See पुराण.

नारदपंचरात्र [naradpañcratr] a tome written by

Narad, in which five parts of worship have been described:—

1 abhigaman (approaching) — to plaster and wash the place and then to invoke the god.

2 upadan (acquisition) — to collect material like flowers, sandal etc for worship.

3 zjy (worshipful person) — to worship the deity.

4 svadhyay (systematic study) — to repeat the holy text.

5 yog (meditation) — to concentrate upon the image of the deity.

नारदि [naradi] by Narad. "naradi kahia si puj karahi."—*var biha m 1. 2* See नारदी.

नारदी [nardi] *Sk* नारदी *adj* pertaining to Narad; of Narad; percepts of worship and hymn singing as described by Narad. "nardi narhar jan hadure."—*ram m 5*. 'realising the omnipresence of God is true dancing and worship as described by Narad.'

नारदु [naradu] See नारद.

नारनगी [narnagi] *n* one who has snake around his neck — the Shiv. "giriya ko kahyo narnagi ne nihalsigh."

नारनोल [narnol] main town of district Mahendergarh of Patiala state which is at a distance of 37 miles from Rewari on Rewari Phulera railway line, a branch of Rajputana Malwa railway. After the mutiny of Sammat 1914, Raja Narender Singh got it alongwith the surrounding territory out of the confiscated state of Nawab Jhajjar. In Mahabharat, the name of this region has been mentioned as Narashtar. "narnol ke des me bijesigh ik nath."—*caritr 124*.

नारवा [narva], or नारुवा [nahurva] *Sk* नारुवा *मि* *or* *ناروا* or *ناروا*, dracunculus (guinea worm) According to Ayurved its causes are — eating sour, acrid and hot food, taking impure water,

bathing in ponds, walking barefoot. Narva is a type of long worm which enters into the body through water, where it multiplies. When it increases enough, then it comes out ripping the skin. At first a swelling appears suddenly from which a pimple emerges and a worm like thread comes out of the wound. If it comes out completely then one feels relief but if it is there in parts then it causes intense pain. This disease is very common in deserts (around Rajputana). Narva does not affect people who use asafoetida in cooked dals or vegetable. A simple treatment for this disease is:— cook flour of roasted barley in butter milk and apply this paste on the pimple. Take one ratti of asafoetida dissolved in water. Grind the seeds of acacia arabica in water and apply this paste, drink refined ghee prepared from cowmilk for three days and after that take soup of leaves of vitex negundo for three days. Use refined butter cooked with physalis flexussaital. Grind seeds of herdera helix and boil these in the sesame oil and fasten them hot on narva, rub nuxvomica in cold water and apply it; smear leaves of calotropis procera or thorn apple (datura stramonium alba) with sweet oil and fasten these upon the wound.

नर [nara] *n* channel, small flow of water, 2 cord for fastening trousers. "nara ko hochha ghano."—*caritr* 194. 3 *A*, نر loud voice, shout, challenge, roar of a lion.

नरहित [naraiṇ], नरहित [naraiṇu], नरहित [naraiṇ] See नरहित. 2 God, the ultimate Reality. "naraiṇ sabh mahi nivas."—*g3d m* 5. "naraiṇ narhari dāral."—*ram m* 5. "naraiṇu suprasān hoe."—*basāt namdev*. "naraiṇ narpatr namaskarā."—*kan m* 5.

3 one who prepares extracts, sherbets etc. See नर 5. "ape vedu api naraiṇu."—*var ram* 2 *m* 5. 'he himself is the physician and

pharmacist.'

नरहितलस [naraṇdas] See नरहितलस.

नरच [narac] *Sk* *n* an arrow with a shaft or iron rod instead of a stick and having five wings. 2 a poetic metre, — at many places नरच [narac] has been listed for narac but नरच [narac] is an altogether different metre which has these characteristics:— four feet, every foot consists of two negans and four ragans III, III, SLS, SLS, SLS, SLS, with a pause after nine characters each; it is also called 'mahamalrka'.

Example:

karat narsada ruci, dharm ke karm me prem se,  
jagat mahi sukhi रहे, ॐ ko mokh hve nem  
■ ..

नरच [nara] See नरच 2. 2 *P* نرچ *adj* displeased, annoyed, unhappy.

नरच [narāt] See नरच.

नरच [narayṇ] *Sk* नरच is collection of human beings; whoes अवन (home) is He, meaning — who is present in every body. 2 नरच (elements originating from) नर (creator), which are whose abode, means omnipresent form in elements.

नराज्जातानि तत्त्वानि नाराणीति विदुर्बुधा  
तान्येवायनं यस्य तेन नारायणः स्मृतः

—mahabharat.

3 waters नर [nar] are the sons of the ultimate Reality nar; which are the abode of whom in earlier age that is Narayan (God).

आपो नारा इति प्रोक्ता आपो वै नरसूनवः

ता यदस्यायनं पूर्वं तेन नारायणः स्मृतः—*manu*.

4 aquatic animals, animals living in water. "narayṇ kacch macch tīduā kahit sabh."—*skel*. 5 See नरच.

नरचमिथ बाबा [narayṇsigh babā] This hoiyman was grandson of Baba Sarup Singh and son of Baba Gurdial Singh. He was born on the 10<sup>th</sup> of bright half of Sawan, Sammat 1898 at village Pittho in Nabha territory. After



**BABA NARAYAN SINGH JI**

the death of his grandfather in Sammat 1918, he was designated as priest of the shrine dedicated to Baba Ajapal Singh. After getting this position, the service he rendered to preach Sikhism was commendable. He baptized thousands of people by administering consecrated water, inspired them to memorise the Guru's hymns, made them relish the ecstasy of meditation and helped them to attain the stage of devotion.

He had memorised the whole text of the holy Guru Granth Sahib. He regularly used to complete the recital of the holy scripture four times a month. On three occasions, he solely performed uninterrupted recitation of Guru Granth Sahib in one sitting. Once Maharaja Hira Singh listened to the whole text with devotion.

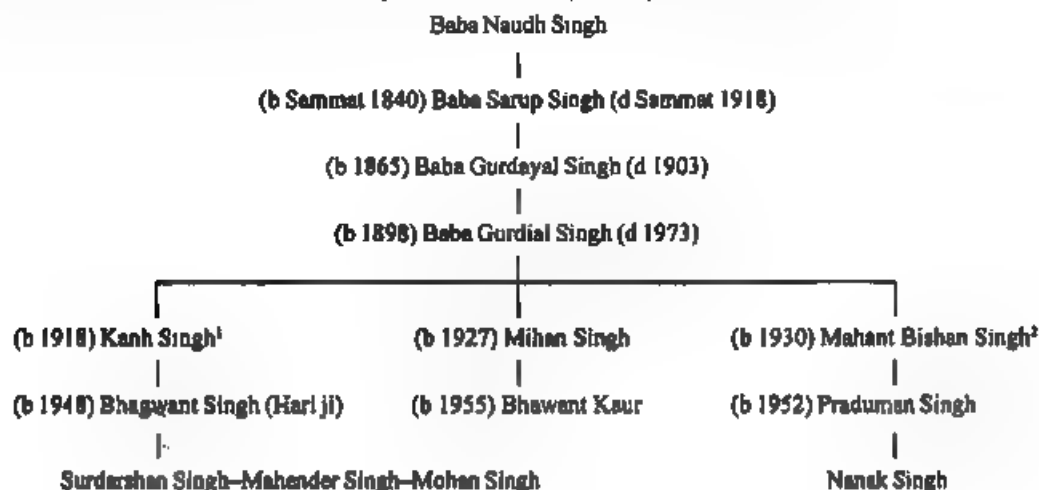
At the completion of the recitation, the Maharaja desired to grant a fief, but Baba ji declined to accept any reward for the performance. When at the end of the ceremony, Baba ji sat in a palanquin to go back to his residence, the Maharaja relieved one bearer of the palanquin and carried it on his own shoulder.

Baba ji used to rest for four or five hours daily, and the remaining time he spent in meditation.

Babaji used to run nonstop langar. Serving the devotees with his own hands was a pleasurable task for him.

When he left this material world on Vaisakh 20<sup>th</sup>, Sammat 1973 at Nabha, his younger son Baba Bishan Singh became mahant in his place.

The family tree of Baba Narayan Singh is this –



See ਅਜਾਪਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਬਾ and ਸਰੂਪਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਬਾ. 2 See ਨੈਣਾਸਿੰਘ.

<sup>1</sup>Author of Ourshabad Ratnakar

<sup>2</sup>head priest of Baba Ajapal Singh's gurdwara.



ਨਾਯਨਕੁਰੁ [narayanacurū] See ਫੁੱਦਰੋਰੁ.

ਨਾਯਨਕੋਲ [narayāntel] Take half a seer each of these thirteen medicines – phisalis, flexussaital, bark of 'gōgeran', kernel of Indian bil, pātha, kāḍīarī large and small, tribulus alatus, atibala, bark of margosa tree, hog-weed, aayonak, prāsarinī, and arū (a reed) and crush all these and boil in one maund and twenty four seers of water; when water is reduced to one-fourth put it down and after sieving mix in it sesame oil four seers, juice of setavri four seers, milk of cow eight seers. Strained remnant of these seventeen medicines saussurea, small cardamon, white sandal, murabba, sweet flag, Indian spikenard, white rock salt, physalis flexussaital, bark of gōgeran, raisin, aniseed, cedar, salparanī, priṣāthpārānī, masparānī, mudagpārānī, tēgar (a tree) may be prepared and mixed into the liquid and cook it on moderate heat. When only oil remains put it down, and after sieving, pour it into bottles; massage of this oil dispels joint-pain, rheumatic diseases and idleness.

ਨਾਯਨਦਾਸ [narayandas] a devout Sikh of Guru Angad Dev. 2 a devout Sikh of Juk caste and resident of village Dalla, who was father of Mata Damodari and father-in-law of Guru Hargobind. See ਦਮੋਦਰੀ ਮਾਤਾ. 3 See ਨਿਰੀਕਾਰੀਏ.

ਨਾਯਨਕਾ [narayṇa] See ਦਾਧੂ.

ਨਾਯਨਕੀ [narayṇī] *Sk* n Lakshmi, goddess of wealth. 2 Ganga. 3 Durga, the goddess.

ਨਾਯਨਕੀਓਲ [narayṇitel] See ਨਾਯਨਕੋਲ.

ਨਾਯਨਨਦਾਸ [narayandas] See ਨਾਯਨਦਾਸ 2.

ਨਾਰੀ [narī] *Sk* pipe, tube. "turi narī ki chodī bata."—*gōd kabir*. 'he does not mention the brush and the pipe at all.' See ਝੁਰੀ. 2 *Sk* ਨਾਰੀ pulse, vein. "jāb tih try ki narī nihari."—*caritr* 289. 3 See ਨਾਰੀ. "sāgi jogi narī lapṭānī."—*maru solhe m* 5. Here yogi means a person's soul and ਨਾਰੀ is a symbol of physical

body. 4 maya, the illusory world. "purakh mahi narī, narī mahi purkha."—*ram m* 1.

ਨਾਰੀਕੋਲ [narīkel] See ਨਲੀਏਰ.

ਨਾਰਿਜ [narīj] n blood, that is produced by veins [narī]. 2 menstruation. 3 sea that is red like the colour of menses.—*sanama*.

ਨਾਰਿਜ ਈਸਰਾਸਤ੍ਰ [narīj isastrā] n lord of red sea, Varun; his weapon, noose. See ਨਾਰਿਜ 3. "narīj eḍi ucarka isastrā pād dehu. nam sakal sri pas ke cīn catur cit lehu."—*sanama*.

ਨਾਰੀ [narī] *Sk* ਨਾਰੀ n vein, nerve. "pāvan driṛ sukhman narī."—*gōd kabir*. See ਰੁਖਮਨਾ. 2 *Sk* woman, lady. "nari purakh piaru premī sigaria."—*var majh m* 1.

According to sexology, women are divided in four classes – pādmīnī, citrīnī, śākhīnī and hāstīnī. With respect to them, there are four types of men, namely śāśak (hare), mṛig (deer), vṛṣabh (ox), and aśv (horse). See ਪੁਰੁਸ਼ਾਦਿ.

Based on age four types of women are – ਬਾਲਾ [bala] (child), tēruṇi (young), pradhā (mature), vṛidhha (old woman). ਬਾਲਾ [bala] is upto the age of sixteen, tēruṇi upto thirty, pradhā upto fifty and vṛidhha above fifty.

In Brahmyaivarat, women are divided into three types – ਸਾਧਵੀ [sadhvi], ਭੋਗਯਾ [bhogyā] and ਕੁਲਯਾ. The woman who serves her husband with devotion and mates with him with the desire of having children, is sadhvi (pious woman). The woman who serves her husband with the desire of riches and sexual enjoyment, is called bhogyā, and the woman who works for her husband with the intention of guile and greed and establishes illicit relations with other men for sexual merriment is considered as kulṭā (an unchaste woman).

According to Hinduism, freedom is not allowed to women. See ਮਨੁਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ a 5 § 147-48. Not only were women denied the knowledge of Veds, even rituals pertaining to women could

not be performed by them reciting the Veds. It is a religious decision. Women are ignorant, they are devoid of the right to Vedic text, and are embodiment of falsehood."—*mānu* 9.5.19.

For rights of women in Sikhism. See *ਅਸਾ ਮ 5*, ਸ਼ਬਦ 3, couplet with the stanza 19 of *var asa*. "bhāḍiṛ jēnue," and *var bhai gurudas 5*, stanza 16.

3 special sign of woman, vagina. "tagu na idri tagu na nari."—*var asa*. 4 *Pkt* ਨਾਰ neck, nape. "mukh nar rahi na ucavēt nari."—*carrtr* 233.

5 *A* نَار devil born of ਨਾਰ (nar) (fire). "nari hukam na mānra rakhra naṁ ṣetan."—*mago*.

6 adj hellish 7 *P* n dress, uniform.

ਨਾਰੀਅਲ [narial], ਨਾਰੀਏਲ [naliel] See ਨਲੀਏਰ.

ਨਾਰੂ [naru] See ਚਰਟਲਸੀਏ.

ਨਾਰੂਆ [narua] See ਨਾਰਵਾ.

ਨਾਰੇ [nare] adv along with, together with. "ih bñi pākṛ ih ke ab nare."—*krisan*. 2 plural of ਨਾਰਾ [nara] (cord of cotton for fastening trousers).

ਨਾਰੰਗ [narāṅg] *Dg* n blood.

ਨਾਰੰਗੀ [narāṅgi], ਨਾਰੰਜੀ [narāṅji] *Skt* नागरङ्ग n whose colour is like vermillion; a kind of orange, small in size, yellow coloured tinged with red. See ਸੰਗਰਵ. "narāji mīṭha behu lage."—*carrtr* 256.

ਨਾਲ [nal] adv near, beside. 2 with, along with.

See ਨਾਲਿ. 3 *Skt* n stem of lotus. See ਨਾਲਿਥੁਟੰਬ.

4 pipe, tube. "nal bīkhe bat kīe sunuēt kan die."—*BGK*. 5 barrel of a gun. "chuṭkāt nalā."—*kalki*. 6 flame. "uṭhe nal āggā."—*varah*.

7 *P* جِلّ pith which comes out of a pipe while shaping the reed-pen. 8 imperative of ਨਾਲੀਦਨ weep, cry, wail. 9 *A* نعل a metal band nailed under the hoof or shoe, which protects it from wearing out. 10 shoe, boot. 11 metallised part at the end of a sheath towards the tip. 12 circular wooden structure on which the wall of a well is raised.

ਨਾਲਹੁ [nalahu] adv from. "mānmukha nalāhu

tutia bhāli."—*var brha m 3*.

ਨਾਲਕੀ [nalki] n palanquin open from both sides and having a bow shaped arch.

ਨਾਲਕੇਰ [nalaker], ਨਾਲਕੇਲ [nalkel] See ਨਲੀਏਰ.

ਨਾਲਦ [nalad] *P* نال weeps, may weep; will weep; its root is ਨਾਲੀਦਨ.

ਨਾਲਬੰਦ [nalabād] *P* نالبد n smith who shoes the horses, farrier.

ਨਾਲਬੰਦੀ [nalabādi] n act of shoeing, shoeing the horses. 2 wages for shoeing. 3 a type of annual tax. In days, gone by this tax was imposed by a maharaja on rajas under subjection, suggesting that it was mere reimbursement of shoeing expenditure, and not a huge collection of taxes. "nalbādi adī dhan kachu na pahucayo he."—*GPS*.

ਨਾਲਾ [nala] n a small flow of water, channel.

"nalā tobhā ka jalu jai pavē vicī sursārī."—*var brha m 4*. 2 cord for fastening, the trousers. 3 umbilical cord. "ji dīh nala kaptā."—*s farid*.

4 *S* letter. 5 *P* نال weeping, crying. 6 appeal.

ਨਾਲਾਂ [nalā] *P* نال adj tearful, about to cry. 2 weeping. 3 appellant.

ਨਾਲਾਇਕ [nalāik] See ਨਾਲਾਯਕ.

ਨਾਲਾਯਕ [nalāyāk] See ਹੀਰੁਰ.

ਨਾਲਾਯਕ [nalāyāk] adj having no ability, unfit.

ਨਾਲਿ [nalī] adv with, together with, along with.

"sānpa lak hohī tā iku na calē nalī."—*japu*.

"nalī zāpē dostī."—*var asa m 2*. 2 *Skt* नल n pipe, stem of the lotus. See ਨਾਲਿਥੁਟੰਬ. 3 river, stream. See ਅਖਲੀ ਢੂਡੀ.

ਨਾਲਿਜ [nalīj] *P* نال n appeal, 2 complaint.

ਨਾਲਿਕ [nalīk] n which has a stem or reed; ~~arrow~~

ਨਾਲਿਥੁਟੰਬ [nalīṭhūṭāb] n one whose family is a stem of the lotus, Brahma. "nalīṭhūṭāb sāthī vādata brahma bhālāṁ srīṣāṁ gāta."—*asa m 1*. 'The selfish Brahma who was born from a stem of the lotus, who grants the boons, went to search the world.' There is a Puranic

anecdote that Brahma wondered as to where from he was born. Then an idea struck his mind that he might have been born from a lotus. He again wondered how could this little lotus give birth to him. On this Brahma kicked the lotus strongly, due to which he fell down headlong into the stem and wandered inside it for many ages. At last he gave up his arrogance and prayed to the Almighty, then he again came up and was seated on the lotus as before.

ਨਾਲੀ [nali] *n* drain for carrying water. 2 pipe, tube. 3 barrel. 4 gun.—*sanama*.

ਨਾਲੀਅਰ [naliar], ਨਾਲੀਏਰ [naliar] See ਨਲੀਏਰ. "nalier phalu sēbārī paka."—*ram kabir*. 'Silk-cotton tree is bad company and coconut is true company. The vile persons think that coconut has ripened with the fruit of silk-cotton tree.'

ਨਾਲੀਦਨ [nalidan] *P* ناليدن *v* weep, wail. 2 appeal.

ਨਾਲੇ [nale] *adv* accompanied with, in the company of. "gavāhī id idasānī bēthe devāṭia dārī nale."—*japu*. 2 with, along with, together with. "je koi us ka sēgi hove nale lāe sidhava."—*asa m 5*. 3 plural of ਨਾਲ [nala].

ਨਾਲੇ ਦਾ ਹੋਛਾ [nale da hochā] *adj* lustful, lecherous. See ਨਾਰਾ 2.

ਨਾਲੇ ਦਾ ਜੱਟੀ [nale da jāṭī] one who does not indulge in extramarital relations; one who regards women other than his wife as his mother, sister and daughter.

ਨਾਲੇ ਦਾ ਢਿੱਲਾ [nale da dhīllā] lecher; one who indulges in sexual intercourse with women other than his own wife.

ਨਾਲੇਨ [nalen] See ਨਲੇਨ.

ਨਾਲੋਂ [nalō] *adv* from. See ਨਾਲਰੁ.

ਨਾਵ [nav] *n* name. "asākh nav asākh thav."—*japu*. "nav jina sultan khan."—*sri m 1*. 2 *Skt* boat, ship. *P* नौ "bhavsagar nav hariseva."—*suhi chēt m 5*. 3 acclamation, shout of ecstasy.

ਨਾਵ [nāvā] *n* name. 2 boat, ferry, canoe. "sadh

nāv bēṭhavāho nanak, bhavsagar parī utara."—*sar m 5*.

ਨਾਵਉ [navau] See ਨਾਵਟ.

ਨਾਵਹੁ [navahu] from name. "navahu bhula jagu phire."—*var majh m 1*. 2 See ਨਾਵਟ.

ਨਾਵਕ [navak] *P* ناک hollow pipe; a clean and straight pipe used for shooting arrow through it so that the arrow moves straight and exactly hits the target. "jās navak ko tīr calayo."—*caritr 358*. 2 dented arrow. 3 plough pin. 4 sting of poisonous insects like bees, wasps etc. 5 See ਨਾਵਿਕ.

ਨਾਵਟ [navan] *v* bathe, take bath. "navahu dhovahu tīlaku caravahu."—*ram m 1*.

ਨਾਵਠਿ [navanṭi] for a dip. "tīrathī navanṭi jau tīrathu namu he."—*dhana chēt m 1*.

ਨਾਵਣੀ [navāṇī] *n* act of taking bath; bath by women after menses. 2 menses, periods. See ਸਿਲਨਾਵਣੀ.

ਨਾਵਡੁ [navāṇu] See ਨਾਵਟ.

ਨਾਵਨ [navan] See ਨਾਵਟ. "navan kau tīrath ghane."—*gau kabir*.

ਨਾਵਰਾ [navra], ਨਾਵਰਾ [navṛa] *n* name. "phairahyo dāso dīs navra."—*krisan*. "navṛa lāe kisu?"—*sova m 3*.

ਨਾਵਾ [nava] plural of ਨੈਵਾ. "dūi akhar dūi nava."—*bāsāt m 1*. 2 *adj* ninth. "nava khāḍ sērī."—*var majh m 2*. 3 I may take bath. "tīrathī nava joe tīau bhava."—*japu*. 4 See ਨਾਮ.

ਨਾਵਾਂ [nāvā] name as in: "us da nāvā kitab te carīa hoia he." 2 account, as. "mē usda nāvā cōgi tarā vekhīa he."

ਨਾਵਾਰੇ [navare] bathed, gave a bath. 2 may bathe, may give a bath. "hārī śmrtsārī navare."—*naṭ m 4*.

ਨਾਵਾਲਿ [navālī] *adv* after bathing, after giving a bath, after washing. "puj kare rakhē navālī."—*var sar m 1*.

ਨਾਵਾਲਿਆ [navālīa] bathed, gave a bath. "jālī

malx janī navalia."—*vaḍ m 1 alahni*. 'The dead body was washed by massaging with water.'

ਨਾਵਿਕ [navik] See ਨਾਵਕ. 2 *Skr n* boatman, oarsman, sailor.

ਨਾਵੈ [navē] bathes, takes a bath. "harinamī nave soi jenu nirmalu."—*sar a m 3*. 2 name. See ਨਾਵ 1. "nave ka vapari hove."—*maru solhe m 3*. 3 name. "haume nave nali virodhu he."—*vaḍ m 3*.

ਨਾਵਾ [nava] *n* rope made of intestine, cord made by twisting leather-strips. 2 cord for fastening trousers.

ਨਾਵਿ [navi], ਨਾਵਿਕਾ [navika], ਨਾਵੀ [navi] *Skr* ਨਾਵਿ-ਨਾਵਿਕਾ *n* vein, artery. 2 pulse. 3 hollow pipe. 4 rope made of intestines; leather-cord. 5 period of six moments; according to many half a muhurat (thirtieth part of day and night) is a navi

ਨਿ [ni] *Skr* part a prefix which gives many meanings — specific, always, negation, completely, in, etc as in nigam, nigrāh, nīdarśan, nides, nīana, nīkhalas etc.

ਨਿ: [niḥ] See ਨਿਹ.

ਨਿਊ [niu] *n* foundation, base. 2 *adv* humbly, by bowing. 3 in this way, like this, thus.

ਨਿਊਜਾ [niuja] See ਨੇਜਾ.

ਨਿਊਣਾ [niuna] *v* bow, salute, greet, be humble.

ਨਿਊਣਾ [niuta], ਨਿਊਣਾ [niūda] *n* invitation. "pathyo mrigva kahī kehari niuta."—*krisan*. 2 money contributed by relatives on the occasion of a marriage ceremony etc.

ਨਿਊਰ [niur] See ਨਿਰ.

ਨਿਊਰਾ [niura] See ਨਿਰਲ.

ਨਿਊਲ [niul] See ਨਿਊਲਾ and ਨਿਰਲ.

ਨਿਊਲਾ [niula] *n* mongoose.

ਨਿਊਲੀ [niuli] *Skr* ਨੈਲਿ *n* a yogic exercise; its method is this — while sitting erect, straighten the back, move the abdomen towards right, left, up, down with the force of air in the way

as curd is churned in the pitcher. "niuli karam kare bahu asan."—*sukhmani*. 2 feminine of mongoose.

ਨਿਊਲੀਕਰਮ [niulikaram] See ਨਿਊਲੀ 1.

ਨਿਅਮਤ [niemat] See ਨਿਅਮਤ.

ਨਿਅਰ [niar] part near, close to, close by. *E* near.

ਨਿਅਰਾਨਾ [niarana] *v* come near, approach. 2 came near.

ਨਿਅਰਥੀ [niar], ਨਿਅਰਥੀ [niar], ਨਿਅਰਥਿ [niar] *Skr* *n* justice, equity. "tere gharī sada sada he niar."—*asa m 5*. "raji ghasan syōdan beḥke suran ko nrip niarū cūkayo."—*krisan*. "kahū niar rajvibhuti."—*akal*.

ਨਿਅਰਥੀ [niar] *Skr* न्यायिन् *adj* just, fair, known for doing justice. "hari sēca nīar."—*var bīla m 4*. 2 equal, similar, like. "pasu ki nīar soio."—*sar m 9*. 3 *P* نى ن-آدى, you did not come.

ਨਿਅਰਥੀ [niar] *n* land adjoining the village boundary, land near or next to the village. 2 See ਨਿਅਰਥੀ 2.

ਨਿਅਸ [nias] See ਨਾਸ.

ਨਿਅਜ਼ [niaz] *P* نى ن need, desire. 2 offering made to a saint or deity. "karo kabul nīaj ghaneri."—*GPS*. 3 request, entreaty, solicitation.

ਨਿਅਜ਼ੀ [nīaji] *adj* who makes an offering. See ਨਿਅਜ਼. 2 a caste of Nasir Gilzai Pathans. "lodi sur nīaji cala."—*caritr 297*.

ਨਿਅਨਾ [niāna] *adj* having no knowledge, ignorant. 2 *n* child, minor. 3 rope fastened to the legs of a cow while milking. See ਨਾਨ.

ਨਿਅਫਤ [niāfat] *P* نى ن-فاد not achieved, not attained. See ਯਾਫਤ.

ਨਿਅਮਤ [niamat], ਨਿਅਮਤਿ [niamati] *A* نى ن grant, gift. 2 property, wealth. 3 means of living, livelihood.

ਨਿਅਯਦ [niayad] See ਨਾਯਦ.

ਨਿਅਰਥੀ [niarau], ਨਿਅਰਾ [niara] *adj* detached,

aloof, indifferent. "harakh sog te rāhe niarau."—*sor m 9*.

निष्कामी (niaria) *n* person who separates gold from ashes thrown by the goldsmith.

निष्क (niav) *n* justice, fairness. "raje culi niav ki."—*var sar m 1*.

निष्कर्ष (ništa) prompter, motivator. See नर्तक.

निम्न (nis) *Skt* निम्न *vr* mediate, go into trance.

2 *n* night. See *L* Nox. "niadin sunike puran, samjhat nahī re ejan."—*jeja m 9*. 3 See निम्न.

निम्नस्थ (niśast) *P* نِشِست *n* sense of sitting, sitting posture.

निम्नस्थ (niśastah) *P* نِشِست sitting, seated. "dono caṣam kuṣad niśastah samuhe."—*NP*.

निम्नस्थ (niśastan) *P* نِشِست *v* sit, be seated.

निम्नस्थी (niśkaci) transform of निम्नस्थी. expert in tracking down by following footprints; tracker. See निम्नस्थी. "tābe ṣah niśkaci duṛae."—*PPP*.

निम्नस्थ (niśkapat) *Skt* निष्कपट *adj* guileless, without fraud, honest.

निम्नस्थ (niśkar) moon. See निम्नस्थ.

निम्नस्थ (niśkaras), निम्नस्थ (niśkarakh) *Skt* निष्कर्ष *n* conclusion, essence, outcome. 2 faith, belief, devotion.

निम्नस्थ (niśkal) *Skt* निष्कल *adj* effortless, motionless. 2 *n* God, the Creator. 3 aged person who can not walk. See निम्नस्थ. 4 *adj* artless.

निम्नस्थ (niśkalak) *Skt* निष्कलक *adj* unblemished, unstained, blameless.

निम्नस्थ (niśkam) *Skt* निष्काम *adj* not having desire for reward; free from wish. 2 action performed disinterestedly.

निम्नस्थ (niśkami) *Skt* निष्कामिन् *adj* having no desire, free from wish.

निम्नस्थ (niśkātak) *Skt* निष्कटक *adj* without enemy. 2 free from trouble, without any suffering.

निम्नस्थ (niśkraman) *Skt* निष्क्रमण *n* act of going

outside; moving on, advancing; emerging.

निम्नस्थ (niśkriti) *Skt* निष्कृति *n* liberation, salvation. 2 penance, atonement; expiation; absolution from sin.

निम्नस्थ (niśakhaṇ) *adj* totally empty, vacant, unoccupied. "māhī niśakhaṇ rāhigae."—*s farid*. See निम्नस्थ.

निम्नस्थ (niścau) See निम्नस्थ.

निम्नस्थ (niścaha) *adj* short for निम्नस्थ; demon-killer. "timrari bāl vrīti niścaha kahr sut bahur ucar. ayudhucar sri bān kē niścahī nam apar."—*sanama*. enemy of Tumar – a demon, Indar the killer of Bal and Vrit, Arjun his son, arrow the weapon of Arjun.

निम्नस्थ (niścay) निश्चय *n* faith, belief, trust. 2 knowledge without any doubt. 3 firm determination.

निम्नस्थ (niścar) See निम्नस्थ.

निम्नस्थ (niścal) *Skt* निश्चल *adj* immovable, fixed, which does not change its place.

निम्नस्थ (niścaldas) See निम्नस्थ.

निम्नस्थ (niśca) See निम्नस्थ.

निम्नस्थ (niścit) *Skt* निश्चित *adj* ascertained, concluded. 2 decided, determined. "bahut der māhī niścit karyo."—*GPS*.

निम्नस्थ (niścīt) *Skt* निश्चित *adj* free from worry; carefree.

निम्नस्थ (niśce) *adj* surely, certainly.

निम्नस्थ (niśco) See निम्नस्थ. 2 See निम्नस्थ.

निम्नस्थ (niśet) See निम्नस्थ. 2 *Skt* निष्ट त-दिम्न, who is not dear. 3 See निम्नस्थ.

निम्नस्थ (niśthur) *Skt* निष्ठुर *adj* harsh, hard. 2 pitiless, merciless, cruel.

निम्नस्थ (niśtaran) *Skt* निस्तरण *n* passing from one side to the other; crossing; swimming across. 2 liberation, salvation, deliverance. "tinke sāgi nanak niśtarie."—*jet m 5*. "ese durmatī niśtare, tu kiṇ nā tarāhī ravidas?"—*keda*. "sabadī niśtare sāsara."—*maru solhe m 3*.

निष्ठारि [nistari] by getting salvation. "həri simrat jəngəe nistari tare."—asa revidas. 'by meditating upon the Creator the holymen swam across the ocean of world.' See निष्ठार.

निष्ठार [nistar], निष्ठारा [nistara] Skt निस्तार *n* sense of passing from one side to the other; act of swimming across. 2 liberation, salvation, deliverance. "tumhi te mero nistar."—briā kabir. "həletɪ pəletɪ sɛdā kərə nistara."—var vad *m* 4. 3 ship, steamer. "gur ke cəren jə ka nistara. səmūdū sagəru jini khin məhi tara."—dhana *m* 5.

निष्ठारी [nistari] *adj*/competent to get one pass to the other side; saviour. "həri həri nistari."—var guj *l m* 3.

निष्ठार [nistāra] *adj* without existence, meaningless, untrue, false. "kuṭāb sabb nadinavṣəjog nistāra."—BG.

निष्ठारि [nistāri] Skt निस्त्रिंश *n* sword longer than thirty fingers. 2 *adj* pitiless, merciless.

निष्ठारिनी [nistāriṇi] army which is equipped with swords.—sənama.

निष्ठार [nistre] liberated, emancipated, saved. See निष्ठार. "jini jini jəpti tei sabbhi nistre."—maru solhe *m* 5.

निष्ठार [nistān] Skt निष्ठा *n* act of sitting. 2 residence, dwelling. "subudhhi nistāni."—sənama.

निष्ठार [nistān] *adv* day and night, always, continuously, constantly, regularly. "nistān sunike puran səmjhət nəhi re əjan!"—jeje *m* 9.

निष्ठार [nistadh] Skt निष्ठा *n* a part of Kumaon region; at some time it was ruled by raja Nal (husband of Damyanti).<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Colonel Todd has termed it to be the territory of Marwar. Some scholars think that the present word nistār is the changed form of word nalpur. It is forty miles away from Gwalior to the south-west of the city. See निष्ठार.

निष्ठारपति [nistādhpati] raja Nal who was ruler of Nishadh region.

निष्ठार [nistān] See निष्ठार.

निष्ठारिक [nistārik], निष्ठार [nistānath], निष्ठार [nistāyāk] *n* lord of night – moon.

निष्ठारिक भगनी [nistāyāk bhāgnī] *n* lord of night, moon; his sister, river Chandarbhaga.—sənama.

निष्ठारि [nistāri] *n* lord of night, moon.

निष्ठारि [nistāri] Skt निष्पत्ति *n* completion, end. 2 success, achievement. 3 doctrine, tenet, conclusion. 4 faith, belief.

निष्ठार [nistālak] *adj* without blinking, without winking. "cəkhū nistālak thiryorəhi age."—GPS. 2 *n* a god who does not wink.

निष्ठार [nistāp] Skt निष्पाप *adj* sinless, blameless.

निष्ठार [nistāp], निष्ठारिक [nistāpika] Skt निष्ठार a poetic metre, characterised by four feet; each foot consisting of bhā, jə, sə, nə, rə ॐ, ॐ, ॐ, ॐ, ॐ.

Example:

dhāi bhāi ar ris khāi əsi jharhi,  
sə r kər jor sər tor əz dārhi,  
pran təj pə nə bhəi bhumirən sobh-hi,  
pekh chāhi dekh duti nariəsər lobh-hi.

—kalāki.

निष्ठार [nistāp] Skt निष्पत्ति *adj* immovable, steady, inactive. "tumev nistāp sēpādesc."—səloh. 'verily you are steady and playful.'

निष्ठार [nistāp] Skt निष्प्रयोजन *adj* causeless, groundless, meaningless, purposeless.

निष्ठार [nistāp], निष्ठार [nistāp], निष्ठार [nistāp] Skt निष्प्रह *adj* free from desire, without wish.

निष्ठार [nistāp] *adj* half.

निष्ठार [nistāp] Skt निष्फल *adj* fruitless, meaningless, in vain, futile. 2 *n* straw of paddy. 3 castrated; without testicles.

**ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨ** [nisbat] *A* نِسْبَة *n* relation, connection. 2 marital bond; betrothal. 3 comparison, similarity, likeness.

**ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨਰ** [nisasar], **ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨਰੂ** [nisasaru], *adv* day and night, always, daily. "nisasar bikhriā kau dhavet."—*sor m* 9. "nisasar bheju tahi mit."—*basit m* 9.

**ਨਿਸ਼ਰਨ** [nisaran] *Skt* निशरण *n* moving forward, advancing. "sāghar nisarae bhaṭ jite."—*saloh*. "nisar cāle sayak jānu chutē."—*ramav*. 2 coming out; exit. 3 leaking, dripping. "kar mahi smritu anṛi nisartō."—*asa m* 4.

**ਨਿਸ਼ਰਾ** [nisraṭ] *n* lord of night, moon.

**ਨਿਸ਼ਰਾ ਭਗਨੀ** [nisraṭ bhagnī] moon's sister, river Chandarbhaga.

**ਨਿਸ਼ਰੀ** [nisari] *n* ਨਿਸ਼ਾ-ਅਰਿ enemy of night, sun. "divkar dīnpatī nisari bhān."—*senama*.

**ਨਿਸ਼ਰੂ** [nisaru] *Skt* निम्न flowing, dripping, dribbling.

**ਨਿਸ਼ਲ** [nisal], **ਨਿਸ਼ਲੁ** [nisalu] *Skt* निशल्य *adj* without a wound. 2 sans suffering, not having any trouble, without anxiety. "sau nīsal jān sāg dhari."—*var brīa m* 4. "hoi nācīd nīsalu hoīrāhīr."—*var vaḍ m* 4.

**ਨਿਸ਼ਾ** [nisa] *n* satisfaction, contentment. "tūmri nisa hoi he tēb hu."—*NP*. 2 *Skt* निशा night. "nisa nīsināth jānē."—*ramav*. 3 *A* نِسَاء ladies, women.

**ਨਿਸ਼ਾਸ** [nisas], **ਨਿਸ਼ਾਸਾ** [nisasa] *Skt* निश्वास *n* act of exhaling, exhalation. 2 sigh, deep breath. 3 See ਨਿਸ਼ਾਸੈ 2.

**ਨਿਸ਼ਾਸੈ** [nisaso] See ਨਿਸ਼ਾਸਾ. 2 ਨਿ:ਸੰਸ਼ਯ *adj* without doubt. "karat nīsasō ur nīscē udar kō."—*GPS*.

**ਨਿਸ਼ਾਸ਼ਾ** [niṣasta] *P* نِسْأَة ; its root is ਨਿਸ਼ਾਦਨ (to settle something) fine wheat flour prepared after getting the pulp of wheat settled to the bottom of water. In winter, people eat sweet balls of roasted fine flour to gain strength.

**ਨਿਸ਼ਾਹੰਤ** [niṣahāt] *Skt* निशाहन्तु *n* sun, which dispels the night.

**ਨਿਸ਼ਾਕ** [niṣāk] *Skt* निशङ्क *adj* fearless, intrepid. "cāche kachnī tē sēbhe hī nīṣāke."—*cōrrīr* 2

**ਨਿਸ਼ਾਕਰ** [niṣakar] *n* moon. See ਸਰੀਖੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ.

**ਨਿਸ਼ਾਗਮ** [niṣagam] ਨਿਸ਼ਾ-ਅਗਮਨ nightfall. 2 evening time.

**ਨਿਸ਼ਾਚਰ** [niṣacar] *n* demon, that moves at night. 2 jackal. 3 owl. 4 snake, serpent. 5 ruddy sheldrake. 6 thief. 7 tomcat. 8 Shiv. 9 moon.

**ਨਿਸ਼ਾ ਚਰਮ** [niṣa cāram] *Dg* *n* darkness.

**ਨਿਸ਼ਾਚਰੀ** [niṣacari] *n* feminine of ਨਿਸ਼ਾਚਰ. 2 demoness who moves at night. 3 adulteress, unchaste woman.

**ਨਿਸ਼ਾਚਰੀ** [niṣacari] *Skt* निशाचारिन् *adj* which roams about at night. 2 *n* demoness. 3 Shiv. 4 See ਨਿਸ਼ਾਚਰ.

**ਨਿਸ਼ਾਜਲ** [niṣajal] *n* water of night; dew.

**ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨ** [niṣan] See ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨ.

**ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨੀ** [niṣanī] sign, symbol. See ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨੀ. "pārupkar vikar nīṣanī."—*BG*.

**ਨਿਸ਼ਾਤ** [niṣat] *A* نِشَة *n* pleasure, happiness. 2 freshness.

**ਨਿਸ਼ਾਤ** [niṣāt] *n* end of night, break of day, dawn, early morning. 2 extremely calm and quiet.

**ਨਿਸ਼ਾਦ** [niṣad] See ਨਿਸ਼ਾਦ.

**ਨਿਸ਼ਾਦਨ** [niṣāden] *P* نِسْأَة *v* get settled at the bottom.

**ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨ** [niṣan] *P* نِشَان *n* flag; standard. Kingdoms and religions use different types of flags as symbols of their distinct identity; an emblem of double-edged sword is fixed on the mast-head in the Sikh religious flag which is light yellow in colour. 2 sign. 3 characteristic. 4 royal proclamation. 5 medal. 6 In musicology a long kettledrum having three feet long vessel, but now this word (niṣan) is used duly for any kettledrum. "laghu nīṣan aru bājī naphiri."—*GPS*. "bājyo nīṣan ih jābu dip."—*gyan*. 7 *Skt* निशान to sharpen.

**ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨ ਸਾਹਿਬ** [niṣan sahib] See ਭੰਡਾ 1.

**ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨੀ** [niṣanci] *n* who holds the flag; flag

bearer.

**ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨ ਵਾਲੀ ਮਿਸਲ** [niṣān valī misal] one of the twelve misls (divisions) of the Sikhs, led by sardars Sangat Singh, Mohar Singh, Dasundha Singh Bhanga Singh, Jatt Sikhs of Shergill subcaste who belonged to village Mansurwal district Ferozepur. Whenever the Sikh army was engaged in a religious crusade, the sardars of this misl led from the front bearing flags, thus the misl was named Nishan Wali. Ambala was the capital city of this misl, Now the sardars of Shahbad in Ambala district, of Ladhar in Ludhiana district, of Mansurala in Ferozepur district and Sountiwala in Nabha state are descendants of this misl.

**ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨਾ** [niṣāna] *P* نِشَان n target; something aimed at in shooting practice.

**ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨਾਹ** [niṣānath] lord of night, moon.

**ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨੀ** [niṣāni], **ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨੀ** [niṣāni] *P* نِشَانِي n sign, symbol. 2 signature, sign. "pārī niṣāni ravar hath."—GPS. 3 a poetic metre, also called 'upman'; its characteristics are four feet, each foot consisting of twenty-three matras, first pause is at the thirteenth, second at the tenth matra, with two gurus at the end.

Example:

bhālī suhavi chapri, jamāhī gun gae,  
kit-hi kamī nā dhāl-har, jitu horī bisrē.

—suhī m 5.

See ਪਉੜੀ ਦਾ ਢੋਹ 11.

**ਨਿਸ਼ਾਪਤਿ** [niṣāpatī], **ਨਿਸ਼ਾਮਤਿ** [niṣāmāti] *n* lord of night—moon, which shines at night.

**ਨਿਸਾਰ** [niṣar] *n* spout through which water flows out; aqueduct of Persian wheel through which water brought out from the well in pots is discharged into a channel. 2 *Sk* ਨਿ: ਸਾਰ *adj* without essence; residue. 3 نِسا *n* act of scattering; sacrifice, offering a sacrifice to propitiate the gods.

**ਨਿਸਾਰਿਓ** [niṣario] See ਨਿਸਰਓ and ਨਿਸਰੂ.

**ਨਿਸਿ** [niṣi] *Sk* ਨਿਸਿ *n* night. "āhiniṣi jāpī sādā salāhi."—suhī chāt m 4. 2 turmeric.

**ਨਿਸਿਸ** [niṣis] lord of the night, moon. See ਨਿਸੇਸ.

**ਨਿਸਿਸਭਾਗਾ** [niṣisabhaga] *n* river Chandarbhaga, sister of the lord of night (moon).—sānāmā.

**ਨਿਸਿਤ** [niṣit] *Sk* ਨਿਸਿਤ *adj* fast, swift, hot, pungent. 2 desirous.

**ਨਿਸਿਨਾਦ** [niṣinad] *n* a musical instrument rung by a hunter at night, bell of a hunter. "jru kurāk niṣinad bal-ha."—dhēna namdev.

**ਨਿਸਿਪਾਲ** [niṣipal], **ਨਿਸਿਪਾਲਕ** [niṣipalak] *n* protector of the night, moon. 2 See ਨਿਸਪਾਲ.

**ਨਿਸਿਪੁਸ਼ਪੀ** [niṣipuṣpī] See ਰਜਨੀਗੰਧਾ.

**ਨਿਸਿਬਾਸਰ** [niṣibasur], **ਨਿਸਿਵਾਸਰ** [niṣivasar] day and night; all the time. See ਨਿਸਬਾਸਰ. "niṣibasur jāpī nanāk das."—gūṣṭ m 5

**ਨਿਸੀ** [niṣi] *n* night. "suhā rāg supne niṣi."—var suhī m 3. 'is similar to a dream at night.'

**ਨਿਸੀਲ** [niṣil] *adj* having bad conduct, licentious. 2 not having amiable disposition

**ਨਿਸੁਨ** [niṣun] *Sk* ਨਿਸੁਨ *n* word, sound, voice. "niṣun nad dahdāh dāmāro."—cārtr 1.

**ਨਿਸੁੰਭ** [niṣūbh] *Sk* निशुम्भ a demon born to Danu from the sperm of Kashyap, who was younger brother of Shumbh. See ਨਮੁਚਿ 2.

**ਨਿਸੁਲ** [niṣul] See ਨਿਸਲ.

**ਨਿਸੁਦਨ** [niṣudān] *Sk* n killing, slaughtering, destruction. See ਸੁਦਨ. 2 *adj* used as a suffix, it carries the meaning of a killer (destroyer) as —ਕੰਨਿਸੁਦਨ.

**ਨਿਸੇਸ** [niṣes] *n* lord of the night, moon.

**ਨਿਸੇਸਕਨੀ** [niṣesan-nī] whose face is beautiful like the moon.

**ਨਿਸੋਕ** [niṣok], **ਨਿਸੋਗ** [niṣog] *Sk* ਨਿ: ਸੋਕ *adj* free from grief; without sadness; happy; glad.

**ਨਿਸੋਤ** [niṣot] *adj* not combined; in which nothing has been mixed. unadulterated; pure as —'niṣot paṇi'. 2 came out, spread; fresh from the spring.



निसेव [nisoth] *Skt* त्रिदुत् turpeth, a herb used mostly as purgative; its latent effect is warm/dry; it cures abdominal diseases, worms, phlegum etc. It is also used in treating a patient for jaundice, sprue and fever. White turpeth is the best of all. *L ipomoea turpethum*.

निसेक [nisāk] *Skt* निः सेक *adj* without doubt, fearless, dauntless. "bahuri kamavahi hoi nisāk."—*prabha a m 5*.

निसेक [nisākh] *adj* not countable in numbers like one hundred, thousand, billion etc; countless, innumerable.

निसेक [nisāg], निसेक [nisāgu], निसेक [nisāg], निसेक [nisāgu] *Skt* निः सेक *adj* free from doubt, fearless. 2 unaffected, unattached; disinterested. "gurmukhi ave jai nisāgu."—*oākar*. "həri bheṭia rau nisāgu."—*suhi m 4*.

निसेक [nisāt] *n* sun, which dispels darkness of the night. "nisāt jit jitke anāt surma lae."—*suraj*. 2 See निसेक 1.

निसे [nisā] a gold coin of olden days weighing sixteen mashas; its weight has been fluctuating over time. 2 See निसेक.

निसेक [niscay] See निसेक.

निसेक [niscā] See निसेक.

निसेक [niscit] See निसेक.

निसेक [niscit] See निसेक.

निसे [niṣṭh] *adj* steady, fixed. 2 engaged, busy.

निसे [niṣṭha] *n* steadiness, firmness. 2 faith, devotion. 3 attachment, fondness.

निसेक [niṣṭhit] *adj* firm, steady. 2 having faith, believer. "ajar jaran niṣṭhit brahmagyani."—*GPS*.

निसेक [niṣṭhur] tough, hard. See निसेक.

निसेक [nistar] See निसेक.

निसेकी [nisreni], निसेकी [nisreni] *Skt* निसेकी *n* ladder, steps. 2 poetic metre 'niṣani'. See पवित्री का दूतनेट.

निसेक [nisvan] See निसेक.

निसे [nih] *Skt* निस् part used as prefix to give

the meaning of negation in particular and in Punjabi language character 'v' is used for the sign visarag (:). See the words निसेक and निसेक etc.

निसेक [nihsaneh] not affectionate; unloving.

निसेक [nihsapād] See निसेक.

निसेक [nihsaprih] See निसेक.

निसेक [nihsasen] *adj* free of control, without penalty. 2 not controllable, rebel. 3 See निसेक.

निसेक [nihsar] See निसेक 2.

निसेक [nihsāse] *adj* doubtless, without doubt.

निसेक [nihsāg], निसेक [nihsāga] *adj* without association. "anad binodi nihsāga."—*maru solhe m 5*.

निसेक [nihsādeh] *adj* doubtless, without doubt.

निसेक [nihsrām] *adj* tireless, untiring. 2 without labour.

निसेकी [nihsreni] See निसेकी.

निसेक [nihsvarath] *adj* without selfishness.

निसेक [nihek] *Skt* निष्क *n* embedded ornament. 2 gold coin, mohur. 3 diamond. "nakhān nihek chabimul."—*NP*. "bhāryo nihek mukta ke satha."—*NP*. 4 gold. 5 piece of gold for offering to the priest in a fire-ritual.<sup>1</sup>

निसेक [nihkapat] *Skt* निष्कपट *adj* without fraud, sincere, honest. "nihkapat seva kije hāri kerī."—*g3d m 4*.

निसेक [nihkaram], निसेक [nihkarma], निसेक [nihkarmi] *Skt* निष्कर्मन् *adj* not engrossed in actions. "karam karat hove nihkaram."—*sukhmani*. "hāume kare nihkarmi na hove."—*majh a m 3*. 2 worthless. 3 unfortunate, unlucky.

निसेक [nihkalmakh] *Skt* निष्कल्मष *adj* sinless, blameless, innocent.

निसेक [nihkālāk], निसेक [nihkālāki] *Skt* निष्कलङ्क *adj* without blemish, unstained, <sup>1</sup>In olden times, kings got leaves of gold in big and small sizes as required to give as offering to brahmins.

flawless. 2 *n* incarnation as Kalki. See कल्की. **निष्काम** [nīhkām], **निष्काम** [nīhkām], **निष्कामी** [nīhkāmī] *Skt* निष्काम *adj* without desire of reward; disinterested. "prāṇvz nama bhāe nīhkāmā."—*mali*. "seva karēthor nīhkāmī."—*sukhmāni*.

**निष्कामिन्** [nīhkāmin] *Skt* निष्कामिन् *adj* poor, indigent. 2 living in seclusion after renouncing the world. "nīhkāmin nīhkeval kōhiz."—*maru solhe m 5*.

**निष्कामेव** [nīhkeval], **निष्कामेव** [nīhkevalu] *adj* without help from others. 2 unadulterated, pure. 3 without attachment, disinterested. "as 5dese te nīhkevalu."—*varasa*. "dārsan dekhr bhāi nīhkeval."—*suhī chāt m 1*. 4 *Skt* निष्कामेव *decidedly* one and only one, unique, peerless. 5 extremely pure.

**निष्कामक** [nīhkāpak] *Skt* निष्कामक *adj* unobstructed. 2 without enemy. "nīhkāpak raj bhūci tī."—*var maru 1 m 3*.

**निष्काम** [nīhkām] See **निष्काम**. 2 See **निष्काम**. **निष्काम** [nīhkāt] *adj* without splendour. 2 gone outside, out of limits.

**निष्काम** [nīhcau] See **निष्काम**. "guru pure te ih nīhcau paic."—*gāv thirti m 5*. 2 *adv* undoubtedly, certainly. "karta kare su nīhcau hove."—*maru solhe m 3*.

**निष्काम** [nīhcal] *Skt* निष्काम *adj* steady, immovable. "nīhcal raj he sada tis kera."—*var biha m 3*. 2 See **निष्काम** 2.

**निष्कामादि** [nīhcalādi], **निष्कामादि** [nīhcalādha] *adj* steady, firm, unmoved, immovable, eternal. "haridhan nīhcalādi."—*var guj 1 m 3*. "iki sadhbēcan nīhcalādha."—*sar m 5*.

**निष्काम** [nīhcalu] See **निष्काम**. "tū nīhcalu karta soi."—*sopurākhu*. 2 very fickle, inconstant. "āsthīru kare nīhcalu ihu mānuā."—*dāna m 5*. 'Make the caparicious mind stable.'

**निष्ठा** [nīhca] *faith, belief, trust.*

**निष्ठे** [nīhce] *adv* truly, exactly, certainly.

**निष्ठे** [nīhce] *adv* undoubtedly, certainly. 2 believing in. "kahu nanak nīhce dhīave."—*var asa*.

**निष्ठे** [nīhce] *adj* not having any bad habit, not licentious. 2 indifferent to pleasure and pain; free from addiction.

**निष्ठ** [nīhan] *Skt* निष्ठ *n* act of fastening, check, restriction. "sac kurt le nīhan bahāda."—*BG* 'truth restrains falsehood.'

**निष्ठ** [nīhat] *Skt* *adj* killed. 2 defeated, thrown down. "nīhte pāji juan mē."—*sri m 5 pepar*. 'have defeated five evils.'

**निष्ठ** [nīhad] *P* *has; keeps.*

**निष्ठ** [nīhnadd] See **निष्ठ**. "nagardi nad nīhnadd."—*ramav*. 2 without noise; soundless.

**निष्ठा** [nīhpag] without foot; maimed in leg. 2 *Skt* निष्ठा *stupid, ignorant, that is—*one who has no spiritual knowledge.

**निष्ठा** [nīhpagi] of ignorant persons. See **निष्ठा** 2. "ghāni nīhpagi nanka chījh pēi darvājī."—*m 1 bāno*. 'Ignorant persons in large numbers quarrelled with one another at the door of Yam.'

**निष्ठा** [nīhphal], **निष्ठा** [nīhphalu] See **निष्ठा**. "nīhphal dharam tahi tum māno."—*bīla m 9*. "nīhphalu tinka jivā."—*var guj 1 m 3*. 2 castrated, without testicles.

**निष्ठा** [nīhbhag], **निष्ठा** [nīhbhagro] *adj* unfortunate, unlucky. "nīhbhagro bhāhi sājōzo."—*toḍi m 5*.

**निष्ठा** [nīham] *P* *I have, I may have, I will have.* See **निष्ठा**.

**निष्ठा** [nīhmev] *adj* sans ego, without arrogance, not egoistic.

**निष्ठा** [nīhlia] *adj* happy, delighted, satisfied. See **निष्ठा**. 2 observed, gazed. "gati pai nanak nādari nīhlia."—*maru m 5*.

**निष्ठा** [nīhā] *P* *hidden.*

ਨਿਹਾਰ [nihad] *P* نِهَاد *adj* placed. 2 *n* body, physique. 3 nature, character.

ਨਿਹਾਨ [nihadan] *P* نِهَان *v* lay, place.

ਨਿਹਾਤ [nihayat] *A* نِهَات *adj* very much, **extreme**

ਨਿਹਾਰ [nihar] *n* look, watch, observation. 2 *sense* – evil eye. “rai varat sas dikh jin ih lag nihar.”—*GV* 6. 3 *Skt* नीहार dew.

ਨਿਹਾਰਨ [niharen], ਨਿਹਾਰਨਾ [niharna] *v* look, observe, gaze, watch. “jam nihare sasa.”—*asa kabir*.

ਨਿਹਾਰੀ [nihari] looked. See ਨਿਹਾਰਨਾ. 2 *P* نِهَارِي *n* breakfast, first meal of the day.

ਨਿਹਾਲ [nihal] *P* نِهَال *adj* satisfied, successful, having all success. “hari japi bhai nihal nihal.”—*kan partal m* 4. 2 See ਨਿਹਾਰ and ਨਿਹਾਰਨ. “sal tamal bade jehf byal nihal tinc kachu na darpheh.”—*caritr* 81. ‘I will not fear at all to see those.’

ਨਿਹਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ [nihal sfgh] an excellent poet and greatly honoured person of Nirmala sect. He lived at Chuni Mandi Lahore in Gobind Kutia near an inn established by Baba Khuda Singh. He wrote many books like Akal Natak, Nirmal Prabhakar, Sikhi Prabhakar. A specimen of his poetry is –

kabitt

prat hi priyukh samē gat ko punit kin  
cit ko na jandet nek-hū vikar me,  
asen ko sadhke aradhke agadhmōtr  
bādhke upadhī ko samadhī nirakar me,  
bani prabhū grōth ki premod sō citare caru  
kāj jyō alep he sadiv jo vihar me,  
nāmratā udartai bhavāna akalpōth  
ese gursikkh ko jūharō var var me.  
devigun dev ke pratap ko badhave beg  
sōbh se premad ko bī dare sēbhudara<sup>1</sup> si,  
dati patshahi ki surahi si priyukh puri  
tābo cit syahiko ilahi xakpara si,

<sup>1</sup>Goddess Durga.

tino tap sapan ke jhapan ko japan si  
papkala kapān ko bhari dāt ara si,  
īkam se pracād ajaputan ke kaṭabe ko  
sikkhi jo akal ki so tikhi tegdhara si.

2 He was born to mother Kuirdei in the family of Mall Singh at village Sabajpur (district Amritsar) in Sammat 1887. Due to the death of his mother at a young age, Nihal Singh was brought up by his maternal grandfather Sukkha Singh and maternal grandmother Kuiran at Amritsar. He became disciple of Bhai Lal Singh, a Nirmala saint. He studied poetic works under the guidance of a scholar Ram Singh. His poetical work is Kavinderprakash<sup>2</sup>. He died in Sammat 1943. He lived at Sohlan Wala Bunga. An example of his poetry is given below:

ujjāl bhai he buddhi prabhū gun gave suddh  
cācala cāla jyō cāpāl cāligai,  
chuchi harinam te chālilī chālōtān ko  
esī prak matī huti chin so chāligai,  
gyan ki āgānī ke prabhav ke nihalsīgh  
sōcit karāmkrīya trīn b jēligai,  
satsāg ke prabhav bhayō rīda suddh aī  
sudhasar nhar pātrī pap ki dāligai.  
mēda prāṇpyara tū iṭhāi hābh thāi hīkko  
tēde pas benti me thivā sāt dasra,  
sath vāj vāj vēde dekh dekh dūmna me  
thīsi tanu dheri jēdū vesi vāj saara,  
thīda bālīhari me nihalsīgh tēdepah  
arāj karēda tū suṇeda nīs basra,  
tēthī lok mōgda nē sōgda tū mata pīta  
guru ramdas sālī mukū tēda asra.  
vaḍde vele uṭh tū jēpēda nāhī rabb nam  
vela chālīasi ākal pēchutisē tū,  
thīsi virīap tēde sēthhar dē as pas  
jāmua phāresi pret kārke sādīsē tū,

<sup>2</sup>Hand written form of this manuscript is available at Bunga Sohlan Wala. This Bunga is in one corner side of Guru Ka Bagh.

phirsi pi tēdi nari tēdi te khuthēdi val  
har har hosi bhōdu! kab jag jise tū?  
akhe laggu mēde ate sātā di saraṇ vān  
orak de vele sarmīda nahī thisā tū.

3 Nihal Singh was born to Mai Bassi at Amritsar in the family of Mahal Singh of village Salyed in Pothohar.<sup>1</sup> He was a duly baptised Sikh to whom consecrated water was administered by Thakur Dayal Singh. He was an excellent poet of Hindi and Sanskrit. Motivated by Baba Sadhu Singh at Nijamabad he wrote annotation to Jap Sahib under the title "cakradhar caritr caru cādrīka" which was completed in Sammat 1929.

4 a resident of Thoha (district Rawalpindi) and a unique scholar of Sanskrit, who wrote commentary on Japu Sahib under the title "gudharathdipika".

5 Nihal Singh raja. See ਬਹੁਬਲ.

ਨਿਹਾਲ ਕੋਰ [nihal kor] See ਅਨੰਤੀ ਮਝਾ.

ਨਿਹਾਲਨ [nihalan], ਨਿਹਾਲਨਾ [nihalna] *Skt* ਨਿਹਾਲਨ look, observe, examine. "sajjan mukh anupu ahe pahorī nihalsa."—var maru 2 m 5. "eni netri jagatu nihalia."—var asa. "gurmukhi sor nihalie."—asa a m 1.

ਨਿਹਾਲਾ [nihala] disciple of Guru Arjan Dev who joined the army of Guru Hargobind and fought in religious wars. 2 headman of village Chamkaur who entertained Guru Gobind Singh. The Guru stayed at his house while coming back from Thanesar.

ਨਿਹਾਲੀ [nihali] saw. See ਨਿਹਾਲਨਾ. 2 may see. "nen nihali tisu purakhu dāiale."—majh m 5. 3 delighted. See ਨਿਹਾਲ. "gurdarsan dekhi nihali."—var ram 2 m 5. 4 *P* گول n quilt. "iki nihali pe savanī."—var asa.

ਨਿਹਾਲੂ [nihalu] a follower of Guru Arjan Dev

<sup>1</sup>This Nihal Singh also resided at Thoha; hence he is also called Thakur Nihal Singh of Thoha. Actually Nihal Singh of Thoha is at No 4

who belonged to Dhir subcaste. He served Guru Hargobind and showed great valour in the battle of Amritsar.

2 a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev who belonged to Chattha subcaste.

3 a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev who belonged to Kohli subcaste and was a resident of Sultanpur.

4 a Sikh of Guru Arjan Dev who belonged to Sethi subcaste.

5 a goldsmith disciple of Guru Arjan Dev.

6 a follower of Guru Arjan Dev who belonged to the water-carrier caste and was resident of Agra.

7 a follower of Guru Arjan Dev who was a brother of Nivala, resident of Patna. The Guru instructed both the brothers to preach religion by singing holy hymns and delivering religious discourses. They proved to be such impressive preachers that whosoever listened to them became an ardent follower of Guru Nanak.

ਨਿਹਿਤ [nihit] *Skt* adj covered. 2 established, placed.

ਨਿਹੁਰਨ [nihuren], ਨਿਹੁਰਨਾ [nihurna], ਨਿਹੁਰਨਾ [nihurna] *v* *S* bow, bend down, humble oneself. "kār ardās sis nihurai."—GPS

ਨਿਹੋਰਨ [nihoran], ਨਿਹੋਰਨਾ [nihorna] *Skt* ਮਨੋਰਥ pray. "ham kau ucit nihoran ahe."—GPS.

ਨਿਹੋਰਾ [nihora] *n* prayer, entreaty. "anik bhāṭi tisu karau nihora."—gau m 5. 2 favour, obligation. "jou tan kasi taje kabira, ramū kaha nihora?"—dhana kabir. "binasio sēgal nihora."—guj m 5.

ਨਿਹੰਗ [nihāṅ] *P* گول n sword, sabre. "bahat nihāṅ. uṭhāt phulīg."—saloh. 'Sparks are produced when swords clash.' 2 reed pen, pen. 3 crocodile, alligator. "jānuk lāhīr dāryav te nikasyo bādō nihāṅ."—caritr 217. 4 *Dg* horse. "bixrenihāṅ. jese pīlāṅ."—VN. 'horses galloped jumping like a leopard.' 5 *Skt* निःशङ्क

adj/fearless of death, brave, daring. "nirbhau hoto bhara nihāga."—asa m 3. "pāhlā dālā mlādīā bheṛ pia nihāgā."—cādi 3. 6 *Skt* निःसङ्ग unattached, disinterested, spiritually enlightened, not living in a dilemma. "nihāg kahave so purakh dukh sukh māne nā 3g."—PPP. "mulla brahmaṇ na bujhe bujhe phakar nihāg."—māgo. 7 A sect of the Singhs who wrap a high turban around their head leaving an end piece of cloth on the top of the turban and tie a sharp-edged quoit in the layers of the turban, wear weapons like musket, double edged sword, sword and 'gajgah' (a string composed of several tassels) and put on a blue dress. Nihang Sikhs are ever ready to sacrifice their lives without fear of death They live unattached; that is why they are known by this name.

It has been heard from many Sikhs that once Guru's son Fateh Singh joyfully came before his father wearing high turban and a blue dress. On this, the tenth Master predicted that there would be a Nihang sect with this dress also.

Many people say that when Guru Gobind Singh burnt the blue dress which he wore to appear as a Muslim saint of Uch, he tied a strip with the sword, from which a sect of persons wearing blue clothes came into being as has been hinted at by Bhai Santokh Singh—*sāgle phuṭcuke nīlāber tanik tīai te rakhlāya, jēmdhar sāg bādhkār sou pāthbekh hit sēbhin chāya.*—GPS.

Bhai Santokh has also stated that Guru Gobind Singh blessed Bhai Man Singh that he would set up a Nihang sect as —

"hve prāsān bār devat jove.

pāth khalse me tav hove.

tujh sām bekh' subhau brsali.

<sup>1</sup>It seems that Bhai Mani Singh had already started wearing the uniform of Nihangs.

nam nihāg anek akali."—GPS.

Many Nihang Sikhs also say that Guru Gobind Singh hoisted the end piece of cloth on the top of high turban of Nihang Sikhs as sign of flag. But according to the late old man Vivek Singh of Amritsar, it was Baba Naina Singh (Narayan Singh) who hoisted first of all, a piece of cloth as flag after tying high turban around the head of a marksman of the army so that he could lead the army from the front in place of a standard and use weapons as a warrior with free hand. Akali Phoola Singh, a disciple of Baba Naina Singh rose to the rank of a famous general of the Sikh army. Nihang Singhs are worshippers of the Eternal and repeat the name of Akal, which has led to their nomenclature as Akalis.

Nihal Singh has articulated the commendation of the Nihangs by Guru Gobind Singh as follows:

dharm ke dharādhar udarta ke dharadhar

bhole bhal bhraṭe jhakol prem rāg me,

sārbloh pyare ārb kharb lā nā dārb bādh

nek hū nā gārb pūn parb yake sāg me,

sājke subano sur gajke mrīgēdr bhuri

bhajke ganīm ko bī dārē jor jōg me,

mod ke tarāg me umāg ke utāg pāth

lok dāg kebe ko sukine nihāg me.

ਨਿਹੰਗਸਿੰਘ [nihāgsiṅh] See ਨਿਹੰਗ 7.

ਨਿਹੰਗਸਿੰਘਾਂ ਦੇ ਬੋਲੇ [nihāgsiṅhā de bolle] See

ਮਾਲਮੇ ਦੇ ਬੋਲੇ.

ਨਿਹੰਗਾਂ ਦੀ ਛਾਵਣੀ [nihāgā di chavni] See

ਅਕਾਲੀਸਿੰਘਾਂ ਦੀ ਛਾਵਣੀ and ਫੂਲਸਿੰਘ.

ਨਿਕ [nik] adj small, short. "ham nik kira."

—naṭ a m 4. 2 many, short for ਅਨਿਕ.

"sastarsimratī jantatho nik."—caritr 314.

'knew many.' 3 See ਨੀਕ.

ਨਿਕਸ [nikas] See ਨਿਕਸਨਾ. 2 *Skt* निकष n

touchstone, test. 3 *Dg* stone used for

sharpening the weapons; hone; whetstone.



— NIHAṄG SINGH

**निबसना** [nikasna] *Skt* निकसुमटे *v* go out, emerge, leave. "nikasu re pākhi sīmaru haṛi pākhi."—*gau m 5*.

**निबसिजतै** [nikasijate] the mind which goes out from the body, and does not remain at peace within. "nikasijate rahē aethiru."—*gau chāt m 1*.

**निबसयेब** [nikasyob] निबसये-आ came out, appeared.—*narsīgh*.

**निबट** [nikat] *Skt* adj/around, close by, nearby. 2 *adv* near, close to.

**निबटवरडी** [nikatvarti] *Skt* निकटवर्तिन् *adj* always around, who is a regular attendant.

**निबटानी** [nikatani] came near. 2 comes near. "jara mēra harijānēhi nahi nikatani."—*foḍi m 5*. 3 brought near.

**निबटि** [nikatī] See निबट 2. "nikatī vāsē nahi harī duri."—*gau m 4*.

**निबटिवरतनि** [nikatīvertani] *adj* which is always around. "nikatīvertani sa sēda suhagani."—*sar m 5*. See निबटवरडी.

**निबटी** [nikatī] *adj* near, close. "sevak kau nikatī horī dikhavē."—*asa m 5*.

**निबथा** [nikatha], निबथा [nikathha] going out, passing. "lohu labu nikatha vekhu."—*varram 1 m 1*. 2 came out. "tapp nikathha uppar varā."—*BG*.

**निबधन** [nikadan] destruction. See निबधन. "tāv bāḍhan bhaē nikadna."—*NP*. 'your bonds have been destroyed.'

**निबभन** [nikaman] without a bow. "nikman hinen ke ban mare."—*ramav*.

**निबब** [nikar] *Skt n* flock, multitude. 2 wealth, treasure.

**निबबना** [nikarna] See निबबना and निबबना. "nam sakal sri ban ke nikratjāhi anāt."—*sanama*.

**निबबमा** [nikarma] *Skt* निर्बन्मा *adj* not interested in doing work, idle. 2 who abandons action. 3 devoid of the grace of God.

**निबबसन** [nikalsan] John Nicholson. He was

born in Ireland on December 11<sup>th</sup>, 1822. After joining the British army of Bengal in 1839, he fought in many battles and acquired good reputation.

During the second Anglo-Sikh War he showed great valour. For some time he remained political officer of Kashmir and administrator of Sindh Sagar. At the time of mutiny in 1857, he rendered great service to the British Government. To please the Sikhs he got a prayer offered at Akal Takhat and made offerings. Defeating the rebellion in the battle of Delhi, he died fighting against them on September 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1857. A statue of Nicholson in Nicholson Park in front of Kashuniri Gate Delhi is a memorial to his glory.

**निबबलना** [nikalna] *v* come out. See निबबना. 2 appear, rise. 3 pass through. 4 separate from, go in different directions. 5 pass. 6 (of a line) to be drawn, to be painted. "tin mukhi tike nikalēhi."—*sri m 5*.

**निबब** [nika] See निबब.

**निबबटि** [nikar] See निबब.

**निबबटी** [nikai] See निबब. 2 goodness, virtue, welfare. 3 beauty, prettiness. "tāb jāno tāhi nikai."—*GPS*.

**निबब** [nikas] *Skt* निष्काश *n* which looks elegant, balcony or verandah etc of a house. 2 going out, passing through. 3 place for coming out, exit.

**निबबसना** [nikasna] *Skt* निष्काशन *expel*, send out.

**निबब** [nikah] *A*  $\text{نكاح}$  *n* union of man and woman; marriage ceremony according to Islamic tradition. Nikah is confirmed on request from one side and on approval from the other side. The marriage should be confirmed before two witnesses who are adult, sensible and Muslims. In this custom, the husband promises to give "mahar" (marriage

<sup>1</sup>Sikhs of that time called him Nikal Singh

portion agreed to at the time of marriage) to his wife which is estimated keeping in view the beauty, merit, family and position of the bridegroom. There is no upper limit but it can not be less than ten dirhams (a coin)¹.

निबन्ध [nikan], निबन्ध [nikana], निबन्धी [nikani] *adj* without imperfection, faultless. 2 not under pressure, unchecked, self-willed. "jamkal te bhae nikana."—*dhana m 5*. "prabhu ji bhand bhai nikani."—*suhu chāt m 5*.

निबन्ध [nikab] See निबन्ध. 2 *P* **نقاب** *n* covering for the hand, glove.

निबन्ध [nikam], निबन्ध [nikama] *Skt* निबन्ध *n* desire. 2 happiness, pleasure. 3 *adj* desirous. 4 *Skt* निबन्ध without desire for reward; gratis. "nirbhe nikam."—*japu*. 5 See निबन्ध.

निबन्धी [nikami] *adj* worthless, meaningless. "ikasu hari jiu bahri sabh phire nikami."—*var maru 2 m 5*. 2 *Skt* निबन्ध free from desire for reward.

निबन्ध [nikay] *Skt n* multitude, flock, group. 2 army, military. 3 house, dwelling.

निबन्ध [nikar] See निबन्ध. 2 short for निबन्ध. "ki nikaras."—*gyan* 'is formless.' 3 *Skt* निबन्ध *n* disrespect, insult. 4 defeat, discomfiture.

निबन्ध [nikarna], निबन्ध [nikalna] *expel*, send out. See निबन्ध.

निबन्ध [nikala] *n* expulsion, act of sending out. 2 act of sending away from one's country, exile.

निबन्ध [nikalenu] he brought out. "caudah raten nikalenu."—*var ram 3*.

निबन्ध [nikar] See निबन्ध.

निबन्धी [niki] *adj* small, tiny. "eni niki joghic."—*s farid*. 2 thin. "valahu niki pureslat."—*s farid*.

निबन्धी [nikūj] *Skt n* place covered by trees and climbing plants, bower.

निबन्धी [nikūj] *adj* intimate, close (relative). "nikūj deh dekhi dhuni upje."—*sri beṇi*.

¹dirham was an old coin of silver equal to 24 rattls.

'utters loving words.' 2 small, short.

निबन्धी [nikūbh] *Skt* निबन्ध *n* croton. See निबन्ध. 2 son of Kumbhakaran, who was killed by Hanuman. 3 according to Harivansh, a demon, who got blessings of Brahma for getting killed by Vishnu. He was ruler of Shatpur and knew black art. He had actually three faces, but could make many faces from one. He kidnapped Bhanumati, daughter of Brahmdukt, who relentlessly fought against him and killed him many times in several forms, but actually Krishan put him to death and handed over the rule of Shatarpur to Brahmdukt. 4 son of Prahlad.

निबन्धी [nikūbhla], निबन्धी [nikūbhila] *Skt* निबन्ध *n* a particular cave on the western side of Sri Lanka. 2 an idol of goddess Bhadr Kali installed in Nikumbhila cave. By worshipping this goddess, Megh Nad used to acquire blessings to win the battle. "thal gayo nikūbhla hom karen."—*ramav*.

निबन्ध [niku] *P* **نیکو** *adj* good, virtuous, pious. transform of निबन्ध. 2 beautiful. 3 See निबन्ध.

निबन्ध [niket] *Skt n* house. 2 place, spot.

निबन्ध [nikor] *Skt* निबन्ध *n* multitude, assemblage.

2 quantity, heap. 3 *adj* pure, unadulterated.

"sape dudhu prae 5dari visu nikor."—*suhu a m 3*. 4 totally indifferent, not affected. See निबन्ध.

निबन्ध [nikol] See निबन्ध. 2 one who imitates others; mimic. 3 very near.

निबन्ध [nikād] See निबन्ध and निबन्ध.

निबन्ध [nikāden] *Skt n* act of destroying; destruction. "hovahi vighan nikād."—*PP*.

निबन्ध [nikama] *adj* useless (fellow); who does not work. 2 See निबन्ध.

निबन्ध [nikka], निबन्धी [nikki], निबन्ध [nikku] *adj* small, short. 2 thin, fine.

निबन्ध [nikrist] *Skt adj* mean, petty, inferior,

²it is also pronounced as niko.



base, bad.

निषिद्ध [nikṣiḍḍa] *adj* निषिद्ध-बन्ध indestructible. See निषिद्धि.

निषिद्ध [nikṣiḍḍa] See निषिद्ध.

निषिद्धपति [nikṣiḍḍapati] *n* moon. See निषिद्धपति.  
"lajet lakh koṭi nikṣiḍḍapati."—*gyan*.

निषिद्ध [nikṣiḍḍa] See निषिद्ध.

निषिद्ध [nikṣiḍḍa] *Skt* निषिद्ध *n* a frame used for sitting, cot, bedstead. 2 shop, store, place where people can come and sit. "soda visekh hi dekh nikṣiḍḍa mē."—*NP*.

निषिद्ध [nikṣiḍḍa], निषिद्ध [nikṣiḍḍa] *v* be removed, drip, dirt to be separated by sieving, become clean. 2 to be separated from, to part. "man kio nikṣiḍḍa tra te."—*krisan*.

निषिद्ध [nikṣiḍḍa] *Skt* निषिद्ध *n* hundred billion, 100,000,000,000 2 *adj* dwarf, short-statured.

निषिद्ध [nikṣiḍḍa] See निषिद्ध.

निषिद्ध [nikṣiḍḍa] *Skt* निषिद्ध *n* forest dweller of low caste. There is an anecdote in Vishnu Puran that sages rubbed the dead body of raja Ven, a black dwarf man appeared from his thigh, whom the sages asked to sit down [niṣid], from which he got the name Nishad. It is from him that the Nishad caste spread in the world. See रेट 3. 2 son of a Brahmin born to a Shudar woman. See भट्टमिहिरि 10 § 8. 3 according to musicology the seventh note. See मृद.

निषिद्ध [nikṣiḍḍa], निषिद्ध [nikṣiḍḍa] *adj* very pure, unadulterated, very clean. See नि. "tāb khalsa tāh nikṣiḍḍa jān."—*seveye 33*.

निषिद्ध [nikṣiḍḍa] *adj* indestructible; which can not be destroyed; eternal. "hoi nikṣiḍḍa akṣepadu lahe."—*gāu bavan kabir*.

निषिद्ध [nikṣiḍḍa] *Skt* निषिद्ध *adj* prohibited, forbidden.

निषिद्ध [nikṣiḍḍa] *Skt* *adj* entire, whole, complete, total. "nikṣiḍḍa jagatadhar he."—*saloh*.

निषिद्ध [nikṣiḍḍa], निषिद्ध [nikṣiḍḍa] *v* be

finished, decrease, diminish. "ihu dhenu akṣepu na nikṣiḍḍa na jai."—*dhana m 3*. "bati suki telu nikṣiḍḍa."—*asa kabir*. "nanak pīḍ bakhsis ka kab-hū nikṣiḍḍa nahī."—*asa m 1*.

निषेध [nikṣedh] *Skt* निषेध *n* refutation. 2 prohibition. 3 hindrance.

निषेध [nikṣedh] *v* separate into parts, analyse.

निषेध [nikṣedh] *adj* without adulteration, unadulterated. 2 innocent, blameless.

निषेध [nikṣedh] *Skt* निषेध *n* container in which arrows are arranged properly; quiver. "id nikṣedh aru ban."—*sanama*.

निषेध [nikṣedh] *n* arrow which is kept in the quiver

निषेध [nikṣedh] *Skt* निषेध *adj* having a quiver.

निषेध [nikṣedh] (*Skt* निषेध *v* limp, be worthless) *n* rendering useless; rejecting; making ineffective. See निषेध.

निषेध [nikṣedh], निषेध [nikṣedh] See निषेध 2 *adj* who rejects 3 having power to neutralize. "bhebhāṣṇu atī pap nikṣedh."—*ram m 3*. "pandut kalnikṣedh."—*ram sadu*.

निषेध [nikṣedh] *S* *adj* half. 2 middle, centre.

निषेध [nikṣedh] रात्रि [nikṣedh adhi rat] exactly midnight. "pichhō raja jagia ādhi ratī nikṣedh viharī."—*BG*. See निषेध.

निषेध [nikṣedh] *n* act of rejecting absolutely; complete refutation. 2 act of breaking into pieces.

निषेध [nigah] *P* *f* *n* eyesight, vision.

निषेध [nigah], निषेध [nigah], निषेध [nigah] *n* one who keeps something in mind; protector. 2 soldier deputed to keep under watch, sentry. "chodī gae nigahar."—*maru m 5*. means 'the messengers of death.'

निषेध [nigah] *Skt* *n* thick chain, chain. 2 fetter, chain for the ankle. "hukam sah ke nigah

nikari."—GPS. 3 thick chain for the foot of an elephant.

ਨਿਗਤ [nigat], ਨਿਗਤਾ [nigta] *adj* not saved; (of a dead person) whose funeral rites have not been performed. "nidharīa dhār, nigatīa gati."—sar m 5.

ਨਿਗਤਿ [nigati] *n* miserable plight; meeting violent death, and without religious rites.

ਨਿਗਤਿਆਗਤਿ [nigatīragati] *adj* having power to raise or uplift persons living in miserable plight. 2 *n* The Almighty who can save souls from hell and grant them salvation.

ਨਿਗਦ [nigad] *Skt n* utterance, speech, pronunciation. 2 above said.

ਨਿਗਮ [nigam] *Skt n* holy text of Veds; Veds. "tīadha brāhma nigam bicarī"—prabha kabir. 2 way, path. 3 market. 4 method of business, manner of trade. 5 *Skt* transform of Sanskrit word ਨਿਮ੍ਰਗ; river, stream. "jake nigam dudh ke ṭhaṭa. samūdu bilovān kau maṭa."—sork kabir.

ਨਿਗਮਨ [nigman] *Skt n* according to Nayay philosophy, a sentence in which is put forth the conclusion of a speech; deduction.

ਨਿਗਮਬੋਧ [nigambodh] a famous bathing place on river Jamuna, near Delhi. 2 knowledge of Veds.

ਨਿਗਮਾਗਮ [nigmagam] ਨਿਗਮ (Veds) and ਅਗਮ (Shastars) Veds as Shastars. 2 a holy scripture for the guidance of the people.

ਨਿਗਰ [nigar] *Skt n* meal. 2 See ਨਿੱਗਰ. 3 *P* see. 4 one who looks about; beholder.

ਨਿਗਰਣ [nigraṇ] *Skt n* drive down the throat; swallowing; to take meals.

ਨਿਗਰੀਸੁਨ [nigristan] *P* نگرستان *v* see.

ਨਿਗਲਨ [niglan], ਨਿਗਲਨਾ [nigalna] See ਨਿਗਰਣ.

ਨਿਗਰ [nigar] See ਨਿਗਰ.

ਨਿਗਾਹ [nigah] See ਨਿਗਾਹ.

ਨਿਗਾਹਬਾਨ [nigahban] See ਨਿਗਾਹਬਾਨ.

ਨਿਗਾਚ [nigar] *P* , نگر *n* sign, mark. 2 splendour,

decoration. 3 lovely. 4 used as a suffix, it gives the meaning of doer, belonging to etc as in —ਨਮਾਹਨਿਗਾਚ (sender of a letter).

ਨਿਗੁਸਾਈ [nigusai] *adj* unowned, unclaimed. 2 atheist. 3 without master. "nigusaē bahigae."—s kabir.

ਨਿਗੁਣ [nigun], ਨਿਗੁਣਾ [niguna], ਨਿਗੁਣੀ [niguni], ਨਿਗੁਣੀਆ [nigunia], ਨਿਗੁਨ [nigun] *Skt* ਨਿਗੁਣ *adj* beyond sat, raj, tam — three qualities of maya (the illusory world); the ultimate reality. 2 without education and skill. 3 without good deeds; culprit; sinner; blemished. "nigunia no ape bekhasīlāe."—sar m 3. "mōdh rani bholi nigunia jū."—gaur chāt m 3.

ਨਿਗੁਰਾ [nigura] *adj* without a spiritual guide; self-willed. 2 not having faith in Guru Nanak Dev. "nigure avāṇ javnia."—majh m 3.

ਨਿਗੁੰ [nigū] *P* نگو *adj* curved, bent. 2 upside down, face downward.

ਨਿਗੋਸਾਈ [nigosai], ਨਿਗੋਸਾਵਾ [nigosava] See ਨਿਗੁਸਾਈ.

ਨਿਗੋੜਾ [nigoda], ਨਿਗੋੜੀ [nigodi] *adj* caught in bondage; entangled. 2 bondage, noose. "chuṭe kahā nigodi jagī."—carrtr 57. Here it means bondage of love.

ਨਿੱਗਰ [niggar] *adj* not empty from within; solid. 2 hard, tough. 3 check.

ਨਿਗ੍ਰਹ [nigrah] *Skt n* sense of preventing; stopping, restraining. 2 act of controlling senses from indulgence in evil deeds. "pacāu īdri nigrah karai."—gaur bavān kabir. 3 bondage. 4 punishment. 5 boundary of a country; border.

ਨਿਗ੍ਰਹਾਸਥਾਨ [nigrahasthan], ਨਿਗ੍ਰਹਕੋਟਿ [nigrahkoṭi] *n* point in discussion where one can be trapped; according to logic, if, in discussion, a protagonist speaks something against the propriety of a statement or contradicts the claim of the speaker, the antagonist makes him silent over this point.

निबृधि [nigrahi] See निबृध.

निबृधी [nigrahi] *Skt* निग्रहिन् *adj* obstructing.  
2 having control over the organs of perception and action.

निबृधीत [nigrahit] *adj* obstructed. 2 caught, siezed.

निबृध [nigrahu] See निबृध. "hath nigrahu kari kara chije."—*ram* 3 m 1.

निबृध [nigrodh] See निबृध.

निबृध [nigharna] *v* sink, go down. "moh cikari phathe nighrat ham jate."—*asa chāt* m 4.

निबृध [nighara] *adj* without house, homeless.  
"nighra, ghar au."—*s farid*. 2 sunk; brought down.

निबृध [nighat] See निबृध. "dal dayo nighat."—*krishn*. 'wounded the army.'

निबृध [nighat] *Skt* *n* blow, hurt. 2 wound, injury, cut.

निबृध [nikhāṣu] *Skt* *n* a dictionary of Veds prepared by Kashyap of which Yasak, the sage, wrote an annotation entitled 'Nirukt' (etymological explanatory treatise); it is a very ancient manuscript. It helps in understanding the meaning of words in Veds.

निबृध [niggh] *Skt* निगघ *n* heat, warmth.

निबृध [niggha] *adj* warm. See निबृध.

निबृध [nicat], निबृध [nicat] *Skt* निमल *adj* immovable, steady.

निबृध [nican] *n* slope, low ground, low land.

निबृध [nicit], निबृध [nicid], निबृध [nicida] See निबृध. "nidak mirtak hoigee tum hohu nicid."—*bra* m 5. "lobh taji hohu nicida."—*maru solhe* m 1.

निबृध [nicij] *adj* trifling, unimportant, insignificant. "nicijā cij kare mera gobid."—*sor* m 5.

निबृध [nicit] *adj* free from anxiety, carefree.  
"aj hveke nicit."—*ramav*.

निबृध [nicurna], निबृध [nicurna] *v* drip.

"nenan ped calyo nicurke."—*krishn*. 'dripped from the eyes.'

निबृध [nicoh] *Skt* निच *n* mass, multitude "dayo bidhan ras yahi nicoh."—*krishn*.

निबृध [nicorna] See निबृध and निबृध.

निबृध [nicol] *Skt* *n* dress, robe. "line rucir nicol."—*NP*. 2 blue lotus. "nil nicol se nen last."—*carit* 114.

निबृध [nicolna], निबृध [nicovna] *v* नि-उज्ज्वल cause to drip, get water out of clothes etc by wringing. "cir pekharat nad uṭhay nicorat."—*GPS*. "ras kanh nicole."—*krishn*. "motiki mal le nicovti."—*52 poets*. 'the unfortunate lady squeezes the string of pearls with the hope of getting water to quench her thirst.'

निबृध [nicor] conclusion, essence.

निबृध [nicorna] See निबृध.

निबृध [nicādu] *adj* free from anxiety; carefree.  
"haume mari nicādu."—*sri* m 3.

निबृध [nich] See निबृध.

निबृध [nichat] See निबृध. 2 See निबृध.

निबृध [nichatra], निबृध [nichatri] *adj* without canopy. 2 without Kshatri, void of Kshatri caste. "nichatra prithi bar ikkis karhe."—*carit* 1. "ikkis bar nichatri dharni."—*NP*. See निबृध.

निबृध [nichavar] *A* *n* sacrifice; giving away something after waving it over a person's head.

निबृध [nichot] *n* release, discharge.

निबृध [nichh] *n* sneeze. See निबृध.

निबृध [nij] *Skt* *adj* personal, own, not other's.  
"soi janu soi nijbhagta."—*net* m 5. 2 chief, supreme. "tū nijpati hē data."—*dhana* m 3. See निबृध. 3 special, particular, specific.  
"nijkari dekhio jagatu ma."—*s* m 9.

निबृध [nijasukh] *n* spiritual bliss. "nijasukh mahi samara."—*basā* m 9.

निबृध [nijak] *adj* short for निबृध.

निबृध [nijkari] *part* specially, particularly,

peculiarly, properly. See ਨਿਜ 3.

ਨਿਜਕਾਨਾ [nijkana], ਨਿਜਕਾਨੀ [nijkani] came near. See ਨਜਿਕਾਨਾ. "sadhseti tandhar nijkani."—GPS.

ਨਿਜਗਤਿ [nijgati] *n* one's own situation or position. 2 knowledge of self.

ਨਿਜਘਰ [nijghar] own house. 2 duly married wife. 3 self-realization.

ਨਿਜਘਰਿ [nijghari] in one's own house. 2 in a state of self-realisation. "jini sunike mānra tina nijghari vasu."—sri m 3.

ਨਿਜਘਰੁ [nijgharu] See ਨਿਜਘਰ.

ਨਿਜਘੜਿ [nijghari] state of self-realization; sense of being absorbed in the ultimate reality after self-realisation. "nam bina nahi nijghari."—gau 3 m 1.

ਨਿਜ਼ [nizad] *P* ੨, ੨ *adv* near, close to.

ਨਿਜਧਨ [nijdhan] own wealth, personal property. 2 special wealth. "nijdhan gran bhagati gur dini."—gau kabir

ਨਿਜਪਤਿ [nijpati] self-governing; sovereign, independent. See ਨਿਜ 1.

ਨਿਜਪਦ [nijpad] self's position, self's authority. 2 state of self-realisation, blissful state of the soul. "nijpad upari lago dhianu."—bhar kabir.

ਨਿਜਭਗਤ [nijbhagat] ardent devotee. "guru amardas nijbhagat he."—saveye m 3 ke. 2 special devotee.

ਨਿਜਭਗਤੀ [nijbhagati] particular devotion. 2 unique devotion. "nijbhagati silvati nari."—asa m 5.

ਨਿਜਭਾਗੀ [nijbhagi] *adj* received as a share, got in division. 2 personal heritage, legacy. "keval rambhagati nijbhagi."—gau kabir.

ਨਿਜਮਤ [nijmat] *n* one's own religion, individual faith. 2 particular cult, specific doctrine.

ਨਿਜਮਤਿ [nijmati] one's opinion. "name ki nijmati eh."—g5d.

ਨਿਜਮਤੁ [nijmatu] See ਨਿਜਮਤ. "kahu nanak nijmatu sadhan kau bhakhio tohi pukari."

—sor m 9.

ਨਿਜਰਾ [nijra] *adj* rootless, baseless.

ਨਿਜਾਜ਼ [nizaa] *A* ੯੨ *n* dispute, controversy. 2 division, disunity, opposition.

ਨਿਜਾਬਤ [nijabat] *A* ੯੨ *n* decency. 2 elderliness, respectability.

ਨਿਜਾਬਤਖਾਨ [nijabatkhani] See ਨਜਾਬਤਖਾਨ.

ਨਿਜਾਮ [nijam] *A* ੯੨ *n* management, arrangement; title of the ruler of Hyderabad in south India. Hyderabad state was established by Chinkalichakhan, who was a minister of Mohammad Shah, emperor of Delhi and whose title was Nijamulmulik due to being the administrator of the province. When the government of Delhi weakened, Nijamulmulik established his independent state in 1778, which is now ruled by his descendants. The famous gurdwara Abichal Nagar (Hazoore Sahib) is situated in the state of Nizam.

ਨਿਜਾਮਾਬਾਦ [nijamabad] a town in district Azamgarh of U.P., situated on the banks of Tamsa river, it is twenty kols away from Jaunpur and thirty kols from Kashi. Guru Nanak Dev visited this place, and a gurdwara stands there in his memory.

Baba Kripa Dial Singh Bhalla, a descendant of the Guru, came and settled in this town, and preached Sikhism at a large scale and put many people on the right path by administering amrit to them. His son Baba Sadhu Singh was a virtuous person and dedicated to meditation. Like his father, he also spread Sikhism. See ਹੁਮੈਦ ਸਿੰਘ. 2 In Hyderabad state a town of this name is also famous.

ਨਿਜਾਮੁਦੀਨ ਔਲੀਆ [nijamuddin] *n* ੯੨ *n* a famous Muslim saint and disciple of Sheikh Farid; he was born in 1236 AD at Badaon and died in 1325 AD at Delhi, where his tomb is a celebrated place of pilgrimage for Muslims. When Guru Nanak Dev visited Delhi, he had



meditating etc.

ਨਿਤਨਿਤਮ [nityniyam], ਨਿਤਨੇਮ [nitynem] *n*  
acts to be performed daily, according to rule.

2 religious acts to be performed daily.

3 rule to be observed regularly.

ਨਿਤਪ੍ਰਤਿ [nitypratih], ਨਿਤਪ੍ਰਤਿ [nitypratī]  
See ਨਿਤਪ੍ਰਤਿ.

ਨਿਤ ਪੁਲਕ [nity pralay] See ਪੁਲਕ.

ਨਿਤਨੰਦ [nityanāḍ] See ਨਿਤਨੰਦ. 2 everlasting  
peace of mind, eternal bliss.

ਨਿਥਾ [nithaṇa] See ਨਥਾ. 2 a famous village  
in district Ferozepur seven miles away from  
Bhuccho railway station to the south. In the  
precincts of this village a gurdwara in memory  
of Guru Hargobind stands on the edge of a  
big pond. A saint named Kalu Nath lived here  
who was a devotee of the Guru and meditated  
upon the Divine. He served and helped the  
Guru a great deal while he was engaged in  
the battle of Gurusar Mehraj. He brought the  
Guru with him to this place and served him  
with great devotion. Impressed by the  
teachings of the Master, he became worthy  
of spiritual enlightenment. A gurdwara has  
been constructed and twenty-seven ghumaons  
of land has been donated by the village. A fair  
is held on the fourteenth day of Chet. The  
priest is a Sikh.

ਨਿਥਾਵ [nithav], ਨਿਥਾਵ [nithava] *adj* homeless,  
destitute. "nithave kau tum thani  
bethavahu."—*bher m 5*.

ਨਿੱਢ [nid] *Skt* ਨਿੱਢ *vr* reproach, blame, defame.  
2 *n* slander, act of finding fault. "partriya  
ramahi, bakahi sadhniḍ."—*gau thiti m 5*.

ਨਿੱਢਕ [nidak], ਨਿੱਢਕੁ [nidaku] *n* slanderer,  
blasphemer. "nidak kau phirkē sāsar. nidak  
ka jhuṭha biuhar."—*bher m 5*. "nidaku  
gurkirpa te haṭio."—*ṭodi m 5*.

ਨਿੱਢਿਢਿਢ [nidcid] thinking about slander;  
pondering over blaming. "nidcid kau bahut

umahro."—*asa m 5*.

ਨਿੱਢਾ [nidṇa], ਨਿੱਢਨ [nidān] *act* of slandering,  
criticising. "nidāu nahi kahu batē."—*sor m 1*.

ਨਿੱਢੀਯ [nidniy] *adj* condemnable, censurable.  
2 bad.

ਨਿਦਰਸਨ [nidarsan] *Skt* ਨਿਦਰਸਨ *n* example,  
illustration, instance, likeness.

ਨਿਦਰਸਨਾ [nidarsna] *Skt* ਨਿਦਰਸਨਾ (to show, to  
explain with examples) 'nidarṇa' is a  
figurative expression, which brings out the  
similarity of ideas between two expressions  
through the use of conjuncts like ਜੈ or ਜੈ.

Example:

prithi vici chima jo he dhiraj so guru vici  
sitala cād di jo sātī so he guru dī. ..  
guru da prāp jo he rāvī vikhe tej so he  
jās sāt guru da so cādan me gādh hē. ..

(b) The second form of nidarṇa is to  
attribute a characteristic of one thing to another.

Example:

jāl dī sitala; dekho sātā de mān ai,  
jān agg dī mān mukhā de hirade vici sāmāi. ..

ਮੁਲ

śrī gobīd sīgh maharaj bajī surāj ke  
lino beg tere bālī bajī raj ko,  
surāj prāp lino tumte jāhāl sīgh  
sīkhyo he surīdī sātī jībe ke saj ko. ..

—*alākar sagarsudha*.

(c) The third form of 'nidarṇa' is to teach  
morals by one's own example.

Example:

guru caturth śricād ke jhar sāmāu se pad,  
manhānī aṛu sev kī thapat hē mēryad.

ਨਿਦਰਨਾ [nidarna] *v* insult, disgrace.

ਨਿਦਲਨ [nidalan] *Skt* ਨਿਦਲਨ *n* grinding; crushing.  
See ਪੈਦਲ.

ਨਿਦਾ [nida] 1 *la*, calling aloud. 2 address.  
3 prayer.

ਨਿਦਾ [nida] *n* blaming; slander; finding fault in  
one's merit. "nida karāhī sīrī bhar uṭhāe "

-asa m 5. 2 Some ignorant scribe has written nida instead of nāda in Chandi di Var. See निंद 3.

निंदित वृत्तवर्ति [nida ustati] See वृत्तवर्ति निंदित. 2 See निंदित वृत्तवर्ति.

निंदित [nida] n weeding the crop; process of hoeing. "as kahri lagyo karen nida."-NP.

निंदितवृत्ति [nidastuti] See वृत्तवर्ति निंदित. 2 See निंदित वृत्तवर्ति.

निंदित [nidagh] Skt n sun, heat of the sun. 2 heat, warmth. 3 summer, hot season of the year; weather in the months of Jeth and Harh. 4 sweat, perspiration.

निंदित निंदित [nida cida] thinking about slander; thought of blasphemy. "nida cida karahi parai."-gum 1.

निंदित [nidan] Skt n cause, reason. 2 diagnosis, clinical examination. 3 rope for fastening the cattle. 4 end, completion, finale. 5 word nidan has been used for नदित [nadan] (ignorant), as in - "kahri ravidas nidan divane!"-suh. "mat nidan ban, mat nidan kar, rida sudhh karsimro nam."-GPS. 'don't be foolish, don't go to the extreme.'

निंदित [nidani] at last, in the end. "maia ka regu sabhu phika jato binaei nidan."-sri m 5. See निंदित 4.

निंदित वृत्तवर्ति [nida vya] stuti] praise under the pretext of criticism. See वृत्तवर्ति निंदित.

निंदित [nidia] See निंदित. "ustati nidia nahri jiri."-s m 9.

निंदित [nidit] adj blamed, notorious, reviled.

निंदितवृत्तवर्ति [nididhyasen] Skt n trying again and again to focus the mind into the meditation.

निंदित [nidu] Skt निंदित adj condemnable, despicable, vile. "jo nidu nidu karichodro."-gum m 5. 2 Skt निंदित woman whose children die during child birth.

निंदित [nidubidu] unholy drop; suggestive of blood and semen. "nidubidu nahri jiu na

jido."-maru solhe m 1.

निंदित [nides] Skt निंदित n order, command. 2 utterance, statement. 3 nearness, proximity.

निंदित [nidos], निंदित [nidos] Skt निंदित adj stainless, unblemished. 2 without bad habits. 3 guiltless, innocent. "ahu nidos mariz, ham dosa da kia hal?"-s farid.

निंदित [nidopma] See वृत्तवर्ति निंदित 2 criticism and praise.

निंदित [nidu] See निंदित.

निंदित [nidra], निंदित [nidra] n sleep!; it is a condition when mind and inner consciousness, after being exhausted relax to get refreshed. To sleep immediately after meals, to sleep during day time except in summer is condemned in Ayurved. To sleep for seven hours is thought sufficient for a young and healthy person. Children need to sleep more than this time, depending on their age. "supne nist bhuie jab lag nidra hori"-sri a m 1. 2 ignorance. 3 negligence.

निंदित [nidralu] Skt adj sleepy, drowsy.

निंदित [nidhan] Skt n destruction, devastation 2 death. "tiner nidhan nahri kahie."-saveye m 3. "je le sastre samuhe gae. tite nidhan kahri prapat bhae."-cadi 2. 3 family, lineage, dynasty. "jim jim thirta rahe subhau. tim tim nidhan kare birdhau."-GPS. 4 Skt निंदित adj poor, indigent, penniless. "nidhan sune dhani hve jave."-salo. "nidhanra dhanu."-maru m 1. nidhan is also correct for nirdhan in Sanskrit.

निंदित [nidhna] adj poor, penniless, indigent.

निंदित [nidhar] See निंदित.

निंदित [nidharak] adj fearless, courageous, bold. "nidharak bat in kahi."-GPS

'It is written in Yogdarshan as "अभाव प्रत्यक्षालम्बना कृतिनिद्रा" -verse 1 precept 10. 'Due to lack of concentration of mind, absorption of consciousness into ignorance is called sleep.'

ਨਿਧਰਾ [nidhra] *adj* baseless, false. "nidharia dhar ek nam nirāṇo."—*dhana chāt m 5*.

ਨਿਧਰਕ [nidharak] fearless, dauntless, bold. 2 free from worry, carefree.

ਨਿਧਾਨ [nidhan] *Skt n* base, support. 2 established, situated. "jisumanī vasesu hot nidhan."—*sukhmanī*. 3 treasure, store. "sabhī nidhan dāsasā sidhan thakur karta dharā."—*sodaru*. 4 a place, reaching where that thing is absorbed.

ਨਿਧਰ [nidhar], ਨਿਧਾਰਾ [nidhara] *adj* having no base, without support. "he sātā ke sada sāgi nidhara adhar."—*bavan*.

ਨਿਧਿ [nidhi] *Skt n* treasure. "nidhi namu nanak more."—*asa pātal m 5*. 2 wealth buried under ground. 3 nine gems of Kuber (god of riches), nine treasures. See ਨਹਿ ਨਿਧਿ. 4 signifier of number 9, because treasures are believed to be nine. 5 sea, ocean. 6 house, dwelling place. "gunnidhi gara."—*asa chāt m 5*.

ਨਿਧਿਅਸਨ [nidhyasan] See ਨਿਦਿਧਾਸਨ.

ਨਿਧਿਗੁਣ [nidhigun] See ਗੁਣਨਿਧਿ. "nidhigun gava dekhi hāduri."—*asa m 1*.

ਨਿਧਿਚਿਰ [nidhichir] See ਚੀਰਨਿਧਿ.

ਨਿਧਿਜਲ [nidhijal] See ਜਲਨਿਧਿ.

ਨਿਧਿਨਾਮ [nidhinam], ਨਿਧਿਨਾਮੁ [nidhinamu] treasure of Name (spiritual realisation), wealth of Name. "nidhinamu nanak more."—*asa pātal m 5*.

ਨਿਧਿਨਿਧਾਨ [nidhinidhan] *adj* base of treasure; support of wealth and property. "nidhinidhan hari smrit pure."—*bavan*.

ਨਿਧਿਪਤਿ [nidhipati], ਨਿਧੀਸ [nidhis] *n* lord of treasures, owner of treasures; Kuber, the god of riches. 2 God, the Creator.

ਨਿਧਰਾ [nidhra] family priest of Jai Ram, husband of Bibi Nanki, who lived at Sultanpur and attained spiritual enlightenment by becoming a follower of Guru Nanak Dev.

ਨਿਧਾਸਨ [nidhyasan] See ਨਿਦਿਧਾਸਨ "kar

nidhyasan anad su thanāhi."—*NP*.

ਨਿਨਦ [ninnad] *Skt* ਨਿਨਦ *n* sound, tone. 2 resonance, echo.

ਨਿਨਾਉ [ninau] *adj* nameless, unknown, obscure. 2 notorious. "jio vesuaput ninau."—*sri m 4 varjara*.

ਨਿਨਾਢ [ninnad] See ਨਨਾਢ.

ਨਿਨਾਢ [ninnan] husband's sister. See ਨਨਾਢ. "sun tanuja, h3 jaike age tor ninnan."—*NP*.

ਨਿਨਾਢੇ [ninnanve] *adj* ninety-nine, 99.

ਨਿਨਾਮ [ninnam], ਨਿਨਾਵ [ninnav] *adj* nameless, having unknown name, little known. 2 dishonourable. "sakat besuaput ninnam."—*gau m 4*.

ਨਿਨਿਢ [ninnid] *adj* irreproachable, not blameworthy.

ਨਿਨਿਢ [ninnid] See ਨਿਨਿਢ. 2 See ਨਿਨਿਢ. "ninnad gēd brīdyā."—*gyan*. 'One can not find fault in the planets of the spherical universe created by God.' 3 without son, not having a son; childless.

ਨਿਪ [nip] *Skt n* pitcher, earthen waterpot.

ਨਿਪਜ [nipaj] *n* yield, produce. 2 profit. 3 *Skt* Sage Agast, who was born from a pitcher.

ਨਿਪਜਲਾ [nipajala] *v* grow, be produced. 2 grow, become strong. "upje nipje nipji samai."—*gau kabir*. 3 get ready.

ਨਿਪਜਿ [nipaji] after growing. See ਨਿਪਜਲਾ 2.

ਨਿਪਟ [nipat] *part* only, mere. 2 absolutely, entirely. "nipat baj hari muka."—*asa m 5*. 3 *adj* without cloth, unclad, uncovered.

ਨਿਪਟਨ [nipatan] *Skt n* sense of falling down, downfall. 2 destruction, wreckage.

ਨਿਪਟਨ [nipatan] *adj* ਨਿਪਟਨ, untouchable. See ਪਸ.

ਨਿਪਾਢ [nipat] *Skt n* downfall, degradation. 2 destruction. 3 death. 4 particle.

ਨਿਪਾਢਨ [nipatan] *Skt n* felling. 2 killing. 3 destruction. 4 See ਨਿਪਟਨ. "munira, nipatan tayō jag jano."—*datt*.

ਨਿਪਾਢੀ [nipati] *Skt* ਨਿਪਾਤਿਨ *adj* who fells



(objects) down. 2 destroyer. See निननिधी.  
 निधीक [nīpīk] *Skt* निधीक *n* pressing.  
 2 squeezing. 3 causing pain.  
 निपुण [nīpuṇ], निपुन [nīpun] *Skt* *adj* superb in  
 acquiring qualities. See पुढ *vr* clever, expert,  
 skillful.  
 निपुणता [nīpūṇatā], निपुणताही [nīpūṇatāhī] *Skt*  
 skillfulness, cleverness, expertise, dexterity.  
 निपुत [nīput], निपुता [nīputā] *adj* without a  
 son; not having a male issue. "jab ki mala lei  
 nipute."—*bria kabir*. 2 *Skt* निपुत very clean,  
 very sacred.  
 निपङ्ग [nīpāṅg], निपङ्गु [nīpāṅgu] *Skt* निपङ्ग *adj*  
 without mud. 2 clear. "verse nru nipāṅgu."  
 —*var mala m 3*.  
 निपण [nīpāṇ] short for निपण्ड. See निपण्ड.  
 निपणे [nīpāṇe] was born, took birth. See निपे.  
 "mat pita ki rakat nipāṇe."—*var mala m 3*  
 निपल [nīpāl] See निमल. "jaki seva nipāl na  
 hovāt."—*guj m 5*. 2 a hole in the musket  
 through which gun powder is ignited. *E* nipple.  
 निफक [nīfak] *A* *उज* *n* deceit, act of fraud.  
 2 enmity, rivalry. 3 disunity, division.  
 निफिर [nīphir] See नहीरी. "nanēdd nīphirā  
 rāṇā."—*ramav*.  
 निपुसक [nīphūsak], निपुसक [nīphūsak] See  
 नपुसक.  
 निपेन [nīphen] *Skt* *n* opium.  
 निपेट [nīphoṭ] *adj* नि-सुद्ध clear, distinct.  
 निब [nīb] *Skt* *n* margosa tree, melia  
 azadirachta. Margosa tree gives thick shade,  
 and its wood is used in buildings, while its bark,  
 fruit and leaves, are used in many medicines.  
 See निबधेक.  
 निबहन [nīb-han] *Skt* निबहन *n* transporting,  
 bringing and taking away. 2 being constant,  
 remaining faithful. "khat kharcot nīb-hat  
 rāhe."—*bria m 5*. "kou nē nīb-hīosath."—*sm*  
*9*. "nībahi nam ki sākhep."—*sar m 5*.  
 निबहंछे [nībāhāṇḍe] reached. 2 remained

constant; lasted.  
 निबग [nībāg] *adj* very bright, very white. "lote  
 hathz nībāg."—*asa kabir*. 2 recently obtained,  
 newly adopted.  
 निबटना [nībāṭna] *Skt* निबंछे *v* be freed/  
 released/retired. 2 be ended. 3 be decided/  
 settled. 4 be liberated.  
 निबध [nībādhh] *adj* tied, fastened. 2 plaited,  
 interlaced. 3 In musicology, an instrument the  
 notes of which are divided by metallic or string  
 bands as on a musical string-instrument or  
 Indian lute.  
 निबधेक [nībāpēcak] set of five parts of  
 margosa tree: leaves, bark, flowers, fruit and  
 roots. According to Ayurved, it eradicates  
 impurities of blood and spittle.  
 निबन [nībān] *Skt* निबन. "so kabir ramehur  
 nībrīo."—*bher kabir* "so salita gāga hui  
 nībrī."—*bher kabir*.  
 निबल [nībāl] *Skt* निबल *adj* weak, emaciated.  
 "īdrī sābal, nībāl bībekbudhī."—*soravīdas*.  
 निबलना [nībāṭna] See निबटना. "tīn ka lekha  
 nībrīa."—*asa pāṭi m 3*.  
 निबसन [nībāsān] *adj* without lust, without any  
 desire for reward, disinterested. "basān meṭi  
 nībāsān hoie."—*maru solhe m 5*. 2 without  
 pots. 3 unclothed, naked.  
 निबह [nībāh] *Skt* निबह *n* continuity of some  
 work; act of being continued. 2 subsistence,  
 sustenance. 3 arrangement to operate and  
 complete a work. "kaṭ tumare dei nībāhī."  
 —*gāu m 5*.  
 निबाहन [nībāhna], निबाहुना [nībāhūna] *v*  
 subsist, adjust. See निबाह.  
 निबाहु [nībāhu] *adj* making both ends meet;  
 adjusting oneself.  
 निबादित [nībādīṭy], निबाक [nībārāk] See  
 निमल.  
 निबाडा [nībāṭa] eradicated, prohibited,  
 removed, ended. See निबाडा.

निबिड [nɪbɪd] See निबिड.

निबु [nɪbu] *Skt* निबु *n* lemon *L* citrus acid. A lemon with a thin peel is considered to be the best. It is a fine remedy for liver and stomach diseases. It increases appetite, provides relief from thirst, headache and fever. Lemon squash is very beneficial in summer; pickle and jam of lemon also have a good effect.

निबुनिबु [nɪbunibɪd] See निबुनिबु.

निबेर [nɪber], निबेर [nɪbera], निबेर [nɪbera], निबेर [nɪberu] *Skt* act of liberating, sense of separating two bound things; justice. 2 decision. "təhi sac nɪɪɪ nɪbera."—*sor m 5*. "əti sac nɪbera ram."—*vaḍ chāt m 3*. "sətiguru həthi nɪberu."—*var majh m 1*. 3 doctrine, essence. "səbde ka nɪbera supɪ tu əodhu."—*sɪdhgosaḥ m 1*. 4 finish, end. "həume mɪɪ nɪberi."—*sar m 1*. 5 act of settling an account. "əti nɪbera tere jla pəhi lije."—*sor kabir*.

निबेय [nɪbəd] *Skt n* bondage. 2 explanatory treatise in which doctrines of many sects are referred to and quoted. 3 scripture. 4 prosody. 5 *adj* free from bondage; without restriction; free. "bādan kərə nɪbād hve."—*GPS*.

निब [nɪb] *Skt* equal, similar. 2 luminous, lighted.

निबडा [nɪbhə] *Skt* निबडा *v* make do, adjust. 2 keep on, go on. 3 reach, arrive.

निबडम [nɪbhəram] *adj* निबडम without suspicion; certain.

निबड [nɪbhrat], निबडा [nɪbhrātɪ], निबडा [nɪbhratɪ], निबडा [nɪbhrāta] *Skt* निबु *adj* silent, quiet. 2 about to set, about to go down below the horizon. "kaɪāgaɪ kərə nɪbhrātɪ."—*mala m 1*. 'may put out (pacify).' 3 immovable, fixed. "səhənsil pəvan əru paɪ basudha khima nɪbhrate."—*maru m 5*. 4 *Skt* निबड without illusion, without false knowledge. "jəhurahe nɪbhratɪ."—*maru m 1*. "əstəri bɪkhu bəhəri nɪbhratɪ ta jamu kərə khuari."

—*maru m 1*. 'Poison of sensuality lies within (the mind) but talks of the knowledge of reality. "citɪ ave tɪ sad nɪbhrāta."—*bher m 5*.

निबडा [nɪbhav], निबडा [nɪbhva] *adj* fearless, bold. "jɪna bəu tɪn nəhɪ bəu, muc bəu nɪbhvɪah."—*var suhi m 2*. 'Those who fear God are not afraid of anyone; those who are not God fearing will live in extreme fear.'

निबडा [nɪbhau] See निबडा.

निबडा [nɪbhag], निबडा [nɪbhagro] *adj* unfortunate, unlucky.

निबडा [nɪbhrāt] See निबडा.

निबडा [nɪbhrat] *Skt* निबु *adj* laid, placed. 2 adopted. 3 ascertained. 4 perfect.

निम [nɪm] *n* humility, meekness. "nəmo nɪmrup nɪrājən."—*gyan*. 2 See निम. 3 See निम. 4 *Skt* peg, stake, wooden shaft with a twisted handle.

निम [nɪm] See निम and निम.

निम [nɪmākar] See निम.

निम [nɪmsan] See निम. "ghagha ghaɪ ghaɪ nɪmse soi."—*gəu bəvan kabir*. 'present in every heart.'

निम [nɪmak] See निम. 2 See निम.

निम [nɪmka] only a particle. "mɪc dan həri nɪmka."—*tukha chāt m 5*.

निम [nɪmak] *Skt* निम *n* time equal to the twinkle of an eye; wink; a moment. "nɪmak nə bɪsərəu man te həri həri."—*gəu m 5*. 2 निम has also been used for निम (निम). "nɪmak nɪmak kəri sərɪr kəɪve."—*sukhmani*.

निम [nɪmak] a twinkle, a wink. "musa nɪmak hək prem pər varɪ varɪ dəu sərəb."—*cəu m 5*.

निम [nɪmkapha], निम [nɪmkəbha], निम [nɪmkha], निम [nɪmkhatɪ] for a wink, for a moment. "bəju ramnam həri nɪmkapha."—*prəbha m 4*. "mukhɪ devəhu həri nɪmkhatɪ."—*dhəna m 4*.

निम [nɪmkhik] See निम.

निमये [nimkhe] in a twinkling of an eye, in a wink. "hamre avgan bikhira bikhe ke bahu bar bar nimkhe."—*naṭ m 4*. 'burned to ashes in a moment.'

निमग्न [nimagan] *Skt* निमग्न *adj* sunk. 2 absorbed, engrossed.

निमगा [nimgha] *n* humility, meekness. "mo kau dije danu hari nimgha."—*suhi m 4*.

निमज्ज [nimajjan] *Skt* *n* bath taken by dipping. 2 dive, dip.

निमज्ज [nimajjan], निमज्ज [nimajjan] *Skt* निमज्ज *n* creation, formation. 2 act of manufacturing. 3 growth of the foetus in pregnancy. "rakat bidukari nimia."—*var jet*.

निमज्ज [nimajjan] See निमिज्ज. "nimat namdeu dudhu piara."—*as ravidas*. 2 humility, meekness. "nimat thal jal pahicani."—*BG*.

निमज्ज [nimajjan] *Skt* निमज्ज *n* low ground, depth. 2 *adj* deep.

निमज्ज [nimajjan] stream that flows downward.

निमिबुद्ध [nimibuddh] *adj* humble, submissive, without arrogance. "nimibuddh sadiv param piar."—*saveye m 2*.

निमज्ज [nimajjan], निमज्ज [nimajjan] *adj* clear, unpolluted, pure, bright. "nanak kulr nimajjan avtaryau."—*saveye m 3 ke*.

निमज्ज [nimajjan] See निमज्ज.

निमज्ज [nimajjan] See निमज्ज.

निमज्ज [nimajjan], निमज्ज [nimajjan] *adj* humble, without arrogance, not conceited. "gurmukhr nimajjan hohu."—*asa chāt m 3*. 2 reviled, disdained. "nimajjan hari manu he."—*bzla chāt m 4*. 3 *n* low ground; place lower than the surrounding land; slope.

निमज्ज [nimajjan], निमज्ज [nimajjan] *adj* not arrogant, humble. See निमज्ज 1. 2 *n* leper; leprous person.

निमज्ज [nimajjan] *adj* humble (lady). 2 reviled (lady). "nimajjanitani hari bin kriu

pave sukh?"—*tukha barahmaha*. 3 deep. "gor nimanu sadu kare."—*s farid*. 4 *n* चित्त-पारी, eleventh day of the bright half of Jeth when water is not used. See निमज्ज देवदत्त.

निमज्ज [nimajjan] *adj* having respect for the reviled person. "tū nimanu mania."—*suhi a m 5*.

निमज्ज [nimajjan], निमज्ज [nimajjan], निमज्ज [nimajjan], निमज्ज [nimajjan], निमज्ज [nimajjan], निमज्ज [nimajjan] See निमज्ज, निमज्ज and निमज्ज. "nimane kau gurz kino man."—*asa m 5*. "rehahz nimanniah."—*var sri m 1*.

निमि [nimi] *Skt* *n* act of closing the eye. 2 time equal to the twinkling of an eye; wink; moment. 3 a sage who was the son of Dattatreya. 4 son of king Ikshvaku, who was an ancestor of Videh dynasty of Mithila. It is mentioned in scriptures like Mahabharat and Vishnu Puran that once Nimi asked Vashishth to perform a fire-ritual for him, but Vashishth had already agreed to perform such a ritual for god Indar. So when he returned from heaven after performing the ritual, he found that Nimi was getting it performed by Gautam. Vashishth hurled a curse upon Nimi that his body would perish. Nimi also hit back that he would also die. Both of them died. After leaving the body Vashishth again took birth from the semen of Mritavarun. The gods and the sages wished to make him immortal in the same body, but Nimi did not like to enter into a dead body. On this the gods awarded him a place in their eyes.

निमि [nimi] *Skt* *n* eyelid. 2 time taken in twinkling an eye; wink.

निमि [nimi] See निमि.

निमि [nimi], निमि [nimi] *n* cause, motive. 2 sign, mark. 3 good omen.

निमि [nimi] *Skt* *n* act of closing the eyes. 2 time taken to wink. 3 death; passing away.

निमीलित [nimilit] *adj*/closed, covered. 2 dead.  
निम्बु [nimbu] See निम्ब. "nimbu birakh bahu sâcie  
Smrit rasu."—*var sar m 4*.

निमुनिआदा [nimunīada], निमुनिआदी [nimunīadi],  
निमुनिआदा [nimunīada] *adj*/without foundation,  
baseless; — unstable, transitory. "nam  
vihunīa nimunīadi deh."—*var maru 2 m 4*.  
"kurī kapāṭi bāci nimunīada binasigara  
tatkale."—*asa m 5*. 'After cheating through  
falsehood and treachery, the transient being  
has been disintegrated.'

निमुल [nimul] See निमुल.

निमेख [nimekh] *Skṛ* निमेख See निम्ब 1 and निम्ब.  
"mekholi nimekh sâdi."—*carrtr 12*. 'Eyelids  
are like a taragī (cord around the waist of a  
male child) worn around (the eyes).'

निमेजहा [nimojhaṇa] *adj* embarrassed.  
2 sense — feeling ashamed, or mortified.

निमेरी [nimori], निमेरी [nimoli], निमेरी [nimori]  
*n* fruit of margosa tree; its oil cures skin  
diseases and purifies blood.

निमंत्र [nimāṣṭraṇ] *Skṛ n* act of inviting,  
invitation.

निमंत्रित [nimāṣṭrit] *adj* invited.

निमृता [nimrta], निमृता [nimrita] *Skṛ* नमृ,  
नमृ *n* humility, meekness, submissiveness.  
"nic kie nimrit gharī."—*cau m 5*. "sānahā ten  
nimritah."—*sahas m 5*.

निमृद्य [nimrudy] See निमृद्य.

निमृष्ट [niyṣṭ] *Skṛ adj* fixed, laid down.  
2 measured, weighed. 3 appointed, settled,  
decided. 4 See निमृष्ट.

निमम [niyam] *Skṛ n* custom, rule, law.  
2 promise, pledge. 3 a part of Yog, i.e. practice  
of austerity, contentment, purity, intellectual  
training, charity etc. 4 *P* १८ I am not.

निमर [niyar] near, close to.

निमरज [niyarzad] *P* १८ not valued, not fit to  
be sold at any price.

निमरवा [niyava] came near, "tājē sarir sēma

niyava."—*GPS*.

निमम [niyas] See निमम.

निमम [niyaz] See निमम.

निमम [niyan] *Skṛ n* act of reaching. 2 way,  
route, path. "bherinad niyan."—*ramav*.  
'sound of a musical pipe on the way.'

निमम [niyabāt] *A* १८ rank of 'Nayab' (a  
vice regent).

निमम [niyamak] *adj*/who makes rules. 2 who  
manages (organises). 3 who inspires/operates.  
4 *n* boatman, oarsman. 5 driver

निमम [niyukat] *Skṛ* नियुक्त *adj*/properly joined.  
2 inspired. 3 appointed to a position.

निमम [niyog] *Skṛ* act of engaging someone to  
do a work. 2 order, command. "kanan  
gamanyo bina niyogu."—*NP*. 3 an old  
tradition of the Hindus, according to which a  
widow or a woman whose husband is unable  
to impregnate her could conceive a child by  
mating with her husband's brother or an other  
person.' Swami Daya Nand has formulated  
this concept for the Aryans. According to  
Sikhism it is a despicable custom.

निमम [niyogrodh] banyan tree, ficus  
benghalensis. See निमम. "beṭhe guru virajhi  
niyogrodh ki chāi."—*GPS*.

निमम [niyojan] *Skṛ n* sense of joining.  
2 relation. 3 bondage. 4 yoking a horse or an  
ox to a chariot or a cart.

निमम [niyāta] See निमम. 2 *Skṛ* नियन्तु *adj* who  
yokes properly. 3 who drives a chariot, or rides  
a horse.

निम [nir] *Skṛ* निर् *part* without. See निम, निमृष्ट  
and निमम etc.

निम [niras] *adj*/without taste, tasteless. 2 who  
gives up taste. "hoi niras suras pahicania."  
—*gau bavan kabir*. 3 without water. "niras  
megh hve ge ni] desu."—*NP*. 4 See निमम.

निमम [nirāstra] *Skṛ* निमम *adj*/armless, without  
'See ५९ १९ ५९.

a weapon.

निरसन [nirsən] *Skt* *n* killing, murder. 2 remove. 3 throw away. 4 come out. 5 without taking any food, empty stomach

निरस [nirsās] *adj* undoubted, no doubt. "bhavsagar ko nirsās taro."—*NP*. 2 *Skt* नृसंस merciless, cruel, tyrant.

निरसक [nirsāk] *adj* without doubt, undoubted.

निरसु [nirast] *Skt* *adj* thrown out, removed. 2 deserted, forsaken.

निरहार [nirahar] See निरहार. "niraharvarti aprasa."—*sri a m 5*.

निरहारवर्ती [nirharvarti] *adj* who observes a fast during which he does not take any kind of food.

निरहारी [nirahari] *adj* who does not take any food, living without food. "nirahari kesav nirvera"—*majh m 5*

निरहंकार [nirahākar] *adj* not arrogant, humble.

निरकत [nirakat] *Skt* अनुरक्त *adj* be enamoured of, in love with. 2 absorbed, engrossed. "satru mo bhayo nirakat."—*narsīgh*.

निरक्षर [nirakṣar] *adj* illiterate, unlettered

निरक्ष [nirakh] See निरक्ष. 2 *P* ۱۱ *n* price, value, *Skt* निर्क्षा. 3 *Skt* निरीक्ष *adj* worth seeing, beautiful. "tāb le nirakhahz nirakh milava."—*gau bavan kabir*. 'united the looker with God (whom he was looking at).'

निरक्षता [nirakhṇa], निरक्षता [nirakhṇa] *Skt* निरीक्ष *look at*. "nirakhau tumri or."—*dhana m 5*. 2 contemplate, think about, pay attention. "nirkhāt nirkhāt jāb jāi pava."—*gau bavan kabir*.

निरक्षित [nirakhrit] *Skt* निरीक्षित *adj* seen. 2 tested, checked.

निरक्षी [nirakhi] *saw* See निरक्षता. 2 निर-क्षीत *passed, elapsed*. "nirakhāt nirakhāt reni sabh nirakhi."—*kālī a m 4*

निरक्षर [nirakhhar] See निरक्षर.

निरगम [nirgam] *adj* not feeling any sorrow,

free from grief. 2 *Skt* निर्गम *n* act of coming out. 3 nirgam has been used in place of nigam in. "agam nirgam jorik jānahi."—*asa kabir*.

निरगुण [nirgun] *Skt* निर्गुण *adj* without characteristics of Maya (the illusory world) i.e. virtue, emotion and vice. 2 the ultimate Reality. "nirgun ram tini bujhi lehia"—*asa pām m 3*. 3 lacking qualities; worthless, without speciality. "nirgun nistare."—*asa m 5*. 4 weak, feeble. "ik nirgun bel hamar."—*gauravidas*.

निरगुणार [nirgun-ar], निरगुणार [nirgun-ara], निरगुणवैत [nirgunvāt], निरगुणवैत [nirgunvātra], निरगुणवैत [nirgunvātri], निरगुणवैत [nirgunvāta] *adj* who has no merit, worthless "nirgunvātri! pir dekhi hādure"—*vaḍ chāt m 3*.

निरगुण [nirguni] to him who lacks good qualities. "nanak nirguni gun karē."—*japu*. 2 the ultimate Reality

निरगुणार [nirguniara] See निरगुणार.

निरगुणार [nirguniare] in the worthless, (in the one who lacks good qualities). "me nirguni-are, ko gun nahi"—*mūdavni m 5*. 2 plural of निरगुणार.

निरगुण [nirgun] See निरगुण 1 "nirgun karta, sargun karta."—*gṛd m 5*. 2 See निरगुण 3. "nirgun nic anath apradhi."—*sor m 5*

निरगुणी [nirguniar], निरगुणी [nirguniara] See निरगुणार. "ham nirguniar nic ajan."—*sukhmāni*.

निरगंध [nirgādh] *adj* without smell (odour). "kaṭh nirgādh."—*s kabir*.

निरगंध [niragh] *adj* sinless. 2 innocent.

निरगंध [nirghat] *Skt* निर्गंध *n* sound of strong wind, sound produced by a tempest. 2 thunder. 3 sound produced by a stroke. "uṭhe sabād nirghat aghat birā."—*janmejāy*. 4 destruction, devastation. 5 earthquake.

निरजन [nirjan] *adj* without any person, desolate, uninhabited. 2 solitary.

निर्वर [nirjar] *Skt* निर्जर *adj* ageless, free from aging. 2 *n* god. 3 nectar; amrit.

निर्वल [nirjal] *adj* without water. 2 a place where there is no water.

निर्वल देवदासी [nirjal ekadaṣī], निर्वल देवदासी [nirjala ekadaṣī], निर्वलदेवदासी [nirjalakadaṣī] निर्जलैकादशी eleventh day of bright half of Jeth; The Hindu religious scriptures contain instruction not to use water for drinking and bathing on this day; it is mandatory that one should not use water during the whole day and night of the eleventh day and should end fast after bathing early in the morning on the twelfth day (See *वर्तमानविदितम्*) but the current practice is seen totally contrary to it. The constraint on eating and drinking on this day becomes clear from the following stanza written by a poet.

śb savaso cus aṭhaso aṇu khae.  
khire kai hajar kakkri khet mukae.  
dahi kaṭore car ghare do ras ke pie.  
laḍḍhu peṛe adhik khūbce khali kie.  
rh bhāt drvas vitat bhayo vrāt nirjal ekadaṣī  
ren sabar kar soraho, bhor hoṛgi dvadaṣī.

निर्वज [nirjas] *Skt* निर्जस *n* secretion of a tree, which becomes gum after thickening. 2 essence, liquid extracted by squeezing. 3 decision. "jru bhavē tru nirjas."—*sri m 1*.

निर्वजसि [nirjasī] after deciding, after contemplating. "manī vekhahu nirjasī."—*var sri m 4*.

निर्वज [nirjan] *Skt* निर्ज *n* travel, pilgrimage. 2 salvation, liberation, release. 3 dying.

निर्वी [nirju] *Skt* निर्वी *adj* lifeless, inanimate. "sarju katahī nirju pujaḥi."—*gau kabir*.

निर्वी [nirjit] *adj* unconquerable; too strong to be defeated; invincible. 2 Bhai Gurdas has used nirjit in place of nirjivit (inanimate) i.e. who has given up making effort and become a dead man during his life time. "jan

drava khet vice nirjit parani."—*BG. 3 Skt* निर्जित conquered.

निर्वी [nirjiv] See निर्वी.

निर्वी [nirjur] *Skt* निर्जु *adj* not having fever 2 healthy. 3 nirjur has also been used in place of nirjar (a god). "nirjur jə-hī 5juli jori."—*NP*. '(they) worship the deities with folded hands.'

निर्वी [nirjog], निर्वी [nirjoga] *adj* unattached, disinterested, unaffected. "apahī rasbhogan nirjog."—*sukhmani*. "parbraham puren nirjog."—*ram m 5*. "vade bhagi pae harī nirjoga."—*asa m 4*. 2 *n* figure of speech, ornament. 3 equipment for yoking horses.

निर्वी [nirjvar] See निर्वी.

निर्वी [nirjhar] See निर्वी. 2 *Skt* निर्ज spring. 3 sun's horse. 4 elephant.

निर्वी [nirṇau], निर्वी [nirṇay], निर्वी [nirṇa] *Skt* निर्ण *n* wisdom, discernment, act of knowing the truth or falsehood etc. 2 judgement, decision. 3 fresh water "khet mīala ucia ghar-uca nirṇau."—*varguj / m 3*. 'The field which has high boundaries is filled with fresh water of rain.' meaning — he who has profound devotion in his subconsciousness, only keeps the teachings of the Master in his mind.

निर्वी [nirṇit] *Skt* निर्णित *ascertained, decreed*.

निर्वी [nirāt] *Skt* *adj* ready, engaged in work, absorbed. 2 See निर्वी and निर्वी.

निर्वी [niratkar] dances. "megh same mor niratkar."—*basāt m 5*. 2 *n* dancer.

निर्वी [nirāṭi] with great devotion. "raṣi harī nirāṭi."—*bīa m 5*. See निर्वी 2 *Skt* निर्वी great affection, continuous love. 3 *Skt* नृत्य expanding and contracting limbs of the body in accordance with the rhythmic tune. "nirāṭi kare bahu vaje vajae."—*asa m 3*. 4 नि-र्वी

(श्रुति) auspicious, causing prosperity 5 path, search. "niratī na paia gāni sahās."—ram m 1. 6 niratī has also been used in place of anṛit (अनृत) false, illusory. "satī niratī bujhe je koi."—sukhmani. 'if some one knows truth and falsehood.' See नति निरति. 7 act of ascertaining, sense of determining. "niratī na pave asākh guṇ."—jet chāt m 5. 8 Skt निर्मति without hatred (हिंसा is hatred). 9 wife not wedded according to the accepted religious code of conduct. 10 calamity, trouble. 11 death. 12 according to Rig Ved, god of sin is Nirat.

निर्वाणमय [niratisay], निर्वाणमै [niratisai] Skt निर्वाणमय adj nothing excels, excellent, superb. 2 n the ultimate reality, the Creator.

निर्वाणिकारी [niratikari] n act of dancing. "ehu niratikari jēnami nā ave."—ram m 5. 2 dancer (नर्तक) one who performs a dance. "ram ko niratikari."—ram m 5.

निर्वाण [niraty] n dance. "niratyā karoti jētha mārkatāh."—sahas m 5.

निर्वाण्य [niratyay] adj indestructible; eternal. 2 the Creator, the ultimate Reality.

निरदर [nirdar], निरदरि [nirdara], निरदरी [nirdai] Skt निर्दर adj merciless, cruel. "nirdara nahi joti ujala."—ram a m 1.

निरदलन [nirdalan] Skt निर्दलन n act of breaking into pieces; crushing absolutely. "kahu nanak tini jēni nirdalra."—asa m 5.

निरदावा [nirdava] adj not claiming the ownership of, free from attachment. "nirdave rāhe niraik."—s kabir.

निरदिशु [nirdis] Skt निर्दिशु adj pointed out, determined. 2 set, fixed.

निरदेश [nirdes] निर-दिश Skt निर्देश n act of pointing out. 2 directive, order. 3 without any particular country; who belongs to no country in the east or the west. "nāmastā nirdese"—japu.

निरदे [nirde] See निरदरी. "nirde jātu tisu dāra na pai."—suh m 5.

निरदोस [nirdos], निरदोष [nirdokh] adj faultless, free from vice. 2 blameless, innocent.

निरदोष [nirdābh] adj without hypocrisy. 2 humble, modest.

निरधन [nirdhan] adj poor, having little money, indigent. "nirdhan kau tum devahu dhana."—bhar m 5.

निरधनु [nirdhatu] adj without metal See पादु. निरधारण [nirdharaṇ] n sense of determining. 2 distinction between virtue and vice, truth and falsehood.

निरधुत [nirdhut] adj shaken; which have been shed, shaken off 2 forsaken by relatives and friends. 3 who has shed all his vices 4 Skt निर्धुत well-washed, cleaned. 5 See निधुत.

निरनष्ट [nirnaṣṭ], निरन [nirna] See निरदरी "kari nirnaṣṭ dītha"—var jet 2 निर्न, empty stomach, period during which one has not taken any food, between sleeping at night and getting up in the morning.

निरनाथ [nirnaṭh] adj without a lord. 2 n lord of human beings, king. 3 God, the Creator

निरप [nirap] adj without water, dry. 2 master of human beings, king. "nirap dhavahi laṛi dukh para."—asa chāt m 4.

निरपराध [nirapradh] adj who has not committed any offence, innocent, blameless.

निरपरा [nirpar] See निपरा.

निरपेक्ष [nirpeksh], निरपेक्ष [nirpech] adj without desire, disinterested. 2 free from attachment; separate; without company.

निरबारी [nirbahar] reach. See निरवाण. "binu guru pāthu nā sujhai, kitu bidhi nirbahar?"—gau a m 1.

निरबल [nirbal] adj weak, feeble.

निरबाह [nirbah], निरबाहु [nirbahu] Skt निर्बाह n bringing to completion; management, arrangement. 2 continuance of an act

3 sustenance. "āṭi kare nirbahu."—*s kabir*.  
 4 subsistence. 5 reaching. See ਨਿਰਬਾਣੀਐ.  
 ਨਿਰਬਾਣ [nirban] *Sk* ਨਿਰਬਾਣ *n* salvation, liberation, release. 2 uninvolved; withdrawn. 3 status of an Udasi saint who is free from worldly attachment 4 living in seclusion. 5 quiet. 6 liberated. 7 tired. 8 dead. 9 See ਸਰਨਾਮੀ.  
 ਨਿਰਬਾਣਸਰ [nirbaṇsar] pond belonging to Nirban monastery near Delhi Gate at Amritsar.  
 ਨਿਰਬਾਣਪਦ [nirbaṇpad] *n* fourth state of consciousness [turiya], immortal state. "nirmal nirbaṇpad cinilije."—*ram namdev*. "nirbaṇpad ik hari ko nam."—*bher namdev*. See ਨਿਰਬਾਣ.  
 ਨਿਰਬਾਣੀ [nirbanī] *adj* free from worldly attachment, ascetic. See ਨਿਰਬਾਣ. "apī nirbanī ape bhogi."—*bher m 5* 2 *Sk* ਨਿਰਬਾਣੀ unable to speak, dumb.  
 ਨਿਰਬਾਣੀਪਦ [nirbaṇīpadu] See ਨਿਰਬਾਣਪਦ. "sabadī rape gharu paie nirbaṇīpadu niri."—*sri a m 1*.  
 ਨਿਰਬਾਰ [nirbat] See ਨਿਰਬਾਣ.  
 ਨਿਰਬਾਦੀ [nirbadi] *adj* who does not controvert. 2 ਨਿਰਬਾਦਿਨ੍ who slanders  
 ਨਿਰਬਾਧ [nirbadh] *adj* without obstruction. 2 uninterrupted. 3 free from pain.  
 ਨਿਰਬਾਨ [nirban], ਨਿਰਬਾਨਪਦ [nirbaṇpad], ਨਿਰਬਾਨੁ [nirbanu] See ਨਿਰਬਾਣ and ਨਿਰਬਾਣਪਦ. "pave pad nirbana."—*ram m 9*. "grihāt mahi sol nirbanu."—*sukhmanī*. 2 ਨਿਰਬਾਣ flow. "saii nirban he."—*BGK*.  
 ਨਿਰਬਿਕਾਰ [nirbikar] *adj* unchangeable; which remains in the same state. 2 faultless, free from vice.  
 ਨਿਰਬਿਖ [nirbikh] *adj* poisonless. 2 inanimate, which is beyond the grasp of senses. "nirbikh narāknivari."—*hājare 10*. 3 free from the effect of sensual enjoyment through sound or

touch etc.  
 ਨਿਰਬਿਖਈ [nirbikhai] who keeps away from sensuality; not indulging in sensual enjoyment. See ਨਿਰਬਿਖ 2. "darsan pekhi bhāe nirbikhai."—*sar surdas*.  
 ਨਿਰਬਿਘਨ [nirbighan] *adj* without obstruction. 2 without adversity. 3 without any trouble (problem). "nirbighan hor sabh thai vuthe."—*brīa m 5*.  
 ਨਿਰਬੇਦ [nirbed] See ਨਿਰਬੇਦ.  
 ਨਿਰਬੋਧ [nirbodh] *adj* lacking in knowledge, ignorant.  
 ਨਿਰਬੰਧ [nirbādh] *adj* without bondage; free "bhāe dev sabh hi nirbādh."—*saloh*. 2 *n* persistence, obstinacy. 3 petition, request. 4 obstruction, interruption. 5 *adj* bound, fastened  
 ਨਿਰਬੰਧੁ [nirbādhū] *adj* without relative, relationless.  
 ਨਿਰਬਹੁ [nirbhau], ਨਿਰਬਹਿ [nirbhari], ਨਿਰਬਏ [nirbhāe], ਨਿਰਬਯ [nirbhay] *adj* fearless, dauntless. "nirbhau nirveru."—*japu*. "tau nanak nirbhāe."—*gau m 5*. became fearless.  
 ਨਿਰਭਰ [nirbhar] *adj* brimming, full. 2 associated. 3 dependent. 4 very much, most, extreme.  
 ਨਿਰਭਵ [nirbhav] *adj* not liable to take birth. 2 fearless, dauntless. "bhe khināt nirbhavah."—*sahas m 5*.  
 ਨਿਰਭਾਰ [nirbhar] *adj* without weight, light. "te nar bhav utari kie nirbhar."—*savaye m 2 ke*. 'relieved the burden of sins.'  
 ਨਿਰਭਿਮਾਨ [nirabhiman] *adj* without conceit, humble.  
 ਨਿਰਭੀਤ [nirbhīt] *adj* fearless, bold.  
 ਨਿਰਭੇਦ [nirbhed] *n* act of unveiling. 2 *adj* uninterrupted, continuous.  
 ਨਿਰਭੇ [nirbhe], ਨਿਰਭਜ [nirbhj] See ਨਿਰਭਜ. "nirbhe hor bhāje bhagvanu."—*sar namdev*. "bīcarte nirbhj sātusena."—*sahas m 5*.



ਨਿਰਮਲਿਓ [nirmalo], ਨਿਰਮਲੇ [nirmale], ਨਿਰਮਲ  
[nirmay], ਨਿਰਮਲੇ [nirmaye] created, raised,  
built. See ਨਿਰਮਲ. "tix nirmal sarab  
rikhika."—NP. 'he has created all the  
senses.' "bohithau bidhats nirmayo."  
—saveye m 3 ke.

ਨਿਰਮਲ [nirmal] adj deathless, eternal, immortal.  
2 limpid; clean.

ਨਿਰਮਲਿ [nirmali] clear, not foggy. "an nahi  
samsari ujaro nirmali."—saveye sri mukhvak  
m 5.

ਨਿਰਮਲ [nirmal] or ਨਿਰਮਲੁ [nirmalu] adj  
unpolluted, clear, clean, pure. "nirmal udak  
gobid ka nam."—gau m 5. "nirmal te, jo  
ramahi jan."—bher kabir. 2 n the ultimate  
Reality, the Creator. "jo nirmalu seve su  
nirmalu hove."—majh e m 3. 3 light, radiance.  
"kiu kari nirmalu, kiu kari adhira?"  
—sidhgusar. 4 adj lighted; illuminated. See  
ਚਾਖੇ 2.

ਨਿਰਮਲ ਸੋਭਾ [nirmal sobha] shining glory; true  
fame born of good qualities, and without any  
trace of falsehood and hypocrisy. "nirmal  
sobha amrit taki bani."—sukhmani. On the  
contrary; insincere praise of mean, vicious and  
wealthy persons sung by flattering bards is not  
regarded as real fame of a person.

ਨਿਰਮਲ ਕਰਮ [nirmal karam] n deeds without  
blemish, kind actions done without any intention  
of sin and hypocrisy. "sadh nam nirmal take  
karam."—sukhmani.

ਨਿਰਮਲ ਕਰਮਾ [nirmal karma] adj devoted to  
virtuous deeds. See ਨਿਰਮਲ ਕਰਮ.

ਨਿਰਮਲ ਗਿਆਨ [nirmal gyan] n spiritual  
knowledge free from doubt and contradiction.  
"mantra tan te bhagi, upjro nirmal gyan."  
—besat m 9.

ਨਿਰਮਲਧਰਮ [nirmaldharan] n Sikh religion,  
Sikhism.

ਨਿਰਮਲਪੰਥ [nirmalpāth] n a branch of Sikh

religion. 2 Sikhism. "maria sikka jagat vic  
nanak nirmalpāth calata."—BG.

ਨਿਰਮਲਪੰਥ ਪ੍ਰਦੀਪਕਾ [nirmalpāth pradipka] a  
booklet containing detailed history of the origin  
of Nirmala sect written by Bhai Gyan Singh,  
which was completed in Sammat 1948 (1891  
AD) and was printed by Guru Gobind Singh  
Press in Sialkot city.

ਨਿਰਮਲਬੁੱਧ [nirmalbūd] sense — religious  
instruction by the Master. "nirmalbūd akas ki  
lini bhumī mīlar."—s kabir. 'The Master who  
holds all within him like the sky, his teaching  
was absorbed in the earth of inner  
consciousness.'

ਨਿਰਮਲਭੇਖ [nirmalbhekh] See ਨਿਰਮਲਪੰਥ  
"nirmalbhekh apar tas bin aver na koī"  
—saveye m 5 ke. 2 whose dress is without dirt.

ਨਿਰਮਲਾ [nirmala] adj without dirt. See ਨਿਰਮਲ.  
"ahinisi navtan nirmala, mela kab-hū na  
hoi."—var suhi m 1. 2 without the dirt of  
ignorance. "sadh sāgi hoi nirmala nanak  
prabh ke rōgi."—gau thiti m 5. 3 n one who  
adopts the true religion (Sikhism); disciple of  
Guru Nanak Dev. "sabadī rāte se nirmale."  
—sri m 3. 4 See ਨਿਰਮਲੇ.

ਨਿਰਮਲਾਇ [nirmalai] adj who is clean. "besāter  
alipat sada nirmalai."—maru m 5.

ਨਿਰਮਲੀ [nirmali] adj who is clean (female).  
2 superb, excellent. 3 n follower of Guru  
Nanak; a Sikh woman.

ਨਿਰਮਲੀਆ [nirmalia] adj unpolluted. "smritu  
namu sada nirmalia."—majh m 5.

ਨਿਰਮਲੀ ਹੂੰ ਨਿਰਮਲਾ [nirmali hū nirmala]—var  
ram 2 m 5. adj clean to the utmost extent,  
very much pure.

ਨਿਰਮਲੁ [nirmalu] See ਨਿਰਮਲ. "gur te nirmalu  
janī."—sri e m 1.

ਨਿਰਮਲੇ [nirmale] plural of ਨਿਰਮਲਾ See ਨਿਰਮਲਾ.  
Guru Gobind Singh sent five Sikhs (Ram Singh,  
Karam Singh, Ganda Singh, Vir Singh, and

Sobha Singh) to Kashi dressed as celebrates for the study of Sanskrit. They were called 'nirmale'; disciples of these five Sikhs who wear clean clothes, remain calm and quiet, and devote themselves to learning, meditation, and preaching of religion they are all known as Nirmalas. Among the Sikh people Nirmala saints are considered scholars and learned persons. See ਅਖਾੜਾ and ਧੰਮਧੰਧਾ.

ਨਿਰਮਾਣਿਕ [nirmail], ਨਿਰਮਾਣਿਕੁ [nirmailu] *Skt* ਨਿਰਮਾਣਿਕ *n* offering; an object presented to a deity. "atam jāunirmailu kije."—*ram namdev*. 'if we submit ourselves to the Divine.' 2 *adj* not enamoured of, not in love with. "pīr nirmail sēda sukhdata."—*vād m 3 ālahā* 3 clean, free of dirt. "jogi jugatī namu nirmail tako meī nā rati."—*maru m 1*. "hārī nirmail sāgi."—*sar a m 1*.

ਨਿਰਮਾਣੀ [nirmai] built, created, made. See ਨਿਰਮਾਣ.

ਨਿਰਮਾਣ [nirman] *Skt* ਨਿਰਮਾਣ *n* creating, making. 2 job of creating, job of making. 3 measuring. 4 constructing. 5 See ਨਿਰਮਾਣ 1.

ਨਿਰਮਾਣ [nirman] *adj* without pride, not feeling arrogant. 2 See ਨਿਰਮਾਣ

ਨਿਰਮਾਣ [nirmal] See ਨਿਰਮਾਣਿਕ. 2 clean. 3 free from worldly attachment; detached. "tisu pān kau updes nirmal ka."—*maru solhe m 5*. 'it is the teaching of the Master who is totally free from worldly attachment.'

ਨਿਰਮਾਣ [nirmali] See ਨਿਰਮਾਣਿਕ 1.

ਨਿਰਮਿਤ [nirmit] *adj* created, made. See ਨਿਰਮਾਣ.

ਨਿਰਮੂਲ [nirmul] *adj* baseless, unfounded. 2 uprooted.

ਨਿਰਮੋਹ [nirmoh] *adj* without affection, free from worldly attachment. 2 a village near Kiratpur. See ਨਿਰਮੋਹਗੜ੍ਹ.

ਨਿਰਮੋਹਗੜ੍ਹ [nirmohgarh] a fort got built by Guru Gobind Singh near village Hardo Namoh, in tehsil Ropar under police station Ropar district

Ambala; it is at a distance of one furlong from the built up area to the east. In Sammat 1757, after leaving Anandpur, the Master stayed here on a mound. Since then it has been known as Nirmohgarh.

Once the tenth Master was holding a congregation at Nirmohgarh. A gunner at the behest of hilly kings fired a cannon ball aiming at Guru Gobind Singh, with which Bhai Ram Singh who stood on duty for swaying the flywhisk was blown up. Guru Gobind Singh instantly killed the gunner with his arrow. The building of the gurdwara is very simple with only a platform. No land has been allotted to the gurdwara. It is thirty-two miles away from Nawan Shahar railway station to the south-east. Through Ropar its distance is less than that because the place is near Kiratpur, Now Ropar is also a railway station.

ਨਿਰਮੋਕ [nirmok] *n* skin. 2 slough (snake). 3 sky.

ਨਿਰਮੋਖ [nirmokh] *Skt* ਨਿਰਮੋਖ *n* complete salvation; without bondages. 2 renunciation.

ਨਿਰਮੋਲ [nirmol], ਨਿਰਮੋਲਕ [nirmolak], ਨਿਰਮੋਲਾ [nirmola] *adj* priceless, invaluable "esa namratān nirmolak."—*sor bhikhan*. "jini dia tudhu niru nirmola."—*ram a m 1*.

ਨਿਰਯ [niray] *Skt n* hell, inferno.

ਨਿਰਯਾਸ [niryas] See ਨਿਰਯਾਸ.

ਨਿਰਯਾਸ [nirāyath] *Skt* ਨਿਰਯਾਸ *adj* not having any money, penniless. 2 useless, meaningless, futile.

ਨਿਰਯਾਸਕ [nirāyathak] *Skt* ਨਿਰਯਾਸਕ *adj* aimless, purposeless, useless.

ਨਿਰਲਜ [nirlaj], ਨਿਰਲੱਜ [nirlaj], ਨਿਰਲਾਜ [nirlaj] *adj* shameless, immodest, impudent. "simarēhī nahi jonidukh nirlaje bhāḍ."—*brīa m 5*.

ਨਿਰਲੇਪ [nirlep], ਨਿਰਲੇਪਾ [nirlepa], ਨਿਰਲੇਪੀ [nirlepi] 'The grave of this gunner is one and a half mile away from Nirmohgarh.

[nirlepi] *adj* not smeared. 2 free from evils of lust and hatred. 3 not interested in sensuality, free from worldly attachment. "sukh dukh rāhī sāda nirlepi."—*sor m 9*.

निरलैह [nirlobh] *adj* not coveting; free from greed; contented.

निरलैब [nirlob], निरलैब [nirlobh] See निरलैब. "nirlobh ha."—*japu*. 2 without contact. 3 without violence.

निरवद्य [nirvady] *Skt adj* blameless, innocent, irreproachable.

निरवधि [nirvadhī] *adj* unlimited, boundless. 2 *adv* always, forever.

निरवयव [nirvayav] *adj* without limbs, formless.

निरवरी [nirvarai] removes, eradicates, dispels. See निरवरी. "pap pūn dou nirvarai."—*gāu bavan kabir*

निरवलैब [nirvalāb] *adj* without dependence, without support, self dependent.

निरवा [nirva] *adv* near, close to. "kol bole nirva, koi bole duri."—*ṭoḍi namdev*.

निरवास [nirvas] *adj* unclothed, naked. 2 *n* foreign tour. 3 exile, banishment.

निरवाह [nirvah] See निरवाह.

निरवाह [nirvan] See निरवाह.

निरवाह [nirvat] *adj* not ventilated, airtight, hermetic. 2 steady, static.

निरवाह [nirvad] *n* slander, reproach. 2 disregard, disrespect, sacrilege. 3 absence of discussion.

निरवारह [nirvaran] *n* act of preventing, removal. See निरवारह.

निरवारी [nirvari] removed, prevented. 2 separated. See निरवारह. "na nirvari ai."—*s kabir*.

निरवारी [nirvaro] please remove, prevent, *n* sense of separating. "khir nir nirvaro."—*BG*.

निरविचलप [nirvikalp] *Skt निर्विचलप adj* without sense of discrimination, without thought of diversity. 2 undoubted, certain.

निरविचलप सभायि [nirvikalp samadhi] *n* trance in which sense of duality vanishes; deep meditation in which no difference remains between the seeker and the sought. 2 the sort of meditation in which no thought of diversity comes into mind.

निरविचार [nirvikar] *adj* free from vice. 2 unchangeable; which remains in the same state.

निरविध [nirvikh] See निरविध. 2 *Skt निर्विध* settled, established.

निरविरोहि [nirvirāṭi], निरविरोहि [nirvirāṭi] *Skt* निवृत्ति *n* act of withdrawing; refraining. 2 indifference; lack of involvement in the worldly affairs. "apī pārvirāṭi apī nirvirāṭi."—*var bīha m 4*.

निरविवाद [nirvivād] *adj* indisputable, beyond doubt.

निरवेह [nirved] *Skt n* apathy, disinterestedness. 2 disrespect, insult. 3 sorrow, grief. 4 repentance, regret.

निरवेह [nirver], निरवेह [nirveru] *adj* without malice, free from jealousy. "nirbhau nirveru."—*japu*. 2 *n* the Creator "bāsio nirver rīdāṭari."—*sāveye m 1 ke*. 3 the true Master Guru Nanak Dev.

निरवृह [nirvraṇ] See निरवृह.

निरा [nira] *adj* pure, unadulterated. 2 only.

निरास [niras] *adj* disappointed, in despair. See निरामी. "niras as kārṇā."—*sahas m 5*. 2 *n* disappointment, despair. "jake as nahi niras nahi."—*prabha m 1*. 3 *adj* disappointing, dismaying. "haridhan rasi, niras ih bitu."—*ram m 5*. 4 *Skt* निरास *n* dispelling, refutation, rejection.

निरासरे [nirasra], निरासरे [nirasre] *Skt* निरास *adj* without support, unfounded. "nemastā nirasre."—*japu*.

निरासा [nirasa] *n* disappointment; despair; losing hope. 2 *adj* See निरामी "hukme bujhe

nirasa hai."—asa a m 3. 3 who has no hope.  
 "sāt ka dokhi uphāle nirasa."—sukhmanu.  
 निरासी [nirasi] *adj*/disappointed, disheartened, dismayed. 2 without desire, disinterested, indifferent.  
 निरासीर [nirasori], निरासीर [nirasray] See निरासीर  
 . "nirasori mane."—paras.  
 निराहार [nirahar], निराहारी [nirahari] *adj*  
 without food, who has given up eating. 2 who  
 does not eat anything. "nirahar nirver  
 sukhda."—sukhmani. "dhīr nirākar  
 nirahari."—sar pātal m 4.  
 निराकर [nirakar] *Skt n* act of separating.  
 2 refutation, rejection. 3 removal, prevention.  
 निराकर [nirakar] *adj* formless. 2 the Creator,  
 the ultimate Reality. 3 sky.  
 निराकारी [nirakari] See निर्दयी.  
 निराकुल [nirakul] *Skt* not confused,  
 unperturbed, calm and quiet. "ati  
 vāyakulbuddhi nirakul hve lakh lage hē ghar  
 sarirān ko."—krīśān. 'Calm and quiet persons  
 also became restless.'  
 निराके [nirake] prevented, removed. See  
 निराकर.  
 निराकृति [nirakṛiti] *Skt* निराकृति *adj* formless.  
 2 refutation, rejection.  
 निराग्राह [niragrah] *adj* without persistence.  
 निरात [nirat] comes near. 2 *Skt* निर्दोष *adj*  
 determined 3 considered. "nāhi tēdpi tas  
 sobha nirat."—datt.  
 निरातक [niratāk] *adj* without fear. 2 not  
 perturbed.  
 निरादर [niradar] *n* absence of regard;  
 disrespect.  
 निराधार [niradhar] *adj* without support, not  
 dependent. "niradhar he na paravar."—akā.  
 2 which cannot be proved by any method and  
 example. 3 niradhar has also been used for  
 nirdhar — "mōkh tētibīd māhī jan niradhar  
 hē."—NP. 'Spiritually enlightened person does

win salvation' See निराधार  
 निराप्रद [nirapradh] See निराप्रद. "nirapradh  
 citavāhi burai."—asa m 5.  
 निराप्रल [niraphal] See निराप्रल. "ja pati lekhe  
 na pave, tē sabh niraphal kam."—asa m 1.  
 निराप्रम [niramay] *adj* free from disease,  
 healthy.  
 निरामिख [niramikh] *Skt* निरामिख *adj* without  
 meat, in which meat is not served as —  
 niramikh āradh. 2 who does not eat meat.  
 निराप्रम [nirayas] *adj* spontaneous; naturally.  
 निरायुध [nirayudh] weaponless; not carrying  
 arms.  
 निरात [nirar], निरात [niraru] *adj* aloof,  
 separate. "mōhān rāhit nirar."—dev m 5.  
 निरात [nirarath], निरात [nirarthak] See  
 निरात and निरात. "jīu kirpān ke nirarath  
 dām."—sukhmani.  
 निरात [nirara], निरात [nirari], निरात [niraro]  
*adj* distinct; different; unique. "bed kateb te  
 rāhit nirara."—gāu kabir. "sabh hū te piara  
 purakh nirara."—asa chāt m 5. 2 *adj*  
 uncommon, strange. "tīn ki katha nirari."  
 —bīrā kabir. 3 special, unusual. "jan ko āg  
 niraro."—gūj m 5.  
 निरात [nirale], निरात [niralek] *Skt* निरात  
*adj* without laziness; active; smart. 2 *n* absence  
 of laziness, state of being active, smartness.  
 3 name of a kind of sea fish; as mentioned in  
 the Sanskrit scriptures.  
 निरात [nirale] *adj* separate from the world,  
 aloof, not affected by worldly activities.  
 "āhīnīrā rāhe niralmo kar dhur ki kārī."  
 —asa a m 1. 2 uninvolved, disinterested. "jese  
 jāl māhī kamāl niralam."—sīdhgosaī. 3 See  
 निरात.  
 निरात [nirala], निरात [nirali] *adj* of a different  
 type; varying; uncommon. "bhagta ki cal  
 nirali."—anōdu. 2 solitary place, seclusion.  
 3 uncommon, unusual. 4 unique, peerless.

**ਨਿਰਾਲੰਬ** [nirālāb] *adj* which does not need any support; free from dependence. "nirālāb nirhar nāhkeval."—*prabha m 1*.

**ਨਿਰਾਵਰਨ** [niravarān] *n* separating. 2 act of hoeing, weeding out. 3 irrigating, watering.

**ਨਿਰਾਵਯਵ** [niravayav] See **ਨਿਰਵਯਵ**.

**ਨਿਰਾਵਰਣ** [niravarāṇ] *adj* without veil, uncovered.

**ਨਿਰਾਲੰਬ** [niravālb] *adj* without support, not based upon the other, independent.

**ਨਿਰਿੰਚ** [niricch], **ਨਿਰਿੰਚਿਤ** [niricchit] *Skt* **ਨਿਰਿੰਚ** *adj* without desire, disinterested.

**ਨਿਰੀ** [niri] feminine of **ਨਿਰਾ**. See **ਨਿਰਾ**. 2 See **ਨਿਰੀ**.

**ਨਿਰੀਹ** [nirih] *Skt adj* without desire, disinterested. 2 not making an effort, without movement. 3 indifferent, without worldly attachment. "nirihā nribanā sēda jē akhāḍā."—*NP*.

**ਨਿਰੀਕਾਰ** [nirīkar] See **ਨਿਰਾਕਾਰ**. "sūdh budh nirīkar."—*seveye m 4 ke*. 2 from which has disappeared the illusory world.

**ਨਿਰੀਕਾਰੀ** [nirīkari] Narayan Das, a bairagi saint, resident of village Kheri (in Patiala state near Dirba). His disciple Sarju Das used to meditate muttering the mystic formula 'satt nirīkar' from which the sect gets its name. Its followers greet one another with this greeting when they meet.<sup>1</sup> Sarju Das died in Sammat 1899 at Patiala. His memorial is near Nabha Gate, to which village Kheri has been donated as a fief. All traditions of Nirakaris are like those of bairagi saints. They put on red coloured loincloth which they claim was bestowed upon them by Hanuman. 2 See **ਨਿਰੀਕਾਰੀ**.

**ਨਿਰੀਕਣ** [nirīkṣaṇ], **ਨਿਰੀਖਣ** [nirīkhaṇ], **ਨਿਰੀਕਤ** [nirīkhaṇ] *n* looking at, seeing. 2 supervision, watch. 3 method of looking; meditating. 4 eye.

**ਨਿਰੁਕਤ** [nirukat] *Skt* **ਨਿਰੁਕਤ** *adj* clearly mentioned.

<sup>1</sup>It is a transform of *saty nirakar*.

2 *n* a part of Veds containing explanation of Vedic words. In this, the meaning of words are explicitly expressed; it is a Vedic lexicon [nirghāṭu] and an explanatory treatise prepared by the sage Yasak, and has twelve chapters. 3 **ਨਿਰ-ਉਕਤ** *adj* unsaid, not expressed. "nirukat sarup hē."—*Jaṇu*.

**ਨਿਰੁਕਤਿ** [nirukati] *Skt* **ਨਿਰੁਕਤਿ** *n* explanation given in the best manner; etymology. 2 a figurative expression; a literary composition in which the meaning of noun is interpreted with ingenuity.

Example:

jāke acit vāsē manī aī,  
takau cīta kēt-hu nahī.

—*gāu m 1*.

baga bage kapre tirath mājhī vāsānī,  
ghuṭī ghuṭī jā khavne bage na kahānī.

—*suhī m 1*.

'bagga (white) is a crane but its act is black (bad) so it should not be called 'bagga' (white)'  
narayan kachh māchh tīdua kahī sabbh  
kolnabhī kol jīh tal mē rahat he,  
gopinath gujār gopal sabhe dhenucari  
rikhīkes nam ke mahāt lahuyat he,  
madhav bhavār cāteru ko kanhaya nam  
kāś ko vadheya yamduṭ kahīyat he,  
mur rūr pītāt nā gurhā ko bhed pavē  
pujāt nā tāhī jāke rakhe rahīyat he.

—*akal*.

mohī nithava in kahyo so sac bekhanī,  
jāb lō atamrup ko mān lei nā jani,  
thāṭ paikar thīz nahī tab lēgī nithava,  
bhāṭkāt mrigtrīṣṇa vikhe kīṭ sātī nā pava.

—*GPS*

bhayō sabbhin ko mohrī nam mohrī tohī.

—*GPS*.

akhay bhagbhārī subh tera  
sarath bhagbhārī ab hera.

—*GPS*.

tāhi ban bani inahu chedai lachh apār,  
nam doī zik kriyā jin sri arjan sukhkar.

—GPS.

ਨਿਰੁਕੁ [nirukṭi], ਨਿਰੁਕ੍ਤਿ [nirukṭi] See ਨਿਰੁਕਤ and ਨਿਰੁਕਤਿ.

ਨਿਰੁਜ [niruj] *adj* free from disease, healthy.

ਨਿਰੁੱਤਰ [niruttar] *adj* which cannot be refuted, unanswerable. 2 unable to answer back or refute an argument; deeply impressed.

ਨਿਰੁੱਦਮ [niruddam], ਨਿਰੁਦਮ [nirudyam] *adj* not enterprising, lazy.

ਨਿਰੁੱਧ [nirudhh] *Skt* ਨਿਰੁਧ *adj* restricted, obstructed, under check. 2 fastened, tied.

ਨਿਰੁਪਮ [nirupam] *adj* unequalled, unparalleled, peerless, matchless.

ਨਿਰੁਪ [nirup] *adj* formless. "nirupā nrībāṣ."—VN. 2 *n* sky. 3 *Skt* ਨਿ-ਰੂਪ *act* of shaping. 4 search, hunt. 5 view, attention, contemplation.

ਨਿਰੁਪਣ [nirupañ] *Skt n* a description in which an object is explained through an illustration; a discourse delivered after drawing final conclusions; illustration.

ਨਿਰੁਪਮ [nirupam] See ਨਿਰੁਪਮ.

ਨਿਰੇ [nirē] *n* hell See ਨਿਰਯ. "nār ghor nirē māṛ so parhī."—NP.

ਨਿਰੋਆ [nirōa] *adj* free from disease; healthy. "sabh rog mīṭae nava nirōa."—suhi m 5.

ਨਿਰੋਸ਼ੁ [nirōṣṭ] See ਬਿੜੁ ਅਲੰਕਾਰ ਦਾ ਅੰਕ (ਅ).

ਨਿਰੋਗ [nirōg] *adj* free from disease, healthy.

ਨਿਰੋਧ [nirōd] *Skt n* obstruction. 2 bondage. 3 quietness of mind. "gurmukhi sēda nirōdh."—sri m 1.

ਨਿਰੋਧਕ [nirōdhak] *adj* obstructive, preventive. 2 who concentrates his mind; with concentrated mind.

ਨਿਰੋਧਨ [nirōdhan] *Skt n* act of obstructing, act of stopping.

ਨਿਰੋਧਰ [nirōdhār], ਨਿਰੋਧਰਾ [nirōdhra], ਨਿਰੋਧਰੁ [nirōdharu] *adj* practising abstinence.

2 competent to control the mind from being frolic or fickle. 3 ਨਿਰੁਦਾਰ; incontrovertible; which cannot be neutralized. According to the magical theory, there is an antimagical incantation for destroying the effect of each magical incantation. There are magical incantations to protect from the bad effects of the planets, and health restoring incantation can be used to do away with the effect of disease-producing magical incantations. The magical incantation which cannot be rendered ineffective by their incantatory alternatives is called 'niruddhar'. "gurdevmāṣṭu nirōdhra."—bavan. "nirmāl ritx nirōdhār māt."—gaur thiti m 5. "ek sēbad ramnam nirōdhāru."—oṣkar.

ਨਿਰੋਲ [nirōl] *adj* distinct, unadulterated, pure.

ਨਿਰੋਵਾ [nirōva] *adj* free from disease, healthy. "rāhr nirōva sukh sō bāy' bahu."—GPS.

ਨਿਰੰਗਰਿ [nirāharī] See ਨਰਗਰਿ.

ਨਿਰੰਗਾਰ [nirāhar] See ਨਿਰਾਗਾਰ. "nāh girāh nirāharā."—ram pāṭal m 5.

ਨਿਰੰਕਾਰ [nirākar] See ਨਿਰਾਕਾਰ. "nirākar akar apī."—sukhmanī. 2 *n* the Creator, who is formless. "nirākar ke desī jahī."—sor m 1.

ਨਿਰੰਕਾਰ ਕਾ ਦੇਸ [nirākar ka des] congregation 2 inner consciousness of the Guru-oriented being. 3 the whole universe. 4 fourth state of consciousness. See ਨਿਰੰਕਾਰ 2.

ਨਿਰੰਕਾਰੀ [nirākarī] *adj* worshipper of the formless Creator. "atam cinī bhāe nirākarī."—asa a m 1. 2 *n* Guru Nanak Dev. 3 devotee of Guru Nanak Dev. "dubidha choḍī bhāe nirākarī."—dhana a m 1. 4 a branch of the Sikhs established by Bhai Dayal Ji. A nonbaptised Sikh, Gurusahai, a Bahri Khatri lived in Peshawar. A son Ram Sahai took birth in his house, who was married to Ladiki, daughter of Bhai Wasakha Singh who was a

'ਬਾ- age.

cashier of the Tenth Master. Bhai Dayal was born to her on Vaisakh 1<sup>st</sup>, Sammat 1840 (1783 AD.)

When Bhai Dayal was thirty years old, his mother passed away, and he began to live with his maternal uncle Milkha Singh at Rawalpindi. Milkha Singh inspired him to take up the mission to preach Sikhism in which he achieved great success.

Dayal ji was married to Mula Dei, who gave birth to three sons Darbara Singh, Bhag Singh and Rattaji.

Dayal ji always repeated the word 'nirākar' and preached worship of the formless Creator as contrary to idol-worship. So he was called Nirankari and his branch was also nicknamed as Nirankaris.

Dayal ji died on Magh 18<sup>th</sup>, Sammat 1911 at Rawalpindi. An elegant gurdwara by the Nirankari Sikh congregation has been built in Rawalpindi where proper arrangement for, hymn singing and free kitchen has been made. Gurdit Singh is the priest at this holy place. 5 *adj* of formless. "hau vari jiu vari nirākari nam dhiavṇia."—*majh a m 3*.

ਨਿਰੰਕਾਰੀਏ [nirākarie] See ਨਿਰੰਕਾਰੀ 4.

ਨਿਰੰਕਾਰੂ [nirākaru] See ਨਿਰੰਕਾਰ. "nirākaru achal adolo."—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਨਿਰੰਕੁਸ [nirākus] *adj* unchecked, independent. 2 fearless. 3 disrespectful.

ਨਿਰੰਕੇਰੇ [nirākere] to the formless One. "manī ek nirākere."—*kan m 5*. 2 of the formless One.

ਨਿਰੰਕੇਰੇ [nirākerō] *adj* of the formless One.

ਨਿਰੰਜਨ [nirājan], ਨਿਰੰਜਨਿ [nirājanī] *adj* without collyrium. 2 faultless. 3 detached from the illusory world, free from worldly attachment. "ājan mahī nirājanī rahīe jogjugatī iv par."—*suhi m 1*. 4 *n* God, the ultimate reality.

ਨਿਰੰਜਨੀ [nirājñī] *adj* of the spotless (God), of the One who is beyond time. "jhule su chatu

nirājñī."—*var ram 3. 2* See ਨਿਰੰਜਨੀਏ.

ਨਿਰੰਜਨੀਏ [nirājñie] Hindal, a resident of Jandiala and a member of Jatt caste, born to Sukhi in the house of Gaji in Sammat 1630. He was married to Uttami, daughter of Hamja Chahal. She gave birth to a son Bidhi Chand. Bhai Hindal was an ardent follower of Guru Amar Das, and the Guru bestowed on him the honour of being a preacher of Sikhism. He used to work for the langar of the true Master with devotion. His village became famous as Guru Ka Jandiala. Hindal always repeated the word 'nirājan-nirājan'. Due to this, a branch of Sikhism, that originated from him, came to be called Niranjanie. Hindal died in Sammat 1705.

Hindal's son Bidhi Chand was an evil person. He rendered the story of Guru Nanak in an offensive way. By incorporating imaginary matter into it, he tried to prove his own vices inherent to the doctrine of Sikhism. Some priests of Hindal's faction helped the tyrannical rulers of Lahore against the Sikhs. ਨਿਰੰਜਨੁ [nirājanu] See ਨਿਰੰਜਨ. "esa namu nirājanu hoī."—*japu*.

ਨਿਰੰਤਰ [nirātar] *Sk* निरन्तर *adj* without gap, continuous. "nirātar tumahī samane."—*sor m 5. 2 Sk* निरंत without lumps.

ਨਿਰੰਤਰਿ [nirātarī] completely within; in the heart. "se chūte mahajal te jisu gursabed nirātarī."—*asa m 5*.

ਨਿਰੰਤਰੀ [nirātrī] *adj* continuous. 2 of the Creator who is all pervading. "ghatī ghatī jotī nirātrī."—*sri m 1*.

ਨਿਰੰਤੀ [nirāti] *adj* unending. "puchau bat nirāti."—*maru m 1*.

ਨਿਰੰਧੁ [nirādhru] See ਧੁਰਮਨਿਰੰਧੁ.

ਨਿਲਾਜ [nilaj] See ਨਿਰਲੋਜ. "re jā nilaj, laj tohī nahī."—*gaur kabir*.

ਨਿਲਾਜ [nilaj] *Sk* n house, dwelling place.

ਨਿਲਾਜ [nilaj] See ਨਿਰਲੋਜ.

निलेत [nilet] *adj* lying down, tossing and turning.  
"hasda hasda nilet hora."—*JSBB*.

निव [niv] See निवट्ट.

निवससि [nivasasi] becomes humble, bows, salutes, greets. "cāḍ kumudnā durāhu nivasasi."—*maru m 1*. 2 will bow. 3 resides.

निवसन [nivasan] *Skt n* dress, clothes. 2 village. 3 house.

निवचवर [nivchavar] This word has been used for nichavar. "tan man aṭkyo carānkamal sō, dhān nivchavar det."—*krīṣṇ*.

निवड [nivad] See निविड.

निवड [nivaṇ], निवड्ड [nivaṇu] bow, yield, be humble. See नमन. "nivaṇu su akharu, khavaṇu guru" — *s fārid*.

निवडन [nivatan], निवडा [nivta] invitation. See निमंत्रण. "nivta kahidin cahū vāna."—*GPS*.

निवर [nivar] *Skt adj* which heals, removes, or prevents. See निवारण. 2 *Pkt* nearby, near.

निवरण [nivarāṇ] See निवारण. 2 without caste or colour.

निवरतन [nivartan] *Skt* निवर्तन *n* act of removing (pushing back). 2 prohibition. 3 a measurement of land equal to a 210 square hands (hand equal to half a yard).

निवरन [nivarān] See निवारण. "nivre dut dusaṭ beraī" — *bīla m 5*.

निवरायो [nivarayo] healed, removed. "avat banan ko hari marag me nivarayo."—*krīṣṇ*.

निवरी [nivri] removed, healed. "jāz' nivri guru bujh bujhāi."—*gau a m 1*.

निवरी [nivre] may be removed, or healed. See निवारण. "aganī nā nivre trisā nā bujhāi." — *gau thri m 5*. 2 near, close to. See निवर. 2. "nivre durī, durī phunī nivre."—*gau kabir*.

निवल [nival] *n* lock with a chain to fasten the legs of an animal, especially used for a camel. 2 lock, padlock "guru kūji pahu nival."—*var*

'नल is fire or flame.

*sar m 2*. 'The mentor has a key to open the lock of the mind.' 3 See निवृत्ति. "kin hi nival bhuṭāgamsadhe."—*ram a m 5*. 'performed the act of cleaning the intestines.'

निवला [nivala] See निवट्ट. 2 See निवृत्ति.

निवलादि करम [nivaladi karam] yogic exercises like 'niuli' (cleaning the intestines) etc. See निवृत्ति.

निवलि [nivali], निवली [nivli] See निवृत्ति. "nivali bhuṭāgamsadhe" — *sor a m 5*. "nivlikaram bahut bisathar."—*sar pātal m 5*.

निवलीकरम [nivlikaram] yogic exercise of cleaning the intestines. See निवृत्ति. "nivlikaram asan caurasih, in mahi sātr nā ave jū."—*mājhi m 5*

निवरा [nivar] See निविड.

निवास [nivas] *Skt* निवास *vr* cover, wrap. 2 house, dwelling place. 3 clothes. 4 residence, sense of living. "sadhsāgri prabh dehu nivas." — *sukhmāni*. 5 equipoise, calmness. "min nivas upje jāl hi te."—*mala a m 1*. 6 *Skt* निर्वसन act of turning out. "nucrukḥ te uc bhae hē gādh sugādh nivasā."—*asa ravidas*. 'after expelling the smell of castor, have become redolent of sandal.'

निवास [nivaz] *P* نواز *adj* kind, merciful; it is used as a suffix in compound words. "garibnivaj dīn reṇi dhīaz."—*bhar m 5*. 2 See नमस्. "sac nivaj yākin musla."—*maru solhe m 5*.

निवाजन [nivajna] *v* do honour to. See नवाजन. "dhru prahīlad nīvajā."—*bīla kabir*. "jīsehi nīvaje so jān sura."—*gau m 5*.

निवाजि [nivazis] *P* نوازي *n* idea of conferring honour. 2 kindness, mercy.

निवाजी [nivaji] a person offering Muslim prayer. "jū jhukpāun nīvajī."—*cāḍi 3*. 2 See निवाजन.

निवार [nivaṇ] See निवार 3

निवार [nivat] *A* نبات *n* vegetable. 2 *P* lump sugar. "sakar khāḍ nivat gur."—*s fārid*. 3 *Skt*



place of residence, house. 4 armour which cannot be pierced by a weapon. 5 adj without

**ਨਿਵਾਰਕਵਚ** [nivatkaṇvach] *adj* armour which cannot be pierced, 2 grandson of Himyakashipu and son of Sanhrad. 3 Three crore demons of Nivatkaṇvach family who lived on the seashore and used to hide in the sea to protect themselves from the enemy. 1 Arjun killed them as instructed by Indar. 1 "pritham nivatkaṇvach sabh mare."—*narav*.

**ਨਿਵਾਨ** [nivan] *n* humbleness, humility, bowing. 2 slope, depth. "jis dharti mahi hox nivan."—*NP*. 3 low place.

**ਨਿਵਾਰ** [nivar] See ਨਿਵਾਰਣ. 2 See ਨਵਾਰ. "kahu palagh nivarā."—*asa kabir*.

**ਨਿਵਾਰਣ** [nivarāṇ] *Skt n* act of preventing, prohibition 2 release, liberation.

**ਨਿਵਾਰਾ** [nivarā] healed, removed. 2 bent, saluted. "pacham mukh kar sis nivarā."—*BG*. 3 made of cotton webbing. See ਨਿਵਾਰ 2.

**ਨਿਵਾਰਿ** [nivarī] after giving up, after dispelling. "apu nivarī hari hari japau."—*ram thiti m 5*.

**ਨਿਵਾਰੀ** [nivarī] removed. See ਨਿਵਾਰਣ. 2 remover, who prevents. "nirbikh narak nivarī."—*hajare 10*.

**ਨਿਵਾਰਯੋ** [nivarīyau] removed, warned. "sabadī haume nivarīyau."—*sevyā m 5 ke*.

**ਨਿਵਾਲਾ** [nivalā] See ਨਵਾਲਾ.

**ਨਿਵਾਰਾ** [nivarā] removed, dispelled. "jini thagi jagu thagi se tudhumari nivarā."—*varmaru 2 m 5*. 2 finished, settled.

**ਨਿਵਿ** [nivi] *adv* by bowing, by bending, by submitting. "tisu nivi nivi laga pai jiu."—*sri m 5 pepar*.

**ਨਿਵਿਝ** [niviṇ] *Skt* ਨਿਵਿਝ *adj* thick, dense, deep.

<sup>1</sup>It is mentioned in Bhagvat that nivatkaṇvach lived in the netherworld.

<sup>2</sup>See ਨਿਵਾਰਕਵਚ ਵਲ ਪਰਚ, ੩ 168-173

2 snub-nosed. 3 without a hole; Sanskrit word ਨਿਵਿਝ is also correct.

**ਨਿਵੀਰੀ** [niviṇī] *adj* continuous, without break. See ਨਿਵਿਝ. "manik moti cog niviṇī."—*BG*.

**ਨਿਵੇਸ** [nives] *Skt* ਨਿਵੇਸ *n* house. 2 tent. 3 camp, residence. "sudaradan nives de, vac madhur bakhane."—*GPS*. 4 entry, admission. 5 marriage.

**ਨਿਵੇਦਕ** [nivedak] *adj* applicant, petitioner. 2 who offers.

**ਨਿਵੇਦਨ** [nivedan] *n* request, entreaty. 2 submission.

**ਨਿਵੇਰਨਾ** [niverā] See ਨਿਵੇਰਨਾ.

**ਨਿਵੈਤ** [nivait] becoming humble, bowing. "nivait hovait mithia."—*sahas m 5*.

**ਨਿਵੈਦਾ** [nivāda] becoming humble, bowing, submitting. 2 deep.

**ਨਿਵੈਦਾ** [nivāda] *adj* humble, meek, submissive. 2 deep. "hathu na bhr titu nivāda talr."—*var suhi m 1*. 'hand is thinking and intellect, and the low pond is the mind lowered by evil deeds.'

**ਨਿਵ੍ਰਿਤ** [nivrīt] *Skt* ਨਿਵ੍ਰਿਤ *adj* abstaining, refraining. 2 separated. 3 indifferent, free from worldly attachment.

**ਨਿਵ੍ਰਿਤਿ** [nivrīti] *Skt* ਨਿਵ੍ਰਿਤਿ *n* liberation, release. 2 sense of abstaining or refraining. 3 aversion, indifference.

**ਨੀ** [ni] *part* vocative for addressing, especially females. 2 giving the sense of negation; no, not. "kuch ni si chāda."—*jet chāt m 5*. 'had not any desire.' 3 In Punjabi, this word is used as a copula: 'is' as in — "ae ni premi jan." 4 *Skt* *vr* take; help one to reach; guide, draw, be near, be low, desire.

**ਨੀਓ** [niu], **ਨੀਓ** [niō] *n* foundation, base.

**ਨੀਅਤ** [niat], **ਨੀਅਤਿ** [niatī] *A* *n* a plan in mind; intention, resolve. "mildra dhi na hovai je niatī rasi kare."—*var vad m 1*.

**ਨੀਅਰ** [niar] *adv* near, close to. See *E* near. "ek

marag dur he, ik niar he, sun ram!"—*ramav*.  
 ਨੀਸਾਣ [nisaṇ] See ਨਿਸਾਨ. 2 character (letter),  
 writing. 3 signature. "dharām dalal pae  
 nisaṇ."—*var suhi m 1*. 4 large kettledrum.  
 "dhunī upje sabad nisaṇ."—*ari m 1*. 5 See  
 ਨੀਸਾਣੁ and ਨੀਸਾਨ.

ਨੀਸਾਣਿ [nisaṇi] under the banner. "sagāl  
 bhagat jāet nisaṇi."—*majh m 5*. 2 through the  
 symbol.

ਨੀਸਾਣੀ [nisaṇi] sign, symbol. See ਨਿਸਾਨੀ. "prabh  
 milne ki ehū nisaṇi."—*majh m 5*. "zh nisaṇi  
 sadh ki jisu bhetāi tarī."—*gāu var 2 m 5*.

ਨੀਸਾਣੁ [nisaṇu], ਨੀਸਾਨ [nisan] See ਨਿਸਾਨ. 2 sign,  
 mark, signature. "jith lekhā māgī, tith hor  
 sacc nisaṇu."—*sri m 1*. 3 large kettledrum.  
 "baje sabad nisaṇu."—*var mālā m 1*. "milāu  
 gopal nisan bajai."—*bher namdev*. 4 writing.  
 "tap kagad tera nam nisan."—*mālā m 1*. "ape  
 sabad ape nisan"—*brīlā m 1*. 5 epithet for Jap,  
 a composition by Guru Nanak, because it leads  
 like a standard. See the text in the index of  
 Guru Granth Sahib—*"japu nisaṇu."*

ਨੀਸਾਨ [nisana] See ਨਿਸਾਨ. 2 sign, characteristic  
 "pasu bhāe, nahi mīte nisana."—*ram a m 1*.  
 3 target; something to be aimed at to attack.  
 "pārio nisane ghau."—*maru kabir*.

ਨੀਸਾਨੀ [nisani] See ਨਿਸਾਨੀ and ਨੀਸਾਣੀ. 2 sign,  
 characteristic. "sunī sakhī, prabh milān  
 nisani."—*suhi m 5*. 3 example. "ihu nisanī  
 sunahu tum bhai, jiu kalār bhīt girī."—*brīlā  
 m 5*.

ਨੀਸਾਨੁ [nisanu] See ਨਿਸਾਨ. 2 large kettledrum.  
 "ic sabad nisanu bajāo."—*saveye m 4 ke*.

ਨੀਸੀ [nisi] was not. See ਨੀ 2.

ਨੀਠ [nīh] foundation, base.

ਨੀਠਣ [nīhaṇ], ਨੀਠਣੀ [nīhaṇi] *Skt* तबन *n* string,  
 bow-string. "sabar mājh kemaṇ e sabaru ka  
 nihṇo."—*s farid*.

ਨੀਠਮ [nīham] See ਨੀਹਮ.

ਨੀਹਲ [nīhal] *n* low country. 2 foot-hill. "nīhal

pahārī duabe mahī."—*PPP*.

ਨੀਹਾਰ [nihar] *Skt* न mist. "ravi jyō nikas  
 niharhī phorī."—*NP*.

ਨੀਹਿ [nīhi], ਨੀਹੁ [nīhu], ਨੀਹਮ [nīhum] *S n* love,  
 affection, attachment "gali hārīnīhu nā  
 hor."—*joḍi m 5*. "thaga nihum troṛi."—*var  
 maru 2 m 5*. 2 foundation, base. "marag savai  
 nihī."—*s farid*. 3 with affection. "nihī jz  
 vidhā mānu."—*var gāu 2 m 5*.

ਨੀਹੁ [nīhu] *S n* custom, rite.

ਨੀਕ [nik] *Skt* निक्व *adj* clean. 2 good, nice.

ਨੀਕਸ [nikas], ਨੀਕਸਿ [nikasi], ਨੀਕਸੈ [nikse] See  
 ਨਿਕਸਨਾ. "hau bārhārī tīnh kau pāsī ju  
 nikasījahī."—*s kabir*.

ਨੀਕਰ [nikar], ਨੀਕਰਿ [nikari], ਨੀਕਲ [nikal], ਨੀਕਲਿ  
 [nikali] See ਨਿਕਲਨਾ. 2 after coming out.  
 "kilbikh dokh gae sabh nikari."—*naṛ m 4*.  
 "durmātimel gae sabh nikali."—*ram m 4*.

ਨੀਕਾ [nika], ਨੀਕੀ [niki] *adj* good, nice. "kichu  
 kia nā nika."—*brīlā kabir*. 2 small. "niki kari  
 mahī kal rakhe."—*sukhmani*. 3 good, superb.  
 "niki sadhsāganī."—*asa m 5*. "sri arjan sut  
 tinahu ko gun gante nika."—*GPS*. 4 free from  
 disease; healthy, without wound. "kab darsan  
 nrj dehige karhī pad nika."—*GPS*. 'will cure  
 my foot.' 5 A dancer who dances best when  
 accompanied by music and rhythm is called  
 'niki'.

ਨੀਕੇ [nike] *adj* plural of ਨੀਕ, nice, superb. "nike  
 sacc ke vapari."—*maru solhe m 1*. 2 small,  
 young. 3 *adv* in a nice way. "nike gun gāu."  
 —*joḍi m 5*.

ਨੀਕਰ [nīgar] *n* child, kid.

ਨੀਕਰੀ [nīgri] female child.

ਨੀਘਰ [nighar], ਨੀਘਰਿਆ [nigharia], ਨੀਘਰੀਆ  
 [nigharia], ਨੀਘਰੁ [nigharu] *adj* without a house,  
 homeless. "nigharia gharu para re."—*asa m  
 5*. "ihu nigharu gharu kahī nā pae."—*prabha a  
 m 5*. 2 which has no single place of stay.  
 "maia mohṇī nigharia jiu."—*gāu chāt m 1*.

3 sunk. "nighria nit bhog rasən me."—*səloh*.  
नीच [nic] *Skt* नीच *vr* be a slave, adopt servitude.

2 *adj* low in caste, merit and action. "nickula jolahra."—*asa dhāna*. 3 low, meek. "nic griv bethyo ik than."—*GPS*. 4 wicked, mean. "nic se na pritr kijo."—*hanu*. 5 dwarf.

नीचनीचा [nicnicar] becomes lower than the lowest. "sāt ka dukhan nicnicar."—*sukhmani*.

नीचबिरख [nicbirakh], नीचरुख [nicruk] *n* tree of very small size, castor. "ham nicbirakh, tum melagar."—*sar m 5*. "nicruk te uc bhāe he."—*asa ravidas*.

नीचल [nicel] *Skt* नीचल *n* a tree *L* *barringtonia acutaugula*. 2 cane.

नीचा [nica] *adj* low. 2 showing meanness. See नीच.

नीचाट [nican], नीचान [nican] *adj* mean-minded. "ham murakh mugadh nican."—*suhi m 4*. 2 low place, slope.

नीचु [nicu] See नीच "nicu anathu ajanu."—*brīa m 5*.

नीचे [nice] *adv* below, beneath.

नीच [niz] *P* *je* part also, too.

नीच [nijh] *n* stare; fixed look; keen observation.

नीचर [nijhar] See निचर. "unav barse nijhar dhara."—*oṣkar*. 2 continuous sound of water falling from a spring. "lobhlaharī atī nijhar baje."—*besāt namdev*.

नीठ [niṭh], नीठि [niṭhi] *adj* apparent, evident. "manəhu kurām piṭh pe niṭh bhāe hē sahsrəphani phan ṭhaḍhe."—*cāḍī 1*. 2 *adv* with difficulty, hardly. "niṭhi niṭhi manu kia dhira."—*gau bavan kabir*.

नीठ [niṭ] *Skt n* nest. "bādh niṭ uh bese sukhare."—*GPS*.

नीठज [niṭaj] *n* hatched in a nest; bird.

नीठज [niṭy] See नीठ. "sarab bīhāga girhi niṭy te."—*NP*.

नीत [nit] *Skt adj* brought, delivered. 2 acquired, siezed, held. 3 received 4 See नीतज.

नीको कर करे तहू नीको कर्तार करे

unu mən ane duni hot harkət he,  
jyō jyō dhən dhəre sēte' tyō tyō bīdhi khor khēce

lakh bhāṭī dhəre koṭī bhāṭī sarkət he,  
dōlēt duni me thir kahōke rahu na "kṣam"

pache neknamī bādnamī kharkət he,  
raja hoy ray hoy sah umray hoy  
jesi hot nit tesī hot barkət he.

5 always, ever. "nit nit ghar bādhiāhi, je rahna hoi."—*asa a m 1*.

नीता [nita] See नीत 5. "deh na geh na neh na nita."—*səveye sri mukhvak m 5*. not for ever.

नीतनीत [nitanit], नीतनीता [nitanita] *adv* daily, always, ever. "sobha nitanit."—*sor m 5*. "sagāl guṇ avguṇ na koi hohi nitanita."—*suhi chāt m 1*.

नीति [niti] daily. "ravidasu dhuvāta dhor niti."—*asa dhāna* "datən niti karēi."—*tanama*. 2 *Skt n* act of taking away. 3 manners and customs for guiding a person on the right path. 4 doctrines for the running of religion and society. 5 practice of administration, manner of administrating the state.

niti hi te dharam dharam hi te sabbh siddhi

niti hi te adar sabbhan biṭ-paiz,

niti te aniti chuṭe niti hi te sukh luṭe

niti liye bole bhelo bēkta kahāie,

niti hi te raj raje niti hi te patāshi

niti hi te yas nevkhāḍ māhi gāie,

choṭen ko bado əru bade māhi bado karē

tāte sabb hi ko rajniti hi sunāie.

—*devidas*.

नीतिशास्त्र [nitiśāstrā] *n* science or art in which rules for running the society and state are described; political science; work on political ethics.

At present so many works on political  
'accumulates.

ethics are available in different languages, but the main works of the ancient times are – *śukranūti*, *carikyanūti*, *pācātī*, *yudhiśāhīnūti* and *vidurnūti*.

**ਨੀਤਿਕਾ** [nitigya] *Skt* ਨੀਤਿਕਾ *adj* having knowledge of politics.

**ਨੀਤਿਕੋਸ** [nitighos] See **ਬਿਰਸਪਤਿ**.

**ਨੀਤਿ ਦੇ ਚਾਰ ਅੰਗ** [nitī de car āṅg] (1) ਸਮ [sam] (ਸਾਮਨ) to pacify with sweet words. (2) ਦਾਨ [dan] (bounty) to please by giving money. (3) ਦੰਦ [punishment] to punish with weapon and force. (4) ਭੇਦ [bhed] (rifi) to achieve the object by creating disunity.

**ਨੀਦ** [nid], **ਨੀਦ** [nīd], **ਨੀਦੀ** [nidī], **ਨੀਦ੍ਰਾ** [nīdra] See **ਨਿਦ੍ਰਾ**. "nid bhukh sabh pārharī tragi." –*asa chāt m 4*. "ghaṭu dukh nīdāṇe, parsau sādā paga." –*brīha chāt m 5*. 2 sense – ignorance. "avegi nid kaha lagu sovaṇ." –*mālā ravidas*.

**ਨੀਦ੍ਰਾਵਲਾ** [nidravla] *Skt* ਨਿਦ੍ਰਾਵਲੁ *adj* drowsy. "jina neṇ nudravle." –*s ferid*.

**ਨੀਧ** [nidh] treasure. See **ਜਲਨੀਧ**.

**ਨੀਧਸ** [nudhas] *Dg n* beat of a kettledrum, sound produced by beating a kettledrum.

**ਨੀਧਨ** [nidhan] See **ਨਿਧਨ** "nidhan ko dhanu nam piar." –*prabha m 1*. 2 See **ਨਿਧਨ**.

**ਨੀਧਰ** [nudhar] See **ਨਿਧਰ** and **ਨਿਰਧਰ**. "nidharīa satiguru dhar teri." –*gūḍ m 5*.

**ਨੀਧਰਿਅਰ** [nidharī adhar] *adj* helper of the destitute, shelter for the shelterless. "nidharī adhar panahī khudā." –*bher m 5*.

**ਨੀਪ** [rup] *n* Kadamb tree, nauclea orientalis. 2 tree (bādhuk). 3 low region, deep place. 4 foot of a mountain.

**ਨੀਬ** [nī b], **ਨੀਬਾ** [niba], **ਨੀਬੁ** [nibu] See **ਨਿੱਬ** and **ਨਿੱਬੁ**. "nību bhāṇo ābu, ābu bhāṇo nība." –*ram kabir*. 'finds evil deeds sweet but spiritual qualities bitter.'

**ਨੀਬੁ** [nibu], **ਨੀਬੁ** [nību] See **ਨਿੱਬੁ**.

**ਨੀਮ** [nim] *part* prohibition, no, not. 2 *n* foundation, base. 3 fort. "nim gualrēr vicc

rahīda sī." –*bhāgtavī*. 4 *P* **ਨੀਮ** *margosa tree* 5 *adj* half.

**ਨੀਮਖਰ** [nimkhar] See **ਨੀਮਿਸਾਰਣ**.

**ਨੀਮਚਾ** [nimca] *P* **ਨੀਮਚਾ** *n* small pole.

**ਨੀਮ ਜੋ** [nim jo] *P* half a grain of barley, sense – very small.

**ਨੀਮ** [nima] *adj* humble, low. 2 bent down. 3 *P* **ਨੀਮ** *n* short-limbed person. 4 *adj* half

**ਨੀਮਸੁਨਿ** [nimastin] *P* **ਨੀਮਸੁਨਿ** *n* jacket with half sleeves.

**ਨੀਮਿ** [nimī] *not*. See **ਨੀਮ** 1. "daru bibha me nimī ko." –*asa a m 1*.

**ਨੀਮੀ** [nīmī] *adj* humble, low (female). 2 short-statured female. 3 inferior, belonging to a low caste. 4 *part* negation, not. "ko nīmī mēda." –*asa a m 1*. 'No one is mine.'

**ਨੀਮਤ** [niyat] See **ਨੀਅਤ** and **ਨੀਤ** 4.

**ਨੀਰ** [nir] *adj* near. "jamu nahī ave nir." –*var maru 2 m 5*. See **ਨੀਅਰ**. 2 *Ml n* tears. 3 scattering. 4 serving. 5 *Skt* juice, extract. 6 water. "syamal nir bahe jamna." –*GPS*.

**ਨੀਰਉ** [nirau] *adv* near. See **ਨੀਅਰ**. "nirau pekhar prabhu kau." –*jet m 5*.

**ਨੀਰਚਰ** [niracar] See **ਜਲਚਰ**.

**ਨੀਰਜ** [niraj] *n* grown in water, lotus. 2 pearl. 3 fish. 4 tree. –*sanama*.

**ਨੀਰਜਕਾਣ** [nirajtraṇ] *n* pond. 2 sea, ocean. –*sanama*.

**ਨੀਰਤਰ** [nirtar] *n* that which floats on water, wood. –*sanama*.

**ਨੀਰਦ** [nirad] *n* that which gives water; cloud. 2 *adj* without teeth.

**ਨੀਰਧ** [niradh] *n* cloud. 2 See **ਨੀਰਧਿ**.

**ਨੀਰਧਰ** [nirdhar] See **ਨੀਰਧ** 1.

**ਨੀਰਧਰ ਧੁਨਿ** [nirdhar dhunī] *n* cloud's thunder. 2 Megh Nad, son of Ravan. –*sanama*.

**ਨੀਰਧਰ ਧੁਨਿ ਤਾਤ ਅਰਿ** [nirdhar dhunī tat arī] *n* father of Megh Nad, Ravan; his enemy, the arrow. –*sanama*.

**ਨੀਰਧਿ** [niradhi], **ਨੀਰਧੀ** [nirdhi] *n* sea, which

contains water; ocean.

ਨੀਰਨ [niran] *n* act of serving a meal. See ਨੀਰ 4.

"me nire anik bhojan bahu bijan."—*sar m 5*.

"je sau bhojan me nire."—*vad m 5*. "je sau smritu nirik."—*ari a m 3*. 2 act of weeding out; rooting out weeds from a crop.

ਨੀਰਨਾਇਕ [nirnayak], ਨੀਰਨਾਥ [nirnath], ਨੀਰਨਾਯਕ [nirnayak], ਨੀਰਨਾਯਿਕ [niranayik] *n* expanse of water; ocean. 2 Varun, god of water.

ਨੀਰਨਿਧਿ [nirnidhi] *n* sea, ocean.

ਨੀਰਪਤਿ [nirpatr] god of water, Varun.

ਨੀਰਰਾਸਿ [nirraasi] *n* ocean. 2 earth.—*sanama*.

ਨੀਰਾ [nira] *n* food for cattle; chaff, hay etc.

2 *adv* near, closeby. "duri batavat paro nira."—*gau thiti kabir*. 3 *n* nearness, closeness. 4 water. "mrigrisna ko herahi nira. dorat mrig nahi pavahi nira."—*NP*. 'Deer can never reach near that water which appears due to the effect of mirage.'

ਨੀਰਾਰਾ [nirara] *adj* different, separate.

2 unattached, without companion.

ਨੀਰਾਲਯ [niralay] *n* expanse of water, ocean.

ਨੀਰਾਲਯਨੀ [niralayni] earth, that has water.

ਨੀਰਾਲਾ [nirala] See ਨਿਰਾਲਾ. 2 See ਨੀਰਾਲਯ.

ਨੀਰਾਲੇ [nirale] See ਨੀਰਾਲਯ.

ਨੀਰਿ [niri] with water. 2 on water. "pahan niri tare."—*bavan*.

ਨੀਰੀਸ਼ੀ [niris] should serve the meal. See ਨੀਰਨ 1.

ਨੀਰੁ [niru] See ਨੀਰ 6. "niru birak khapi khapi marta."—*suh m 5*.

ਨੀਰੇ [nire] See ਨੀਰਨ 1.

ਨੀਰੇ [nire] serves a meal. "sar samali mata mukhi nire."—*mala m 5*. See ਨੀਰ 4. 2 being near, matching, standing comparison with. "kamdhenu satreṇu na nire."—*BG*. 3 from water. "jru machuli binu nire binse."—*sor m 4*.

ਨੀਲ [nil] *Sk* नील *vr* dye, dye in blue colour. 2 *n* a plant from which blue dye is extracted;

indigo. 3 dye obtained from indigo plant. 4 blue mark on the body caused by a blow. 5 stigma, blot, moral stain. 6 a monkey in the army of Ramchandar. "jamvat sukhen nil."—*ramav*. 7 according to the Purans a mountain in Ilavritt region, which is on the border of Ranyak Varsh. 8 out of the nine treasures of Kuber. 9 sapphire, amethyst. 10 equal to the British number, ten billion, 10,000,000,000,000. 11 poison, venom. 12 banyan tree; ficus benghalensis. 13 *adj* blue, blue coloured "nil vastre pahiri hovahi parvanu."—*var asa*. 14 dirty, ashen, dull. "nil anil agani rk thai."—*gau m 1*. fire of sensuality and good desire; that is — fire of desire for doing evil and emotional deeds. 15 a poetic metre See ਬਿਰੇਖ. 16 النيل a famous river of Egypt. See ਨੀਲਏਸ ਅਸਰੂ.

ਨੀਲਏਸ ਅਸਰੂ [nil-es astra] *n* lord of river Nil, Varun; his weapon, noose. "nil adi seabaducarke esaru astra bakhan."—*sanama*.

ਨੀਲਕਾਂਠ [nilkath] *Sk* न शिव. There is an anecdote in Mahabharat that the three worlds were perturbed when poison (kalkut) emerged after churning the sea. At the request of Brahma, Shiv swallowed poison, as a result of which his throat turned blue. "nilkath narhar narayan."—*hajare 10*. 'O God! you are verily Neelkanth, Nrisinh, and Vishnu, who lies on the waters.' 2 peacock. 3 male sparrow. 4 blue jay. 5 There were several scholars of Sanskrit with this name.

ਨੀਲਗਊ [nilgau], ਨੀਲਗਾਯ [nilgay] *n* bluebull, baselaphus tragocamelus.

ਨੀਲਕਿਰਿ [nilgiri] See ਨੀਲ 7. 2 a district in Madras with headquarters at Ootacamund, which is a very pleasant hill station. It is at a height of 7500 feet from the sea level. It is 356 miles away from Madras, 1053 miles from

- Bombay and 1374 miles from Calcutta. Wealthy persons and high officials of Madras state spend their summer season at this place.
- ਨੀਲਵੀਰ** [nilgriv] See **ਨੀਲਬੰਠ**.
- ਨੀਲਨਗ** [nilnag] See **ਨੀਲਨੀਰ**. 2 See **ਨੀਲ** 7. "manī nilnagyaḥ lekḥā sis ayayā."—*VN*. 'seeing the blackness of God, sapphire and mountain Nilgiri bow before him.'
- ਨੀਲਬਾਸਨ** [nilbasan] See **ਨੀਲਬਸਨ**.
- ਨੀਲਮ** [nilam], **ਨੀਲਮਟਿ** [nilmanṭi] a blue-coloured gem which is reckoned among the nine precious stones; sapphire.
- ਨੀਲਵਸਨ** [nilvasan] *n* blue clothes. 2 who wears blue clothes. 3 *n* Saturn, the planet. 4 Balram, elder brother of Krishan. "nilvasan bānvari."—*hajare* 10. 'O God! you are verily Balram and Krishan (Vanmali).' 5 Nihang Singh.
- ਨੀਲਾ** [nila] *adj* blue-coloured. 2 *n* donkey. "kala mūh ar nīle per."—*prov*. 'with blackened face and riding on a donkey.'
- ਨੀਲਥੋਥਾ** [nilathotha] *Skt* **ਨੀਲਤੁੱਥ** *n* sulphate of copper having blue colour; blue vitriol.
- ਨੀਲਾਬ** [nilab] water of river Nile. 2 blue water, clear and deep water. 3 river Atak. See **ਸੁਚਖਾਬ**.
- ਨੀਲਾਬਰ** [nilābar] See **ਨੀਲਬਸਨ**.
- ਨੀਲਾਬਰੀ** [nilābri] Balram, who wore blue clothes. 2 a Nihang Singh.
- ਨੀਲਮ** [nilam] *Pg* **ਨੀਲਮ** [lilam] *n* auction.
- ਨੀਲਾਰੀ** [nilari] *n* dyer.
- ਨੀਲੋਤਪਲ** [nilotpal] *Skt* **ਨੀਲੋਤਪਲ** *n* blue lotus. 2 white esculent lotus; waterlily.
- ਨੀਲੋਫਰ** [nilofar] *P* **ਨੀਲੋਫਰ**. See **ਨੀਲੋਤਪਲ**.
- ਨੀਲੋਬਰ** [nilōbar] wearing blue clothes. See **ਨੀਲਬਸਨ**.
- ਨੀਵ** [niv] *n* foundation, base. "jini abicāḥ niv rakhaḥ."—*suhi chāt m* 5. "de de niv dival usari."—*gāu m* 1. 2 *adj* low. See **ਪ੍ਰਾਤਿਤ**.
- ਨੀਵਾਂ** [nivā] *adj* submissive, bent. 2 without conceit, humble. 3 deep.
- ਨੀਵਿ** [nivṛ] *Skt* *n* string wound around the waist.

- 2 cord for fastening trousers of women. 3 dhoti; sarī. 4 principal amount, capital.
- ਨੀਵੀ** [nivi] See **ਨੀਵਿ**. 2 *adj* low. 3 small, trivial. "ham nivi prabhu atī uca."—*suhi chāt m* 3. 4 female dwarf.
- ਨੂ** [nu] *adj* nine. "cap nu tāk te chorat hē sar."—*GPS*. 'shoot the arrow with a bow having nine joints.' 2 *Skt* *vr* praise.
- ਨੁਸਾਖਾ** [nusakha] *A* **نُسخه** *n* something written on paper. 2 copy, copy of a book. 3 prescription.
- ਨੁਸਰਤ** [nusrat] *A* **نُصْرَة** reinforcement, help. "nusrat be darōg." See **ਦੇਗ ਡੇਗ ਝਰਾਹ**.
- ਨੁਸਰਤਖਾਨ** [nusratxan] a Pathan of Malerkotla who was brother of Naharkhan. Both of them were present in the battle of Chamkaur.
- ਨੂਹ** [nuh] See **ਨੂਹ**. 2 See **ਨੂਹ**. 3 *P* **نُه** nine.
- ਨੂਹਾਰ** [nuhar] See **ਨਹਾਰ**.
- ਨੂਹਮ** [nuhum] *P* **نُهم** ninth.
- ਨੁਕਸ** [nukas] *A* **نُقص** *n* defect. 2 deficiency, shortage, loss.
- ਨੁਕਸਾਨ** [nuksan] *A* **نُقصان** *n* loss, harm damage. 2 deficiency, shortage.
- ਨੁਕਤਾ** [nuktāh], **ਨੁਕਤਾ** [nukta] *A* **نُكْطَة** *n* dot, cypher. "ikkatu nukta horjāi mahram mujram kher khuari."—*BG*. 2 *A* **نُكْطَة** subtle utterance, excellent saying, sarcasm. "mukh te nukta nukta sam āmrit kadhyo."—*krzsān*. 3 *Skt* **ਨੁਕਤ** plain cloth of the length of two yards. "sīr par nukta jugal gaj."—*NP*. 'two yards long turban.'
- ਨੁਕਤਾਦੀ** [nuktacī] *adj* fault-finding, cavalier. 2 critic.
- ਨੁਕਤਾਦੀਨੀ** [nuktacini] *P* **نُكْتَة دینی** *n* criticism. 2 analysis of qualities and defects, review, critique. 3 act of fault-finding.
- ਨੁਕਤੀ** [nukti] See **ਨੁਕਤੀ**.
- ਨੁਕਰਾ** [nukra] *A* **نُكْرَة** *n* silver. 2 silver-coloured horse.
- ਨੁਕਲ** [nukal] *A* **نُكْل** *n* snacks like meat etc which are eaten to neutralize the bitter taste of liquor in the mouth. "kāryo pan mukh nukal

māgaṭ. —GPS. 3 Ignorant writers have written nukal in place of nakul at many places.  
**नुकसान** [nukhsan] See **नुकसान**.  
**नुकसानੀ** [nukhsani] who suffers a loss. "hoi nukhsani śjhu rove."—BG.  
**नुखा** [nukha] *Sk* नुखा *n* son's wife, daughter-in-law.  
**नुखस्त** [nuxust] *P* نوكست *adj* firstly, before.  
**नुग्दा** [nugda] *n* residue of an intoxicating drink prepared with crushed poppy-seed, almonds etc, which remains in the napkin after sieving. See **नुग्दा मारना**.  
**नुग्दा मारना** [nugda marna] rolling into small spherical tablets the residue, which remains in the napkin after filtering the hemp, and hitting with these the target in the name of the enemy. Hemp addicts often say. "aia nugda, tere bal bacce nū cugda." etc. "sətrun ke sir nugda marē."—GPS.  
**नुगदी** [nugadi] *P* نوكدي *n* salty vermicelli of gram flour fried in ghee or oil. 2 vermicelli of gram flour fried and coated with sugar. "nugdi arusevkiā cirve."—krisan.  
**नुचारा** [nucara] न-चुचारा, not uttered. "pran taje tin pani nucara."—rudr. 'not asked for water.'  
**नुच** [nut] *Sk* *adj* praised, admired.  
**नुचडा** [nutfa] *A* نوكفا *n* semen. "nutphīḍ mas upjai masahu jusse pak."—JSBB. 2 offspring, progeny.  
**नुति** [nuti] *Sk* *n* praise, admiration. "suni nuti gortat."—NP. "nutih bekhanat anedkāda."—NP. 2 salutation, obeisance, reverential address.  
**नुद** [nud] *Sk* नुद *vr* push, drive, inspire, go ahead.  
**नुदय** [nuday], **नुदै** [nude] *adj* secret, hidden. 2 apparent, visible. "pōn ke pāthprakaṣ nudr bhaye."—sekhar. See **नुद पा**.  
**नुमा** [numa] *P* نما *showing*. 2 suffix that gives

the meaning of guide as in - rahnuma.  
**नुमायिश** [numaiṣ], **नुमायस** [namayaṣ] *P* نمايش *n* display, show. 2 affectation. 3 fair in which rare things are displayed; exhibition.  
**नुराते** [nurate] See **नुराते**.  
**नुर्गा** [nurāga] Emperor Aurangzeb. "drillipur ko gayo nurāga."—GPS.  
**नुर्गाबाद** [nurāgabād] See **नुर्गाबाद**.  
**नुवाह** [nuvah] See **नुवाह**.  
**नु** [nu], **नुँ** [nū] *part* used in accusative and dative case; to.  
**नुह** [nuh] *A* نوح *act* of lamenting. 2 Prophet Noah who has been mentioned at many places in the Bible and the Koran. He is said to be the tenth generation of Adam. When he reached the age 500 years, his three sons (Sam, Ham and Yafas) took birth in his family. At that time, deadly sins were being committed on the earth; and God wanted to submerge it in the ocean, but being kind to Noah he ordained him to get on a boat along with him take one pair each of species on earth; and those who will be on his boat, shall be saved from annihilation. According to this instruction of God, Noah got made a boat, three hundred hands long, fifty hands wide and thirty hands high; stored food-material and boarded into it taking one pair of each species of creatures and closed the entrance of the boat with resin. When this work was completed, the earth was submerged into water because of incessant rain for forty days. Water-level rose to a height of fifteen hands above the mountain peaks. Water dried after twelve months and Noah came out of the boat with all the creatures, which had remained in the boat with him and their race spread on the earth. Noah lived for nine hundred years. The word Noah is a transform of Manu. See **मनु**.

ਨੂੰਹ [nūh] *n* son's wife – daughter-in-law

ਨੂਤ [nuṭ] *n* salt.

ਨੂਤ [nut] *Skt adj* praised, admired. 2 short for ਨੂਤਨ, new. See ਨੂਤਨ.

ਨੂਤਨ [nutan], ਨੂਤਨੇ [nutno] *Skt* ਨੂਤਨ *adj* new. 2 fresh. 3 strange, unique.

ਨੂਟ [nud] *Skt n* mulberry tree and its fruit.

ਨੂਨ [nun] salt. See ਨੂਟ. 2 less. See ਨਨ੍ਹਨ.

ਨੂਨਤਾ [nunta] shortage, loss. See ਨਨ੍ਹਨਤਾ. "pahira bina nunta jou."—*NP*.

ਨੂਪਰ [nupar], ਨੂਪੁਰ [nupur] *Skt* ਨੂਪੁਰ *n* an ornament for ankles; jingling anklet.

ਨੂਰ [nur] *A, f n* glow, light. 2 light of God. "ek nur te sabhu jagu upjia."—*prabha kabir*. 3 grandeur. 4 a name for God, who is in the form of light. 5 pious ladies; it is a plural of ਨਾਰ. "hur nur musak khudai bādgi."—*maru solhe m* 5. 'Nymphs of heaven, pious ladies, objects like fragrance etc all are included in the prayer to God.' 6 plural of ਨਰ [nar] (fire).

ਨੂਰਸ਼ਾਹਿ [nursāhī] according to a biographical story of Guru Nanak Dev, queen of Kamrup who was wasting her life in practising black magic 'Guru Nanak Dev showed her the right path.

ਨੂਰਜਹਾਂ [nurjahā] میرزا Mirza Gayas (Itmaduddaula's) daughter, who was born in 1591. She was sister of Asdar Khan, and was the fond wife of Jahangir. Earlier, she was married to Sher Afgan Khan. Jahangir got him killed and made her his own wife in 1611, and changed her name to Nur Jahan from Maharunisa. She was a very wise queen, who assisted her husband in governing the kingdom. She died in 1645, eighteen years after the death of Jahangir and was buried in Jahangir's tomb at Shahdra. See ਜਹਾਂਗੀਰ.

ਨੂਰਦੀ [nurdī], ਨੂਰਦੀਨ [nurdin] See ਤਰਨ ਤਾਰਨ.

'The chief of that place was a woman by the name of Noor Shah.—*SSB*.

ਨੂਰਪੁਰ [nurapur] a village in district Hoshiarpur near police station Nurpur. Pir Mohammad Sayyad of this village testified at Lull that Guru Gobind Singh was a miraculous saint. The tenth Master bestowed on him an edict, which is now in possession of his descendants, who, now, get offering from the Sikh states. "basl nurpure ko subhmat mag khudai ke milan cahēt."—*GPS*. Some writers say that Pir Mohammad was a resident of Saloh. 2 See ਭਾਈਸਾਹ.

ਨੂਰਮਾਹਲ [nurmahāl], ਨੂਰਮਾਹਿਲ [nurmāhīl] a village in district Jalandhar, tehsil Philaur, which has a police station. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Har Rai stands one and a half miles away from Nurmahal railway station to the north. Keeping in view the devotion of Sai Fateh Shah, the true Master stayed at this place. Two sites at this place are believed to be related with the sojourn of the Master. A platform has been built near the tomb of Fateh Shah by the dharamsala of Chhumbas. The priest is a Sikh. 2 The tenth door of consciousness (believed in the human body besides the nine openings). 3 spiritually enlightened; inner consciousness. "nurmahāl ko sodhke gurubāl dhāse ju das."—*GV 10*. 5 Nurmahal is also the name of queen Nurjahan.

ਨੂਰਮਾਹਿਲ ਦੀ ਸਰਾਇ [nurmāhīl di sarai] See ਭਾਨਵਰਨ.

ਨੂਰ [nuru] See ਨੂਰ.

ਨੇ [ne] *surf* a postposition of nominative, case of a transitive verb used in the past tense, as – "us ne sēnan kärke gurbañi dā paṭh kita." 2 copula; are; as in – "sāt kērtar nāl pīar kērdē ne." 3 ਨੇ [ne] has also been used for ਨਿਖ as in – "ne kalāki sērupe."—*jspu*.

ਨੇਉਜਾ [neuja] See ਨੇਵਜਾ.

ਨੇਉਦਾ [neūda] See ਨਿਉਦਾ.

ਨੇਸ [nes] *P* نیش *n* bite, sting. 2 long tooth of the



beasts with which they tear and cut. 3 नेम [nes] has also been used for नेस [nest]. "kas nes dastāgir."—*trīṣṭam* 1.

नेमडा [neṣṭa] village in district Amritsar, under police station Gharinda about one mile away from railway station Attari to the south. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Hargobind is near the built-up-area to the north of the village. The Master visited this place on his way to Amritsar from Mujang. The condition of the gurdwara is very unsatisfactory, and there is no priest in attendance. The old well near which the Master sat still exists. 2 See निमू.

नेमडा [neṣat] *P* نیست *adj* which is not, *Sk* नहि. is not.

नेसुक [nesuk] *adv* little, hardly any.

नेसू [neṣṭhā] See निमू.

नेसू [neṣṭhi] See निमू. 2 *Sk* नेसू *adj* having faith. 3 firm in spiritual realisation.

नेसू [neṣṭi] *P* نستی *n* — idea of non-existence. 2 idleness. 3 destruction, devastation.

नेह [neh], नेह [neh] *n* affection, love. 2 oil. "sapat suhagāṇi neh carhāvē."—*GPS*.

नेह नफासि बिचन [neh nanastī kīcān] There is no plurality in the ultimate Reality.

नेहनिबहान [nehnibahān] love constantly, let no inconsistency appear in love.

sikhe rāṣṭrī sikhe prīṭi ke prakār sōbe

sikhe "kesoray" mān mān ko mīlaybo,

sikhe sōhē khaṇ naṭ tan māsakan sikhe

sikhe sen benān me hāsbo hāsaybo,

sikhe caḥ caḥ sō ju caḥ upjaye ki

jesi kou cahe caḥ tesī vāh caḥbo,

jāhā tāhā sikhe esi batī ghatī tāte tēb

tahā kyō nā-sikhyo nek neh ko nībahbo?

gahbo sāgar ko nā kachu phīr

darbo sātru samuh ācheh ko,

dhahbo meru ko bat kīṭi phīr

pavak bicumahbo deh ko,

tyō kavī gvaī visahbo dukkh

kahā phīr caḥbo sīgh sātēh ko

bahbo teg ko hē saḥjā su

pārē kathīna ju nībahbo neh ko.

नेही [nehi] *n* cord, string. See नेह प. 2 *A* نى act of churning. 3 pitcher in which milk is kept.

"jīnī basuk netre ghatā kārī nehi tānū."—*var* ram 3. 4 *A* نى *n* farsightedness, foresight, prudence, "rāṇī rutāu nār nehi kārē."—*gāu*

bavan kabir. 5 *Sk* स्नेहिन् *adj* devotee, having deep love for. "gurucaman ko nehi."—*gurupad*.

नेहू [nehu] *S* *n* affection, love. "jīsu pyare sīu nehu, tīsu agē marīcalīe."—*var* sī m 2

नेक [nek] *P* نیک *adj* good, virtuous pious. "khvī nek jān."—*var* ram 3. 2 much, more. 3 *adv* a little, a bit. 4 *adj* न-देख many. "nār nārān nek mātī."—*kalki*. 'men and women of many faiths.'

5 An ignorant scribe has written नेक [nek] in place of नेक — "tāhā brīd bājī bāhe nek jese."—*āg* 171. 'like horses and crocodiles.'

नेकसू [neksu] *P* good-natured; having nice temperament.

नेकचलन [nekcālan] bearing good moral character.

नेकनाम [neknām] having good reputation, celebrated.

नेकबखत [nekbaxat] *P* نیکبخت *adj* lucky, fortunate.

नेकलोक [nekalōk], नेकलकी [nekalōkī] *adj* without blemish, unstained. "kalōkō bīna, nekalōkī sarupe."—*japu*.

नेका [neka] a village in district Lahore, tehsil Kusr. Guru Arjan Dev visited this place.

नेकी [neki] *P* نیک *n* goodness. 2 gentleness.

नेख [nekh] *Sk* तथि, good motivator, excellent inspirer "bīr bahūre nekh."—*ramav*.

नेकस [nekhās] *A* نیکس *n* a bazaar where cattle and slaves are sold "kīu nekhās bīkai?"—*prabha* a m 1. 'Why would Harish Chandar

\*मनसवानु द्रष्टव्यं नेहानानस्ति किञ्चन. (vrihdamya 4, brahman 4, verse 19). It is visible to mind only but there is not a little plurality in the soul.

have been sold in the market? 2 slave-trader.  
ਨੇਕ [neg] *n* customary payment to village  
menials for serving on auspicious occasions  
like marriage etc. "ayke niket lin bedikulketu  
neg."—*NP*

ਨੇਕੀ [negi] *n* village menial working for  
customary payment. 2 In Kangra district this  
word means a headman. 3 *Dg* barber.

ਨੇਕਾ [neca] *P* نيكه pipe of a hookah (hubble-  
bubble).

ਨੇਜਬਾਜ [nejbaj] *P* نيجاب *n* spearman, lancer.  
"nejbaj bahu bir sūghare."—*caritr 405*.

ਨੇਜਾ [neja] *P* نجا *Skt* ਨੇਜਾ *n* spear, lance "neja  
nam nisanu."—*savaye m 5 ke*. 2 flag. 3 a  
measure prevalent in old times that was equal  
to seven hands (three and a half yards),  
because this weapon (spear) used to be seven  
hands long. "suraj sava neje ute an thāhre."  
—*hir varasah*. 4 pine-seed is also known by  
this name. See ਨੇਜਾ.

ਨੇਜੈ [nejē] ਨੈ (Ganga) + ਜੈ (born) Bhisam who  
was born from river (Ganges). "arjenu dhru  
prahlad ābriku naradu neje."—*mala namdev*.  
2 *Skt* नमन *n* नम (Vishnu) + ਜੈ (born). Brahma  
who was born from Vishnu, 'caturān' (having four faces). He was born from the  
lotus grown in the navel of Vishnu.

ਨੇਤ [net] See ਨੇਤ and ਨੇਤ੍ਰ. 2 See ਨਿਤ. "kari mrig  
net harē."—*ramav*. 'kill elephants and deer  
everyday.' "harī azmarī nanak net."—*bīla a*  
*m 5*. 3 *Skt* निजति *n* happening as ordained by  
God; what is destined to happen according to  
one's previous actions; destiny, fate. "net kartar  
ki nā mṛte."—*NP*. 4 See ਨੇਤ, 5 See ਨੇਤਿ.

ਨੇਤ ਨੇਤ [net net] ਨੇਤਿ ਨੇਤਿ. ਨ-ਇਤਿ, ਨ-ਇਤਿ. not —  
this; soul is not body, nor vital air and nor mind;  
that is, it is beyond all. "net net kathētā beda."  
—*sahas m 5*.

ਨੇਤਰ [netar] See ਨੇਤ੍ਰ 2 ਨ-ਇਤਰ not another.

ਨੇਤਾ [neta] *Skt* नेतु *adj* guiding or giving direction

by leading. 2 motivator, inspirer.

ਨੇਤਿ [neti] ਨ-ਇਤਿ beyond limit, no end. 2 See  
ਨੇਤੀ 2.

ਨੇਤਿ ਨੇਤਿ [neti neti] See ਨੇਤ ਨੇਤ. "neti neti  
baṇ trīṇ kahet."—*japu*.

ਨੇਤੀ [neti] *Skt* नेती *n* a cord that is whirled round  
a churning stick. See ਨੇਤ੍ਰ. 2 ਨੇਤਿ *n* yogic  
exercise, in which one span long piece of fine  
and soft cotton string is put into the nose with  
the force of breathing and its end is taken out  
from the mouth; thus nose and throat are  
cleaned by catching both ends of the string.

ਨੇਤੀ ਧੋਤੀ [neti dhoti] See ਧੋਤੀ 3 and ਨੇਤੀ 2.

ਨੇਤ੍ਰ [netu] eyes. "dhan oh mastak, dhanu tere  
netu."—*gau m 5*. 2 See ਨੇਤ.

ਨੇਤੈ [netc] eternal, everlasting. "ekē eki nete."  
—*kan m 5*.

ਨੇਤ੍ਰ [netr] *n* sense organ which diverts the  
attention of mind towards objects; eye. "netr  
punit pekhat hī dāras."—*gau m 5*. 2 cord  
whirled round the churning stick. 3 root of a  
tree. 4 pulse, vein. 5 chariot. 6 cognitive of  
number two because there are two eyes.

ਨੇਤ੍ਰਾਉ [netrau] *n* eye. See ਨੇਤ੍ਰ. "netrau nid nā  
ave."—*suhi m 1*. 'not being overpowered by  
the sleep of ignorance is the cord of a churning  
staff.'

ਨੇਤ੍ਰਚਾਦ [netr-chad] *n* covering of the eye, eyelid.

ਨੇਤ੍ਰਜਲ [netr-jal] *n* tears.

ਨੇਤ੍ਰਠੋਕਾ [netr-thoka] *xa* antimony, collyrium.

ਨੇਤ੍ਰਤੁੰਗ [netr-tūg] *n* a hillock where the eyes of  
goddess Durga as a self-immolating widow  
fell. "netr-tūg ke caran tar sardrav tir tarṅg."  
—*kṛtsn*. See ਨੇਤਾ ਦੇਵੀ.

ਨੇਤ੍ਰਫੋਰੁ [netr-phoru] *n* time taken in twinkling  
the eye; moment. "haran bharan jākā netr-  
phoru."—*sukhmanī*.

ਨੇਤ੍ਰਚੰਨ [netr-rājan] *n* colour with which eye  
lids are painted; lampblack; collyrium.

ਨੇਤ੍ਰਾ [netra] *Skt* नेत्र rope. "bel kau netra par

duhave."—*gau m 5*. 2 rope whirled round a churning stick. "jrx basaku netre ghatro."—*var ram 3*.

"मन्थानं मन्दरं कृत्वा तथा नेत्रञ्च वासुकिम्."—*mahabharat, parv 1, a 18*.

ਨੇਵਾਂ [netrābu] *n* ਨੇਵਾਂ-ਐਂ tears.

ਨੇਵਿ [netri] See ਨੇਵਾਂ.

ਨੇਵੀ [netri] See ਨੇਵਾਂ. 2 *Skt* नेत्री *n* a woman who gives direction by going ahead; woman leader. 3 goddess Lakshmi. 4 stream. 5 with eyes. "netri satiguru pekhna."—*varguj 2 m 5*.

ਨੇਵਨੁ [nedhanu] See ਨਿਧਾਨ. "gundata nedhanu."—*var mala m 3*.

ਨੇਪਥ [nepath] *Skt* नेपथ *n* dress including clothes and ornaments. 2 place on the stage of a theatre behind the curtain's back. 3 curtain, tent-wall.

ਨੇਪਰ [nepar] See ਨੁਪਰ.

ਨੇਪਲ [nepal] an independant Hindu hill state to the north of India. To its north is Tibet, to the east is Sikkim state and Darjeeling, to the south is some area of Bengal and U.P., and to the west is Kumaon and the black river. It is the motherland of Gorkhas; its area is 54,000 sq. miles and population is 5000000. The name of its capital is Kathmandu which is at a height of 2646 ft. from the sealevel.

ਨੇਫਾ [nafa] *P* نفا *n* turned-in top of the pajama through which tying-cord is passed.

ਨੇਬ [neb] *P* نيب *n* deputy of a king who assists him in ruling; minister. "kam neb sadz puchie."—*var asa*. "kia laskar kia neb khavasi."—*var majh m 1*. 2 in Punjabi, the word ਨੇਬ [neb] is used for a Kalal and its etymology is ਨੱਥ-ਐਥ, which means one who draws water with a tube. 3 This word is also used for a macebearer; its root is ਨੱਥ (to take away); a macebearer leads the people to the court of a king.

ਨੇਬ ਖਬਾਸ [neb khabas] various deputies of a

lower level in the court of a king.

ਨੇਬੀ [nebi] *n* post, duty and status of a deputy. 2 macebearer; usher. "nebi mahta sagal bulae."—*caritr 326*.

ਨੇਬੁ [nebu] See ਨੇਬ.

ਨੇਬੂ [nēbu] See ਨਿਬੂ.

ਨੇਬੁਨਿਬੋਰ [nēbunibor] person who sits to eat with others by squeezing a lemon as his contribution to the meal; sense — who sucks profit from others with little contribution; selfish; leech See ਬੁਢੈਲ.

ਨੇਬਰ [nebera], ਨੇਬੋਰ [nebera] decision. See ਨਿਬੋਰ. "hidu turak duha nebera."—*bher m 5*. "hathi tise ke nebera."—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਨੇਮ [nem] *Skt* *n* time. 2 piece, part. 3 wall, walled compound "khat nem kari kothri bādhi."—*gau kabir*. See ਖਟਅੰਗ 1. 4 See ਨਿਯਮ. "nem nibahio satiguru."—*asa m 5*.

ਨੇਮਖਾਰਨ [nemkharan], ਨੇਮਖਾਰਨ [nemkharan] See ਨੇਮਿਸਾਰਣ. "nemakhvaran bhitte ayo."—*krisan*.

ਨੇਮਿ [nemī] *Skt* *n* outer framework of a wheel in which spokes remain fixed. ਨਾਭਿ [nabhi] is the axle of the wheel and ਨੇਮਿ [nemī] is its rim. 2 raised platform around a well. 3 a circular frame of wood to protect the raised wall of a well.

ਨੇਮੀ [nemi] adj regular, regulated. 2 See ਨੇਮਿ. "ghore per ko bajate, nemi sabad uthate."—*GPS*. 3 *Dg* moon.

ਨੇਰ [ner] adv near, close to. "sadhuseg ke nahil ner."—*gau m 1*.

ਨੇਰਾ [nera], ਨੇਰਾ [nera] *n* nearness. "nera paro tah."—*gau bevan kabir*. 2 adv close by, near. "ghat ghātī ātarī varte nera."—*majh m 5*. 3 adj small, young. "jeh apan uc, apanapi nera."—*sukhmani*.

ਨੇਰਿ [nerī], ਨੇਰੇ [nere], ਨੇਰੇ [nert] adv near, close by. "kotī bighan nahī avahī nertī."—*ram m 4*. "kal nert aia."—*bila m 4*.

ਨੇਵਜਾ [nevja] *P* نلڙو a kind of nut taken out from the pine fruit; pine seed, edible pine.

ਨੇਵਰ [nevar] wound on the ankle of a horse which occurs due to the ankles hitting each other. 2 *Skt* नृपुत्र *n* jingling anklet. "pog nevar chanak chenhari."—*g5d kabir*.

ਨੇਵਲ [neval] See ਨਿਉਲ.

ਨੇਵ [ner], ਨੇਵਾ [nera] *n* nearness. "jisu bujhae apī nera tisū he."—*suhā a m 5*.

ਨੇਵਿ [neri], ਨੇਵੇ [nere], ਨੇਵੈ [nere] *adv* near, close by. "nerē dekhāu parbrāham."—*var gāu 2 m 5*.

ਨੈ [ne] *suf* See ਨੇ. "ikne bhāde saja."—*sri a m 1*. 2 *n* river. See ਨਯ. "murgai ne sapa."—*srīdhgosaṭi*. "sonhi mehival nū ne taradi rati."—*BG*. 3 *P* 1 pipe, tube. 4 flute. "gopi ne goalia."—*sri m 1 jogi āderi*.

ਨੈ [nē] See ਨੈ 2. 2 name of Sutlej river especially from Harike Pattan onward in Ferozepur district. "nē lag kārhe raj tuhara."—*GPS*.

ਨੈਸਕ [nesak] See ਨੇਸਕ. "nesak mor gae anfe."—*caritr 129*. 'due to my going to the other place for a little while.' 2 *Skt* नैसिक linked with night, pertaining to night.

ਨੈਸਕਰ [neškar] *P* نڪر *n* sweet reed; sugarcane.

ਨੈਸਧ [nešadh] *Skt* *adj* related to Nishadh area. 2 *n* king Nal who was ruler of Nishadh state. 3 Nalopakhyan Kavay written by poet Shri Harash. See ਘਟਕਾਧ.

ਨੈਸਰਗਿਕ [nesargik] *Skt* नैसर्गिक *adj* natural.

ਨੈਸਾਨੁ [nesānu], ਨੈਸਾਨੁ [nesānu] *n* which makes sound — stream, river. "lakh sairu nesānu būd samavne."—*BG*. 2 ocean that thunders due to waves. "udarū nesānu nā bhārie kab-hū."—*bher m 3*. "hāsu hetu asa āsmanu. tisū vicī bhukh bahutu nesānu."—*gāu m 1*. violence, attachment, greed and conceit.

ਨੈਸਿਕ [nesik] See ਨੈਸਕ 2.

ਨੈਸੁਭ [nesūbh] See ਨਿਸੁਭ.

ਨੈਸ਼ਿਕ [nešthik] *Skt* *adj* having firm faith; believer.

ਨੈਸ਼ਿਕ ਬ੍ਰਹਮਚਾਰੀ [nešthik brāhamcari] who practises celibacy all his life.

ਨੈਹਰ [nehar] *n* father's house, parental house. "nehar kutāb taj byahe sasurar jāi."—*BGK*.

ਨੈਕ [nek], ਨੈਕੁ [neku] *adja* little, a bit. "yeh mān nek nā kahio karē."—*dev m 9*. 2 ਨ-ਦੇਵ, many. 3 ਨ-ਐਕਤ, disunity, opposition.

ਨੈਜਰਿਆ [nejaria] *A* plural ਨਜੀਰ example, instance. See ਨਜੀਰ. "name ce suamī bīthlo jin bī nejaria."—*guj namdev*. Three examples — a) "avāt kine nā pekhio, jiu akasē pākhialo." 'as is the bird not seen coming from the sky.' b) "jiu jāi mājhe machlo." 'as is fish in the water.'

c) "jiu akasē gharūalo mrigtrisna bhāria." 'as is pitcher of the sky filled with illusion.'

ਨੈਯ [ney] *Skt* नयन *n* which diverts the attention of mind towards the objects of the world; eye. "neā nā dekhāi sadh, sī neā bīhāria."—*phunhe m 5*. 2 wife of a barber.

ਨੈਯਜਾਰ [neyhar] *Dg* *n* Indar, who has a thousand eyes.

ਨੈਯਭਾਰ [neybhar] *n* moment; time required for the twinkling of an eye. "gacheñ neybharen."—*gāthā*. 'can circumambulate the universe in a wink.'

ਨੈਯਸਿੰਘ [neyasīgh] This religious warrior was a gem of misl Shaheedan; he is referred to in history under this name but his real name was Narayan Singh. He pioneered the practice of wearing a high turban. See ਨਿਰੰਕ and ਫੁਲਾ ਸਿੰਘ. ਨੈਯਕੋਟ [neyakoṭ] a town in district Gurdaspur, tehsil Shakargarh. To the east of this town at a distance of one furlong is a place related to Baba Gurbax Singh (Ram Kunvar) descendant of Budha Ji.

Earlier Baba ji lived at Ramdas in district Amritsar. When he got old, he assigned the service of preaching religion to Mohar Singh

ਬੁਲੀ — three.

and himself came here. This town was founded by Chaudhary (headman) Nainsukh. Baba ji told Nainsukh that he would live there and Nainsukh welcomed him by donating 19 ghumaons of land to Baba Ji, and got built a gurdwara. After some time Baba ji left this mortal world, In his memory an elegant shrine with a golden dome on the top was got built by Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Land for langar has been donated by the following villages:

10 ghumaons at village Lallu Chakk.

7 ghumaons at village Saun Chakk.

12 ghumaons at village Sultanpur.

2 ghumaons at village Mamian.

2 ghumaons at village Bhagwal.

2 ghumaons at village Kaithe Brahmanan.

10 ghumaons at village Chakk Bhupa and Chakk Ishar.

52 ghumaons at village Manjua.

A fief of ten rupees per annum from village Paramanand. Another fief of 900 rupees per annum by Maharaja Ranjit Singh was made. Priest Prem Das has laid a beautiful garden. Since 1922; Sewa Singh has been serving at this holy place. A fair is held on the Vaisakhi day. It is at a distance of fourteen miles to the north-east of Gurdaspur railway station.

**ਨੈਣਦੇਵੀ** [nenadevi] a temple of goddess Durga and a village of this name at the top of a hill to the north of Anandpur at a distance of seven Kohs (koh = 2.4 kilometres). According to Gurpartap Surya, a goddess popularised by a Jatt Naina, and according to Purans, a place where the eyes of a self-immolating widow sati fell down. See ਸਤੀ 8. A text of Dasam Granth confirms this : - "netz tōg ke cārēn tēt sēdārv tīr tārēg."-ramav. To the north-east of village Naina Devi is a place where Guru Gobind Singh paid a visit. There is no priest at this place. It falls in the

area of Bilaspur state and is 35 miles away from railway station Garhshankar towards the east. Now it is close to Ropar railway station. See ਨੈਣ.

**ਨੈਣੀ** [neni] with eyes. "harr prabhu dīṭha neni jlu."-gāu m 4. 2 adv apparently, seemingly. "ṭēr cīṭa neni sukhi, mulr nē utre bhukh" -var gāu 2 m 5. 3 adj with eyes, having eyesight.

**ਨੈਣੂ** [nenū] n butter. "atsari mājhi nenu."-var maru 2 m 5, as - butter in fire. 2 a kind of embroidered muslin called cīkēn. 3 short for ਨਥੇੜੂ, which is a short for ਨਾਰਾਇਣ.

**ਨੈਨ** [nen] eyes. See ਨਯਣ and ਨੈਣ. "sahas tēv nen, nēn nen hāhr tohr kau."-sohila.

**ਨੈਨਸਲੋਨੀ** [nensaloni] lady with beautiful eyes. "nensaloni sūdārī nari."-gāu ੨ m 1.

**ਨੈਨ ਦਿਖਾਲਨੂ** [nen dīkhalanu] See ਅਧਮਚੰਡਾਲੀ and ਮਾਲਿ ਦੁਲੀਓ.

**ਨੈਨ ਨੰਦਨੀ** [nen-nādni] adj appealing; whose beauty looks pleasant to the eyes; charming (lady) 2 n illusory world. "udhṛāṣ nennādni."-sahas m 5.

**ਨੈਨਾਹ** [nenah] See ਚੰਕਾਈ.

**ਨੈਨੀ** [neni] See ਨੈਣੀ. "neni hārī hārī lagi tārī."-mala m 4.

**ਨੈਨੂ** [nenu] butter. See ਨੈਣੂ. "niru bilove ātī sramu pavē, nenu kēsē rise?"-sar m 5. 2 eyes. "nenu nākṭu sṛavnu."-maru kabir.

**ਨੈਨੋਤਮ** [nenottam] n one who has superb eyes ਦੇਵਰ.-sanama.

**ਨੈਪਾਲ** [nepal] adj ethical. 2 of Nepal. See ਨੈਪਾਲ.

**ਨੈਮਿਸ** [nemis], **ਨੈਮਿਸਾਰਣ** [nemisarny], **ਨੈਮਿਖਰ** [nemikhar] a place of pilgrimage in district Sitapur of U.P. where a big forest existed in days goneby. It is written in the Varah Puran that at this place sage Gaurmukh reduced to ashes a huge army of demons in a wink. So it got the name 'nemisarny'. Ramchandar

performed horse-sacrifice by resorting to fire-ritual at this very place. See ਨੇਮਹਰਥਣ.

ਨਿਮਿਤਿਕ ਕਰਮ [nemittik karam] *n* an action performed for the sake of some other person and which is not required to be done as a matter of routine, i.e. actions performed on a religious festival commemorating a guru, or on occasions of birth and marriage of children.

ਨੇਯਾ [neya] *adj* inspirer. 2 *n* boat.

ਨੇਯਾਯਿਕ [neyayik] *adj* versed in logic.

ਨੈਰਾਤ [nerat], ਨੈਰਿਤ [nerit] *Skt* ਨੈਰਾਤਿ *n* a demon and master of the south west direction, who was son of Nirrit. In works of astrology, Rahu has been referred to as Nairit. \*

ਨੈਰਿਤਿ [neriti], ਨੈਰਿਤੀ [neriti] *Skt* ਨੈਰਾਤਿ *n* south-west direction, which is under Nairit.

ਨੈਰੰਗ [nerāṅg] *P* نیرنگ *n* deceit, treachery, guile.

ਨੈਵਸ [nevas] See ਨਿਵਸ.

ਨੈਵੇਦ [neved], ਨੈਵੇਦ੍ਯ [nevedy] See ਨਵੀ ਥੇਦ. "thakur kau neved karau."—asa namdev.

ਨੋ [no] *conj* a particle used in the accusative and dative cases; to. "jisno bakhse siphari salah."—japu. "tudhno chodh jai prabh kedhar?"—asa m 5. 2 *Skt* *adv* no one. 3 indicative of negation.

ਨੋਸ [nos] *P* نوش imperative of ਨੋਸਿਦਨ [nosidan] (to drink), have, take. 2 *adj* given to drinking. In such a situation, this word is used as a suffix, as in sharabnos. 3 *n* honey. 4 antidote of poison.

ਨੋਸਦ [nosad] *P* نوش drink, may drink, will drink. See ਨੋਸਿਦਨ.

ਨੋਸਿਦਨ [nosidan] *P* نوش v take, drink.

ਨੋਕ [nok] *P* نوك *n* sharp point, tip. 2 tip of a jutli (country-made shoe) etc. "Ik pag panhi nok baq."—NP.

ਨੋਕ ਚੋਕ [nok cok] prick of the tip of a weapon like the spear etc. 2 pungent argument, sarcastic remarks. "kit kit nok cok mag bhai."—GPS.

ਨੋਖਾ [nokha], ਨੋਖੋ [nokho] See ਅਣੋਖਾ, "nokho

neh nigodo lago."—caritr 206.

ਨੋਚਣਾ [nocna], ਨੋਚਨਾ [nocna] *v* strip, tear, pull off; scratch; pluck.

ਨੋਦ [nod], ਨੋਦਨਾ [nodna] *Skt* *n* inspiring, goading, driving. "cadhē kikan kudāy su nod."—GPS. it is a transform of ਚੋਦਨਾ [codna].

ਨੋਦਿਤ [nodit] *adj* inspired. "muni nodit kal sidhar tahā."—ratnav. See ਨੋਦਨਾ.

ਨੋਨ [non] *n* salt.

ਨੋਨਾ [nona], ਨੋਨੀ [noni] *adj* salty, saline. 2 handsome, beautiful, best. "tav kiratī noni."—NP.

ਨੋਰਾ [nora] *n* rivulet; flow of water. "tāte nora nora bhar calat."—BGK.

ਨੌ [no] *Skt* नव *adj* nine. See ਨਉ. 2 *P* ; new, novel. 3 brave.

ਨੋਸਾਬਾ [nosaba] *P* نوسابه *n* nectar, elixir, ambrosia. 2 daughter of king Barua, with whom Alexander held a meeting. "nosaba istri da kila si."—JSBM.

ਨੋਸ਼ਿਰਵਾ [nosirvā], ਨੋਸ਼ੇਰਵਾ [noservā] *P* نوشيروان *a* renowned impartial king of Iran, who was son of Qubad and a fire-worshipper. He sat on the throne in 531 and ruled gloriously for 48 years. Prophet Mohammad was born during his reign. "adal kita noservā jas jag vtc chata."—Jignama.

ਨੋਹਰ [nohar] a city in the district and tehsil Reni of Bikaner state, 58 miles away from Hisar to the west, 129 miles away from Bikaner to the north-east and at a distance of 25 miles from Sirsa to the south-west direction. On his way to the southern states, Guru Gobind Singh stayed here. A gurdwara has been built at Chhintalai; the priest is a yogi saint.

ਨੋਕਰ [noker] *P* نکر *n* servant, employee.

ਨੋਕਰੀ [nokri] *n* work of a servant. 2 salary of a servant.

ਨੋਕਾ [noka] *Skt* *n* boat; small boat. In Yuktikalpatar written by Bhoj many names of boats are given

according to their different sizes.

32 hands long and 4 hands wide (that is 32 by 4) boat is *durghrka*.

48 by 6, *tarṇi*.

64 by 8, *loia*.

80 by 10, *gatvra*.

96 by 12, *gamini*.

112 by 14, *tarī*.

128 by 16, *jāla*.

144 by 18, *plavni*.

160 by 20, *dharini*.

176 by 22, *vegni*.

**ਨੋਕਾਦੰਡ** [nokadāḍ] *n* a pole with a flat blade to propel a boat through water; oar.

**ਨੌ ਕੰਨਾ** [nō kṇya] See ਨਵ ਕੁਮਾਰੀ and ਨਵ ਦੁਰਗਾ. 2 according to the Tantriks, the following are the nine virgins – *nāṇi*, *kalali*, *veṣya*, *dhoban*, *naṇ*, *brahmani*, *śudra* (*śudri*), *gavalan* and *malan*.

**ਨੌਖੰਡ** [nokhāḍ] See ਨਵਖੰਡ.

**ਨੌਗੁਹਿ** [nōgrāhi] See ਨਵ ਗੁਹ.

**ਨੌਚੰਦ** [nōcāḍ] new moon; moon on the second day of bright half of the lunar month.

**ਨੌਚੰਦਾ** [nōcāda] *adj* pertaining to the new moon.

2 the first day of bright half of the lunar month.

**ਨੌਜਵਾਨ** [nōjavan] *P* نوجوان *adj* young, youth.

**ਨੌਥੇਹਾ** [notheha] According to Bhai Santokh Singh, Guru Gobind Singh visited this place while he was passing through the Malwa region, but residents of this village prevented the true Master from camping at this place. Guru Gobind Singh still on the horse back went straight to Tahlian Fettu Sammukian. "nothehe jab sri prabhū gae. tahi ke nar gāṇ avat bhae. hath jor tīn arāj gujari. ap camu hajrat ki mari. is thāl ki je nahi mukamu. utro jat agle gramu."—GPS.

**ਨੌਦ** [nod] *P* , *adj* favourite son. 2 ninety – 90.

**ਨੌਦੁਆਰ** [noduar] See ਨਹਿ ਦੁਆਰਾ and ਨਵ ਦੁਆਰ.

**ਨੌਧਾ** [nodha] See ਨਵਧਾ. 2 Missar Naudha,

revenue minister of Patiala state, who worked in the executive of Raja Sahib Singh and Queen Aas Kaur and managed the affairs of state well.

**ਨੌ ਨਾਗੁਲ** [nō nagul] See ਨਾਗੁਲ.

**ਨੌ ਨਾਥ** [nō nath] See ਨਵ ਨਾਥ.

**ਨੌਨਿਹਾਲ** [nonihal] *adj* delightful youngman.

2 This word is use for the favourite son like 'barxudar'.

**ਨੌਨਿਹਾਲਸਿੰਘ** [nonihal Singh] son of prince Kharag Singh who was born to Chand Kaur, daughter of Sardar Jaimal Singh, a noble of Kanahya misl, in Phagun, Sammat 1877 (February 11<sup>th</sup>, 1820) at Lahore. Maharaja Ranjit Singh had much affection for this prince. The charge of his religious education was given at an appropriate time to Bhai Sant Singh Giani, and for training in arms, Sardar Lehna Singh Majithia, Sardar Hari Singh Nalwa and General Vetura were appointed as his tutors. Kanwar Naunihal Singh was married to Nanki, daughter of Sardar Sham Singh Atari, a noble, on Phagun 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1893 (March 1837) with great pomp and show, in which all rulers and rajas of Punjab and representative of the Government of India, Sir Henry Fane, Comander-in-Chief, were present.

Kanwar Naunihal Singh proved himself an efficient prince rising to the expectations of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. He annexed many territories into the Sikh state on the orders of his grand father. The victory of Peshawar on May 6<sup>th</sup>, 1834, made him especially popular in the whole of Punjab and generated a deep feeling of love for him among the armed forces.

After the death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, when Kharag Singh, father of the Kanwar succeeded to the throne, Raja Dhian Singh, blinded by selfishness felt jealous of the

proximity of Sardar Chet Singh to the Maharaja. Exploiting the political situation, he succeeded in creating a rift between the father and the son. So he murdered Chet Singh in the presence of Maharaja Kharag Singh and turned the Prince into deadly enemy of his father, by convincing him that his father wanted to hand over the Lahore empire to the British.

The Kanwar imprisoned his father and held the reins of administration of the state in his hands. On November, 1840 (Kattak 21<sup>st</sup>, Sammat 1897) Kanwar Nauniyal Singh was returning to the fort after cremating his father. As he reached near the grave of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, a portion of left entrance of the royal tombs collapsed upon him which caused his death. Many historians and colonel Alexander have given an eye-witness account of this happening from which it appears that Kanwar Nauniyal Singh was killed in a conspiracy<sup>1</sup>

**ਨੋਨਿਧ** [nonɪdh] a resident of Agra belonging to Bhandari caste, who came and attended upon the tenth Master when he visited Agra. The Master instructed him to keep his hair unshorn.

**ਨੋਨਿਧਿ** [nonɪdhi] nine treasures. See ਨੌਂ ਨਿਧਿ.

**ਨੋਬਹਾਰ** [nobahar] *P* نوبهار *n* new season, spring season.

**ਨੋਬਤ** [nobat] *A* نوبت *n* large kettledrum. 2 turn. 3 state, condition. 4 guard's duty, police post. 5 pavilion for court.

**ਨੋਬਤਖਾਨਾ** [nobatxana] *n* a house at the entrance of kings and emperors in which kettledrum was sounded and clarinet played. In olden times, kettledrums were sounded and clarinets

<sup>1</sup>About this see 'biography (jivan briaṭ) of Maharaja Nauniyal Singh' written by Baba Prem Singh; resident of Hoti.

were played five times a day.

**ਨੋਬਤੀ** [nobti] drummer. 2 intermittent as nobti buxar (intermittent fever).

**ਨੋਭਗਤੀ** [nobhagti] See ਨਥਾ ਭਗਤਿ.

**ਨੋਮਿ** [nomɪ], **ਨੋਮੀ** [nomi] See ਨਹਿਮੀ and ਨਹਮੀ.

**ਨੋਰਸ** [noras] See ਨਰ ਰਸ and ਰਸ.

**ਨੋਰਤਨ** [noratan] See ਨਕਰਤਨ.

**ਨੋਰਤੇ** [norɪte], **ਨੋਰਤੇ** [norate] See ਨਕਰਤ. "Isi प्रकार norṭe prapujte su ayudhan."—GPS.

**ਨੋਰਿਖੀ** [norikhi] See ਨਹਿਮੁਨੀ.

**ਨੋਰੋਜ** [noroz] *P* نوروز new year day. 2 celebration on new year day. 3 new year day especially celebrated by Parsees in reverence of the sun.

**ਨੋਰੋਗ** [norog] See ਨਕਰੋਗ.

**ਨੋਰੋਗਸਿੰਘ** [norogsiṅh] an attendant of Guru Gobind Singh, who was a great warrior.

**ਨੋਰੋਗਾ** [noroga] See ਨਕਰੋਗੀ. 2 See ਨਰੋਗ

**ਨੋਰੋਗਾਬਾਦ** [norogabad] a famous village in district Amritsar tehsil Tarn Taran, which was the residence of Baba Bir Singh. It is to the south-east of Tarn Taran at a distance of four miles. The gurdwara has land in freehold in many villages. See ਬੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਬਾ.

**ਨੋਲਕੀ** [nolki] See ਨਿਉਲੀ

**ਨੌਲੱਖਾ** [nolakhha] adj priced at nine lacs; cost of which is nine lacs. 2 a village in Patiala state, district Patiala, tehsil Sirhind, under police station Mulepur. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Tegbahadur stands here adjoining the built-up area to the north side of this village. At this place a tradesman offered nine coins of two pice each to the Master. The Guru said that they were equal to nine gold coins; this is how this place derived the name of Naulakha, and the village which was founded near this place also acquired the name of Naulakha. There is Manji Sahib there with some residential houses near by. The holy Granth Sahib is daily displayed the traditional way. The priest is a Sikh. 100 vighas of land has been



donated by Patiala state. A seven mile long unmetalled road leads to the place from Sadhugarh railway station to the west.

ਨੋਲਿ [nolɪ], ਨੋਲੀ [noli] See ਨਿਉਲੀ.

ਨੌ ਵਯਕਰਣ [nə vāyakaraṇ] Ḍdr, cādr, kaṣkṛtsn, apṛṣaṭ, śaktāyan, paṇṇiy, amar, jēnēdr, and kēlap (katātr). These are nine main grammars. For eight grammars, See ਅਸਟ ਸਾਜਿ ਸਾਜਿ. "nə vāyakaraṇaru sastre khaṭ nɪ dɪr pəthe sudhar."—*carrtr* 235.

ਨੌ [nə] *part* indicative of negation, no, not. "sukheṇ beṇ rət nā."—*gatha*. 'in sweet words there is a lack of love.'

ਨੌਗ [nəg] *adj* naked, without clothing, unclothed. 2 poor, penniless. 3 *P* ੯ *n* shame. 4 rust. 5 fault, sin. 6 respect.

ਨੌਗਨਾ [nəgna] *v* become naked; uncover oneself. 2 feel abashed, be ashamed. See ਨੌਗ

3. "bahur jonī nā nāgna."—*maru solhe m* 5. ਨੌਗਨੌਗੀ [nəgnəgi] *adj* नगनाडगिन having unclad limbs. "rki nagan phirahi nāgnəgi."—*gəu m* 4. 'Some unclad ascetics wander completely naked.'

ਨੌਗਲ [nəgal] a village in Faridkot state which is at a distance of six miles from railway station Faridkot to the east. Bhai Bhagwan Singh of this village has in his house the following articles relating to Guru Gobind Singh :-

(1) a long robe, of which the colour is deep grey and cloth is very soft.

(2) a pair of shoes worn by Guru Gobind Singh which are nine and a half inches long while breadth of the forepart is three inches. The sole is made of leather and the upper part is made of brocade; on the inner side green silken cloth is fixed on which marks of having been worn can be seen. With one shoe of the pair, a yellow silken thread was tied by Sardar Hari Singh Nalwa, when he had a glimpse of the pair.

(3) a big bowl equal to one seer in weight

and two inch deep, eight inches wide at the mouth and seven inches wide at the bottom. It is made of an alloy.

The tenth Master bestowed these articles upon his devotee Bhai Lal Chand who was earlier resident of Buria (Ambala) and was a confectioner. Afterwards he lived at Anandpur in the service of the Master, and showed great valour in the battle of Bhangani.

When the Guru was to proceed towards Muktsar, he sought permission to return to his home. The Master bestowed these articles upon him with great pleasure.

After getting farewell from the Guru, Lal Chand lived at Kot Kapura and later his descendants settled at Nangal. Bhai Bhagwan Singh is his ninth generation. See ਲਾਲ ਚੰਦ.

ਨੌਗਾ [nəga] *adj* naked, unclad. "nəga dojəkr calia."—*var asa*.

ਨੌਗਸਣਾ [nəgasṇa] *adj* without armour. "gharī hoī nāgasṇa."—*BG*.

ਨੌਗੇ ਧਰਾ ਨੌਗਨਾ [nəge dharə nāna] *v* fight without wearing an armour and shield. 2 work upon a big project beyond one's capacity without any external help.

ਨੌਧਰਾ [nədhra], ਨੌਧਰੋ [nədhrō], ਨੌਧਾ [nədha], ਨੌਧੀ [nədhi], ਨੌਧਰੇ [nədherō], ਨੌਧੇ [nədho] *Ml adj* young, small (boy) i.e. — lust free. "je jāna saku nādhra tā thora māṇ kəri."—*s farid*. 2 See ਨੌਧੇ. "nādhī kātu na ravio vādī thi muasū."—*s farid*.

ਨੌਦ [nəd] *Skt* नद *vr* enjoy, be happy, acknowledge an obligation, attain prosperity, praise. 2 *n* bliss. "badhyo nād ji ko."—*carrtr* 286. "jagat bhagat da nād."—*NP*. 'bestower of bliss upon the devotees in the world.' 3 the Creator who is the embodiment of bliss. 4 a treasure of Kuber (God of wealth), which is reckoned one among nine treasures. 5 Lord

Vishnu. 6 son. "tegbahadur nād."—GPS. 7 son of Parjanay born to Varyasi, headman of the milkmen of Gokul, husband of Yashodha, and caring father of Krishan. "tum ju kahat hau nād ko nādanu."—gāu kabīr. 8 Parkhad, a close devotee of Vishnu. "nādadīk prabhukīkar tei."—NP. See ਪਰਖਦ. 9 step borther of Mahatma Buddh. 10 a glorious king of Magadh named Mahapadam whose title was Nand. Mahapadam founded the Nand empire with great effort in 413 BC<sup>1</sup> and his eight successors were also called Nand. The reign of Nand dynasty ended after 91 years. See ਨੰਦਰ ਰੁਪਤ. 11 The word gives the meaning of nine because nine Nand kings ruled. 12 frog, that enjoys rain.

ਨੰਦਕ [nādek] Skt नन्दक adj pleasing. 2 sword of Vishnu. 3 frog.

ਨੰਦਗ [nādag] See ਨੰਦਕ 2. "dhanu sarāg nādag khagg bhāṇā."—sāmudr mathan.

ਨੰਦਗ੍ਰਾਮ [nādgram] a village at a distance of fourteen kols from Mathura which was the dwelling place of Nand, the milkman who nourished Krishan like a father.

ਨੰਦਰ [nādar] resident of Daroli and grandson of Umarshah who was the Guru's agent for Daroli area. Guru Gobind Singh appointed him his revenue officer and commander of the army. He showed great valour in the battle of Bhangani, which finds reference in the 8<sup>th</sup> chapter of Vichitar Natak: "tāhā nādcādhā kīyo kop bhāro. lagai barrachī krīpanā sēbhāro. tuṭi teg trīkkhī kadhē jāmāddādhā. hāthī rakhrīyā lājī bēā sānāddādhā."

Once Udasi saints brought<sup>2</sup> a hand written

<sup>1</sup>Before Christ means before the beginning of the Christian era.

<sup>2</sup>From the time of Guru Hargobind to Guru Gobind Singh whenever a fresh copy of Guru Granth Sahib was made, it was presented by Sikhs to the Guru for his signature

copy of Guru Granth Sahib at Anandpur to get the signature of Guru Gobind Singh on it. Nand Chand kept this copy with him at his house and refused to return it to the Udasīs. When the saints complained to the tenth Master, Nand Chand disappeared from Anandpur and went to Dhir Mall at Kartarpur, who got him killed suspecting him to be a spy of Guru Gobind Singh. Nand Chand was cremated at Kala Sangha.

The copy of Guru Granth Sahib that had been taken from the Udasīs is now at Daroli. ਨੰਦਰ [nādā] Krishan, who was brought up like a son by Nand. 2 son of a son, grandson. ਨੰਦ ਦੇਸ [nād des] n Magadh region which was ruled by Nand dynasty. See ਨੰਦ 10.

ਨੰਦਨ [nādan] Skt adj pleasing. "nādan jag banu pag bādan."—NP. 2 n son. "nādan pheru suchād balād."—GPS. 3 garden of Indar. See ਦੇਵਦਰਨ. 4 cloud. 5 saffron. 6 sandalwood. 7 Many Punjabis pronounce London, name of the main city of England, as 'nādan.'

ਨੰਦਨੀ [nādni] adj pleasing, charming. See ਨੰਦਨੀ. 2 Skt ਨੰਦਿਨੀ n daughter. 3 Uma, Parvati. 4 river Ganges. 5 Kamdhenu, that was daughter of Vashishth's cow Surbhi. In many writings, the cow of Jamdagni, father of Parshuram, has been mentioned as Nandini. "huti nādnī sīdhujā ki uputri."—paros.

ਨੰਦਨੰਦਨ [nādanādan] Krishan, son of milkman Nand. 2 son of the son, grandson.

ਨੰਦਪੁਰ ਕਲੋੜ [nādapur kalr] See ਅਨੰਦਪੁਰ 2. Now the railway station of this place is Bassi Pathana.

ਨੰਦਰ [nādar] n vision, look, glance. "sri guru dekhat bhe kar nādar."—GPS.

ਨੰਦ ਰਜਨੀਸ [nād rajnis] n son of the moon; lord of night, moon; his son, Mercury. "var nād rajnis."—GPS. Wednesday.

ਨੰਦਰਿ [nādarī] sight. See ਨੰਦਰ "duri nahī dekho, kari nādarī."—maru solhe m / consider, think

about. 2 See ਕਰਦੰਦਰਿ.

**ਨੰਦਲਾਲ** [nādalal] See ਮੀਰਾਂ. 2 a devotee of Guru Hargobind, whose other name was Sohna, his earlier name was Khwaja Arjani. 3 See ਨੰਦਲਾਲ ਭਾਈ. 4 a Brahman, brother of Pindi Lal who became a follower of Guru Gobind Singh. The tenth Master explained the meanings of Japu to him. 5 Lord Krishan, the darling son of Nand.

**ਨੰਦਲਾਲ ਭਾਈ** [nādalal bhai] See ਸੈਯਦ 3. 2 Munshi Chhajju Ram a member of Angris Khatri caste, who was a scholar of Persian, migrated from Hindustan to Ghazni in 1630 and on the merit of his qualification became a scribe of the ruler of that kingdom. At this very place Nand Lal took birth in his family in 1633. His father made appropriate arrangements for his education. When he was 12 years old, according to the the family tradition, his father wanted his son to acquire the knowledge of Vaishnav sect from the family priest and made him the priest's disciple. However the thoughtful Nand Lal told the family priest that he would not like to adopt any religion not fulfilling his curiosity.

After the death of his father in 1652, Nand Lal, feeling apathetic and dejected, came from Ghazni to Multan and got built his house near Delhi Gate and settled there. The neighbouring street is known as Agapur because his disciples addressed him as Agha (the Master).

At this place he was married to the daughter of a Sikh family from where the love and devotion for Sikhism sprouted in his mind.

In 1682 he went from Multan to Amritsar on foot and after having a glimpse of Amritsar and paying obeisance there, he reached Anandpur to be in the service of tenth Master, and after initiation from the Guru he proved to be a unique follower.

Bhai Nand Lal was a great scholar of Arabic, Persian and Riazī and possessed very sharp intellect. He was introduced to Prince Muazzam by the Guru and from 1683 began to live with the prince as an attendant and chief scribe. Hearing his praise from the prince and listening to a wonderful interpretation of one verse of Koran in the gathering of scholars, Emperor Aurangzeb desired to bring him into the Muslim fold, due to which he took leave (of Muazzam) and came to Anandpur again to be in the service of the Master.

He was hailed as an ornament in the court of the Master, and was reckoned among the Guru-oriented persons. At the time of inspection of free kitchens arranged by the Sikhs, the tenth Master praised the 'hospitality of Sikhs' rendered by Bhai Nand Lal above all others.<sup>1</sup>

When the true Master left Anandpur Sahib, Bhai Nand Lal returned to his house at Multan and spent his life in preaching Sikhism and imparting education. He died in 1705.

Bhai Nand Lal had two sons, the elder was Lakhpat Rai and the younger Leela Ram. Lakhpat had no issue. The family of Leela Ram prospered, which now lives at many places like Multan, Bahawalpur etc, having both Sahajdhari (easy going) and Amritdhari (baptised) members who are held in great respect by the Sikh community and addressed as "Bhai". Bhai Nand Lal wrote the following books in praise of the Guru, on devotion and spiritual realisation:

(1) zīdginamēh. (2) īsīfōsānā. (3) gājanamēh. (4) jōtvīkāṣ. (5) divangōyā. (6) īnṣā dastur. (7) arājulīlāf. (8) xatmēh. The "nādal bo hamro data. bhagerībhav sālān mān ratā. chudhīr nā dekh sakē cxi bhārō. deg karat mān sor prārō."—GPS.

pen name of Bhai Nand Lal is 'Goya'.

**नंदवस** [nādvṣ] See **नंद** 10.

**नंदा** [nāda] *Skt* नन्दा *n* sister-in-law; husband's sister. 2 first, sixth, eleventh day of the lunar half of month. 3 Durga, goddess. "kər nāda kharag uṭharke."—*cāḍi* 3. See **नंदा** 2. 4 a mountain peak in the district Almora of U.P., the height of which is 25661 feet; it derives its name from the seat of Nanda (Durga). 5 a person of Sudna caste who was the follower of Guru Amar Dev. 6 a person belonging to Sanghera caste, who was a devotee of Guru Hargobind; he was a spiritually enlightened person and a great warrior. He died in the battle of Amritsar after killing commander Mirzabeg. 7 See **गुमी दाम**. 8 See **बलदा**.

**नंदि** [nādi] *Skt* *n* bliss. 2 the Creator, the embodiment of bliss. 3 bull, used as conveyance by Shiv. 4 Shiv. 5 friend.

**नंदिगंव** [nādigāṅv], **नंदिग्राम** [nādigram] a village four kos away from Ayodhya where Bharat ruled in the guise of an ascetic during the exile of Ram. See **बलदा**.

**नंदिघोस** [nādighoṣ] *Skt* whose sound is pleasure pleasing. 2 chariot of Arjun.

**नंदिनी** [nādinī] See **नंदनी**.

**नंदी** [nādi] See **नंदि** and **नंदीमुख**. "byah sāmē nādi karē."—*GPS*. 2 bull, used as conveyance by Lord Shiv. "amit baṅ nādi kahū mare."—*rudr*. 3 marked bull left free in the name of Shiv. 4 *adj* happy, joyful.

**नंदीमुख** [nādimukh] See **नंदीमुख**. "nādimukhā śraddh karvayo."—*NP*.

**नंदेर** [nāder], **नंदेर** [nāder] See **अधिचलनगद**.

**नंना** [nāna] *n* character of Punjabi script. "nāna narak parahī te naht."—*bavan*. 2 pronunciation of न; negation. 3 *part* no, not, prohibition.

**नंनाकर** [nānakar], **नंनाकर** [nānakaru] *n* refusal, disapproval, rejection. "nānakaru nē koī karēi."—*gauṭam* 1.

**नंना** [nāna] *adj* small, deficient.

**नंबर** [nābar] *E* number, counting, reckoning.

**नंबरदार** [nābardar] *adj* who is appointed to keep record of men, fields and articles. *n* headman of a village.

**नंमू** [nāmū] *adj* low. 2 bent. 3 free from arrogance, humble.

**नंमूटा** [nāmūta] *n* sense of bending, bowing. 2 humility.

**नंमूटा** [nāmaṭa] *v* take bath.

**नंमू** [nhat] takes bath. 2 bathed.

**नंमू** [nhan] *n* bath. "həjrat kīnəs nhan hamam."—*GPS*.

**नंमू** [nhape] have a bath, let's bathe.

**नंमू** [nhape] by bathing, by taking bath.

**नंमू** [nyas] *Skt* त्यस *vr* throw, renounce, plant.

**नंमू** [nyast] *Skt* *adj* thrown away. 2 deserted. 3 sitting. See **प** 1.

**नंमू** [nyəgrodh] *Skt* *n* banyan tree.

**नंमू** [nyas] *Skt* *n* sense of laying or putting.

2 safe deposit. 3 dedicating, offering.

4 renunciation, asceticism. 5 according to the tradition of Tantarshastar, touching the precepted organ, chanting the magical text or word 'oṣ' etc. See **अंगननम**.

**नंमू** [nyay] *Skt* *n* right dictum, ethics, justice.

(b) a treatise written by Gautam which is recognised in schools of philosophy. See **भट्टनम**.

(c) a sentence having five parts such as: prāṭigya, hetu, udahraṇ, upnāy and nigman.

(i) the mountain has fire – prāṭigya.

(ii) because of having smoke – hetu.

(iii) smoke must have fire as a kitchen – udahraṇ.

(iv) according to the axiom, the mountain has a reason to have smoke because of its association with fire – upnāy.

(v) hence, undoubtedly this mountain has fire – nigman.

(d) illustration, example, maxim, logical

expression are used in all languages, and these are unlimited. We give here those which are very well known and are frequently used.

(1) Camel stick logic [uṣṭra lāḡuṣ nyay]: As a camel is controlled by taking a stick from a bundle of woods with which the camel is loaded, so is using other's argument to confirm one's own view point.

(2) Barren rain logic [uḥkhar vārkha nyay]: As rain is not productive in barren land, so is the person whom to advise is in vain.

(3) Fire smoke logic [āḡaṇṭ dhuṣṣ nyay]: As one can guess fire (the cause) arise from smoke (action), similarly one can understand the cause from the action.

(4) Forest weeping logic [āṣṣy roḡaṇ nyay]: As weeping in the forest is in vain, similar is the situation where no body is interested in listening and the speaker goes on speaking uselessly.

(5) Blind and elephant logic [ādhḡaṇ nyay]: Many blind persons tried to learn about an elephant by groping. One who felt the tail told that the elephant was like a rope, one who touched his legs said it was like a column, and one who felt the ears stated that it was like a winnowing basket. This saying is quoted where people imagine something in a partial way.

(6) Blind and tradition logic [ādh pēṣāpara nyay]: To do a work following another person is following the old tradition without thinking about it.

(7) Blind and lame logic [ādh pāḡu nyay]: A blind man cannot see and a cripple cannot walk, but it can be made possible if the blind person carries the cripple and they can go where they want. Similarly where persons, who can do only one type of work, are united to help each other this saying is quoted.

(8) One-eyed man and the straw [ekākṣi

trīṇ nyay]: A man was blind in one eye and a bit of straw fell into the other eye. Similarly, if there is already weakness in some thing, over and above which another obstruction is caused, this maxim is quoted.

(9) Logic Thorny beard [ṣāṣṣu kṣṭak nyay]: Persons who shave their beard and moustaches, grow sharp hair like thorns on their faces. Such persons when they kiss their children with affection, cause their children to cry due to prickly or thorny hair. This maxim is used for one who causes pain inspite of his love.

(10) Logic of Rain in the sea [ṣāṣudr vārkha nyay]: As the rain is of no use in the sea, this saying is quoted where something is not wanted.

(11) Logic of looking back by a lion [sīḡhavēlokaṇ nyay]: As the lion looks back again and again when he goes forward after killing the prey, likewise is to pay attention again and again to some matter.

(12) Logic of Sund and Upsund [sūdopāṣūd nyay]: Sund and upsund both brothers wanted to marry nymph Tilotamma. She said she would get married to him who prove more powerful of the two. On this both of them died fighting against each other; similarly where both sides suffer a loss due to mutual enmity, this example is quoted.

(13) Needle and cauldron logic [āuci kṣṭah nyay]: One person gave an order to make a cauldron for him and the other person ordered a needle. The blacksmith first made the needle and after that began to make the cauldron. So it is right to do easy work first and then undertake big project.

(14) Earthen pot and rice logic [ṣāṭhalī īṣṭul nyay]: As one can know that rice has been cooked in the pot by taking one rice grain similarly one gets to know about the whole

situation from the knowledge of one thing.

(15) Fixing a wooden beam logic [səthuna nikhnan nyay]: As a wooden beam while being fixed is tested by shaking again and again after stuffing, like this is to make a claim stronger by using skill and giving arguments in its favour.

(16) Plantain tree and fruit logic [kədli phəl nyay]: Plantain tree bears more fruit after pruning, similarly benefit can be won over from a mean person by giving him punishment.

(17) Logic of hand and bracelet [kər kśkən nyay]: It is understood only by वैन to be an ornament for the hand so the word 'hand' with it is redundant. So where words are used in excess to clear a point, this saying is quoted.

(18) Logic of crow and clapping [kaktaliy nyay]: A crow was sitting on a palm tree, hands were clapped to scare it away, because of which the crow flew away, due to the disturbance caused by the flying of crow, the fruit, which was very ripe, dropped from the branch. There may be no direct relation between two events but they happen all the

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(19) Logic of the well and a frog [kup mādūk nyay]: A frog from the sea fell into a well. The frog of the well asked him 'how vast is your sea?' He replied, 'very vast'. The frog from the well asked again if that is as large as the well. On this the frog from the sea told him that this small well was no match for the sea! On hearing this the frog from the well said that he was a liar. How could a sea be larger than the well. This is a case of a man of little knowledge not believing a great scholar and arguing with him.

(20) कैमुत्तक नमः [kemutikk nyay]: One who has completed a big project has no

difficulty in doing a small one.

(21) Logic of neck and gold [kāth camikar nyay]: A man who has been wearing a necklace around his neck but he is wrongly thinking that it is lost, becomes mentally disturbed while searching for it. This is having a thing with himself yet believing that he has not got it.

(22) Logic of walking sheep style [gəddurā prəvah nyay]: See डेडरन.

(23) Logic of jaggery and medicine [gur əkhədh nyay]: Bitter medicine is given to a child by tempting him with jaggery. In the same manner, we prepare some one to do a work by arousing his interest.

(24) Logic of pitcher and lamp [ghaṭ dipək nyay]: The light of a lamp in the pitcher remains within the pitcher. This applies to a person who wishes his own well being and does not benefit others by his knowledge etc.

(25) Logic of woodworm and letter [ghuṇ əkkhənyay, ghuṇəkṣər nyay]: As the woodworm eats wood and sometimes by chance, shape of characters is drawn. When some work is done without paying any attention, this maxim is quoted.

(26) Logic of water and wave [jəl tərəgnyay]: In spite of the name of the wave being different from that of water, it is not separate from water. This saying is quoted to express that two things are identical.

(27) Logic of water and water-container [jəl tūbi nyay]: Someone hid a water-container made of gourd in water, and it began to float on the surface. This is trying to conceal a matter which cannot be concealed.

(28) Logic of sesame seed and rice [tɪlɪādul nyay]. Sesame seed and rice, though mixed together, appear separate. Different types of things cannot become integral part of each other.

(29) Logic of threshold and lamp [dehli dīpāk nyay]: A lamp placed on the threshold gives light in and outside of the house. This saying is spoken when some thing shows two qualities or a word sounds ambiguous.

(30) Logic of a stick and potter's wheel [dāḍ cāk nyay]: Just as a stick, potter's wheel and many other articles help in making a pitcher, in the same manner, when an axiom is proved from many happenings this maxim is quoted.

(31) Logic of grinding the already ground [pīṣṭ peṣaṇ nyay]: It is useless to grind which has already been ground, similarly doing the same work agains and again is fruitless; it is of no use to repeatedly utter the same words.

(32) Logic of frog and weighing [māḍuk tolān nyay]: A tradesman used to weigh by putting frogs in the pan of material so that he had to give less, as the frogs jumped out of the pan and the weight of the thing weighed became less. By implication a treacherous act is exposed.

Or – frogs cannot be weighed if one collects them and tries to weigh them, because they cannot sit still. You place one and four will jump out of the pan. Similarly, a group of self-willed persons cannot be successful in doing any work.

(33) Logic of deer and musk [mrīḡ kāsṭurī nyay]: Musk develops in the umbilicus of a deer, but the deer searches it in the forest. Similar is the case of one who has bliss within him, but is looking for it elsewhere.

(34) Logic of the rope and the snake [rājju sērap nyay]: So long as one is ignorant of reality he considers the rope to be a snake. Similarly without realisation of the ultimate reality, one considers the world to be real. Misapprehension cannot be removed without knowing the reality

of a thing.

(35) Logic of iron and magnet [loh cūbāk nyay]: Iron, inspite of being stationary, is attracted towards the magnet. Similarly, the inactive soul endeavours for salvation with the help of Nature. Scholars of Sankhya school of philosophy quote this example.

(36) Logic of the ocean and a sandpiper [varīdht īṭṭābh nyay]: It is said that once the ocean submerged the eggs of a sandpiper. The sandpiper associated all the birds with her to dry the ocean. At last with the help of blue jay she put the ocean to shame and got her eggs. It means with effort and unity, all jobs can be done.

(37) Logic of wood apple tree and the bald [vīl (vīlv) khāvaṭ nyay]: A bald person, troubled by the heat of the sun, sat under a bīl tree, where a bīl fruit fell and struck him on the head, This saying is quoted when one has to undergo pain while making effort to find comfort.

(38) Logic of seed and sprout [vījākūr nyay]: Whether the sprout grows from the seed or the seed is produced from the sprout, cannot be determined. To illustrate the continued process of two related things, the Vedantists quote this example.

(e) *adv bent, down.* "mukh nyay khīṣay cālyo." – *krīṣan.*

ਨਜ਼ਾਰੀ [nyayī] *Śkt* नयायिन् *adj* just, impartial.

ਨਜ਼ਾਰ [nyar] *n* food for animals, which is prepared by mashing of chaff and solution of ground grain.

ਨਜ਼ਾਰਾ [nyara] See ਨਿਆਰਾ.

ਨਜ਼ਾਰੀਆ [nyaria] See ਨਿਆਰੀਆ.

ਨਰੁਨ [nyun] *adj* less, deficient. 2 sinner, mean, base

ਨਰੁਨਤਾ [nyunta] *n* loss, shortage. 2 meanness.

ਨਰੁਨ ਰੂਪਕ [nyun rūpak] See ਰੂਪਕ (e).

ਨਰਿੰਦਰ [nyāṭa] See ਨਰਿੰਦਰ.

ਨਿ [nri] *Skt* ਨ੍ਰਿ *n* human being, man. 2 word ਨਿ [nri] has also been used for ਨਿਰ as – “namastē nriname. namastē nrirame.” – *japu*.

ਨਿਰਿੰਘ [nririgh] See ਨਰਿੰਘ.

ਨਿਰਿੰਸ [nrirās] who kills human beings, merciless

ਨਿਰਿੰਕ [nririk] without any rival. “nririk he.” – *japu*.

ਨਿਰਿਰਿ [nrirari] See ਨਰਿੰਘ and ਨਰਿਰਿ.

ਨਿਰਿਰੁਧ [nriruddh] *adj* free from anger. “phirī sarab nriruddh.” – *gyan*.

ਨਿਰਿਖੇਧ [nririkhedh] See ਨਿਖੇਧ. “te bhāt bhāt kine nririkhedh.” – *manu*.

ਨਿਰਿ [nrig] *Skt* ਨ੍ਰਿਗ *n* According to Mahabharat a bountiful king daily gave a herd of cows in charity. One cow given in charity entered the herd of king, which the king again gave in charity to another Brahman. In the meantime, the Brahman whom the king had given the cow earlier arrived. The king very earnestly requested both the Brahmans to come to terms with each other but neither agreed to it. At last due to curse hurled by the quarrelsome Brahman, the king became a large sized lizard and had to live in a well for one thousand years. Krishan liberated him. In krisanavtar the word dig is written in place of nrig. See ਡਿਗ 2.

ਨਿਰਿਘ [nrighat] *adj* which cannot be killed; immortal. “namastē nrighate.” – *japu*. 2 *n* ਨਿ (man) + ਘਟ (murder) killing a person, murder, homicide.

ਨਿਰਿੰਚ [nrirēcch] *adj* without eyes, blind.

ਨਿਰਿਰ [nrirar] See ਨਿਰਿਰ.

ਨਿਰਿ [nrit] *Skt* ਨ੍ਰਿਤ *vr* dance. 2 See ਨਿਰਿਤ.

ਨਿਰਿਤਿ [nrirati] *adj* dancing (girl). – *caritr* 264.

ਨਿਰਿਤੰਤ [nrirāt] end of the dance. 2 *adj* after the dance. 3 See ਨਿਰਿਤੰਤ.

ਨਿਰਿਤਿ [nriti], ਨਿਰਿਤਿ [nriti] *Skt* dance.

‘It is result of the ignorance of a scribe.

ਨਿਰਿਤੰਕਾ [nrirtka] *Skt* ਨਰਿੰਦੀ *n* female dancer. “nrirtka ke pav hē” – *ramav*.

ਨਿਰਿਤ [nrity] *n* rhythmic movement of limbs, dance.

ਨਿਰਿਤਿਕ [nriratik] *adj* who gives to human beings. “namonath nriratik.” – *gyan*.

ਨਿਰਿਦੇਸ [nrirides] *adj* without a country; not confined to a particular country. “namastē nriridese.” – *japu*. 2 *n* ਨਿਰਿਦੇਸ (world of human beings), this world, mortal world. 3 See ਨਿਰਿਦੇਸ.

ਨਿਰਿਦੇ [nriride] See ਨਿਰਿਦੇਸ.

ਨਿਰਿਧਤ [nriridhat] *adj* without the primary substance; who has no element in his body like water, blood etc. See ਧਤ. “namastē nriridhate.” – *japu*.

ਨਿਰਿਧੁਤ [nriridhut] *adj* immovable, steady See ਧਤ. “namastē nriridhute.” – *japu*. 2 See ਨਿਰਿਧੁਤ. 3 *Skt* ਨ੍ਰਿਧੂਤ purified in the form of man.

ਨਿਰਿਨਾਥ [nririnath] *adj* without the lord; who has no master over him 2 *n* ਨ੍ਰਿਨਾਥ lord of human beings, king. “namastē nrinathe.” – *japu*.

ਨਿਰਿਪ [nririp] *Skt* ਨ੍ਰਿਪ *n* protector of humans; king, lord of men. “kop dekhn munis ko nririp put tē sēg din.” – *ramav*.

ਨਿਰਿਪਕੰਨਿਆ ਕੇ ਕਾਰਨੇ [nriripkāṇia ke karne] See ਕੇਕਧਾਰੀ.

ਨਿਰਿਪਜਨ ਏਸਰਿ [nriripjan esari], ਨਿਰਿਪਜਨ ਏਸਰਿ [nriripjan esari] *n* public; lord of the public, the king; his army, army of the king. – *sanama*.

ਨਿਰਿਪਤੀ [nriripati] *n* army of a king. – *sanama*. wife of a king, queen. “nāṭi nāṭiki nriripati.” – *caritr* 264.

ਨਿਰਿਪਤਾ [nriripta] *n* authority of a king; rule, kingship. “ben gae jab te nriripta kār.” – *mādhata*.

ਨਿਰਿਪਤਿ [nriripati] *n* lord of man, king.

ਨਿਰਿਪਤਿ ਨਾਥ [nriripati nath] king with vast empire, emperor. “nriripatinath nanak bar.” – *saveye m 3 ke*

ਨਿਰਿਪਤੀ [nriripati] See ਨਿਰਿਪਤੀ.



निष्पद्य [nrīpmedh] *n* a fire-ritual in which a king is presented as an offering. 2 a fire-ritual in which a Kshatriya is sacrificed. See निष्पद्य. "lacch jō nrīp marie tēb hot he nrīpmedh." -*parāś*. 3 Poets have also mentioned Rajsuy fire-ritual as nrīpmedh.

निष्पद्यम् [nrīpadham] *adj* a mean person among the kings; unjust king.

निष्पान [nrīpan] *Skt* निरपायिन् *adj* unfailing, without fault. "abhed nrīpan sabbhe pāc-hare." -*akāś*. 2 *Skt* नृपाय *adj* engaged in serving water to men. 3 *n* group of kings.

निष्पार [nrīpar], निष्पाल [nrīpal] *n* sustainer of human beings; king; protector of the public.

निष्पेश [nrīpes] *n* lord of kings, emperor.

निष्पथ [nrīpak] *adj* fearless, dauntless. "namastē nrībake." -*jāpu*. 2 not speaking; who has taken a vow of silence. 3 who does not speak any language like Sanskrit, Arabic etc; God.

निष्पट [nrībaṭ] See निरुपट.

निष्पथ [nrībadh] *adj* without suffering, free from trouble. 2 See निरुपथ.

निष्पत्त [nrīban] See निरुपट.

निष्पत्तम् [nrībam] *adj* without loss. 2 without crookedness. 3 beyond the illusory world (maya); the ultimate Reality. "namastē nrībame." -*jāpu*.

निष्पुत्र [nrībujh] *adj* who is beyond intellect; in comprehensible. "namastē nrībujhe." -*jāpu*. 2 ignorant.

निष्पुत्री [nrībhāgi] *adj* not broken, whole 2 indestructible.

निष्पद्य [nrīmedh] *n* a fire-ritual in which man is sacrificed, in old times, these yajnas were quite usual. See जह्नुर् वेद chapter 30.

निर्लब्ध [nrīlābh] See निरालम्ब. "nrīlābh he" -*jāpu*. 2 *Skt* निर्लम्ब which is difficult to be achieved. See लब्ध.



ਪ [pəppa] twenty-sixth character of Punjabi script; it is articulated bilabially. 2 *Skt* *n* air, wind. 3 leaf. 4 egg. 5 as a suffix in a compound word it suggests the meaning of a drinker as in *dvīp*, *padap*, *madhup* etc. 6 protector, nourisher etc as in *nrip*, *bhup* etc. 7 In Punjabi it is also used in place of *ਪੁ*. See ਪਕਰਨ. 8 As a suffix, it also forms an abstract noun as in *sṛaṇap*, *sṛhaṇapp* etc.

ਪਉ [pəu] *n* foot. *P* ਪ and ਪੜ. 2 moment, instant. "jetho pəu pəu luhe."—*var ram* 2 *m* 5. 'The month of jeth scalds every moment.' i.e. the god of death causes suffering. 3 free stall for drinking water. *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਧ. 4 attainment. "dhrānu lahi, pəu mukīhī."—*savaye m* 3 *ke*. 'salvation is attained.' 5 trick in a game. See ਪੋਥਾ. 6 *Ml* saffron. 7 imperative form of verb *peṇa*. "pəu sərṇai ramrai."—*bīla chāt m* 5. "pəu sāt sərṇu lagu cəṇi."—*sri m* 5. 8 *adv* on, upon. "rəkhī rəkhī pər dhəre pəu dhəṇa."—*maru solhe m* 1.

ਪਉਸਟਈ [pəusaṭni] See ਪੈਸੁਨੀ.

ਪਉਸਨਿ [pəusanī] will be, will happen. "talbā pəusanī aṭiā."—*var ram m* 1.

ਪਉਸਾਇ [pəusaɪ] See ਫਿੰਨੀ ਦਾ ਅੰਗ 11.

ਪਉਸੀ [pəusi] will happen. "dīn te sərper pəusi rati."—*asa m* 5.

ਪਉਚਕ [pəuchək] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਯਕ *n* destruction. "pəuchək sari."—*BG*. 'end of the game.' 2 *Skt* ਪ੍ਰੋਸ਼ਕ *ad/who* is engaged in sprinkling.

ਪਉਚਰੀਕ [pəučrīk] *Skt* ਪੌਂਡਰਕ king of Punder region (Bihar) who was son of Vasudev; his 'or—by meditating one succeeds in attaining salvation.

mother's name was Sutanu. It is recorded in Harivansh that he was very arrogant, and disliked Krishan being addressed by the name of Vasudev. He claimed that only he was Vasudev's conch bearer. In his presence, the son of a cowherd had no right to be called Vasudev. Once Pondrak attacked Dwaravati with a large army to subdue Krishan but he was killed by the latter in the battle. "pəučrīk kī kī kətha so me kəhī sūnai."—*krīsan*.

ਪਉਚਣ [pəuchṇa], ਪਉਚਨ [pəuchna] *v* lie down, roll.

ਪਉਣ [pəuṇ] *n* air, wind. "pəuṇ paṇi dharti akas."—*trīlāg m* 4. 2 vital air; breath. "pəuṇ puchəhu jai."—*var guj* 1 *m* 3. 3 shortfall of one fourth, deficiency of a quarter.

ਪਉਣਸੁਮਾਰੀ [pəuṇsumari] *ad/engaged* in counting breaths; regularly doing of breathing exercises; who inhales uttering the holy word 'oṣ' and counting his breaths; holds it for some time and then exhales it. "īkī paṇsumari pəuṇ sumari."—*var maj m* 1.

ਪਉਣ ਕੀ ਬਾਣੀ [pəuṇ kī baṇi] *n* wind's whistling sound; sound produced by the blowing of wind. "akhaṇ sūṇa pəuṇ kī baṇi."—*sri m* 1. 'Sermonising is like the noise of wind. i.e. ineffective.'

ਪਉਣ ਪਾਣੀ ਅਗਨੀ ਬਿਸਰਾਉ [pəuṇ paṇi aṇi bīsrāu]—*bīla thīthu m* 1. 'has forgotten wind (virtue), water (passion) and fire (evil)' i.e. 'has forgotten vanity of the body formed from the five elements.'

ਪਉਣ ਮਾਰਿ [pəuṇ mari] by having control over

breathing, by controlling the sprightliness of breathing and putting it into the practice of repeating ਨਮ [nam]. "paun marī manī jəpu karē."—*var sar m 1*.

ਪਉਂਡਰਾਵੀ [paunvau] See ਪੜ੍ਹ ਵਾਵੀ.

ਪਉਂਡਰੇਗ [paunveg] *adj* who walks with the speed of wind. i.e. — very fast moving. "soin sakhəṭī paunveg."—*var sar m 4*. 'fast moving horses with golden saddles.'

ਪਉਂਡਾ [pauna] *adj* three fourths; less by one quarter, falling short by one fourth. "jaṇo sara dev tan, pauna manasdeh."—*GPS*.

ਪਉਂਡ [paunu] *n* wind. "kīṭi vage paunu."—*s Kabir*.

ਪਉਂਡ ਬਿੰਦੂ [paunu bīdu] See ਨਦ ਬਿੰਦੂ. 2 See ਬਿੰਦੂ.

ਪਉਂਡ [paut] *is put; is placed*. "sāṭah caran matha mero paut."—*ram m 5*. "pap bādhən nīṭ pautjāṭi"—*bəṣṭ e m 5*. 'are being put in.'

ਪਉਂਦ [paud] See ਪੋਂਦ.

ਪਉਂਦਾ [pauḍa] See ਪੋਂਦਾ. 2 occurs, falls. "harīras tūṭi tūṭi pauḍa jīu."—*majh m 4*. 'abounds with, overflows.'

ਪਉਂਦੀ [paudi] getting filled with. "paudi jāi parāṭi."—*var suhi m 1*. Here paddy straw means bad intentions, sinful actions.

ਪਉਂਦੀਠੀ [paudi-i] being struck with. "thau na hovi paudi-i."—*var asa*. 'there will be no end to shoe-beating.'

ਪਉਂਦੇ [paude] plural form of ਪਉਂਦਾ. 2 fall into. "harī bīsraikz paude narekī ādhayar."—*seva m 5*.

ਪਉਂਧ [paudh] See ਪੋਂਧ.

ਪਉਂਨ [paun] See ਪਉਂਟ ਅਤੇ ਪਾਨ.

ਪਉਂਨਸੁਤ [paunsut], ਪਉਂਨਪੁਤ [paunput] Hanuman and Bhimsen. See ਪਾਨਪੁਤ.

ਪਉਂਨਾ [pauna] See ਪਉਂਟਾ. "karājū sadhe tīnī hēth, gānī tē paune carī."—*s Kabir*. i.e. 'for a grave to be long, then three and three quarters of a hand will suffice.'

ਪਉਂਬਰਾ [paubarā] See ਪੋਂਬਰਾ.

ਪਉਂਕ [paunkh] See ਪੋਂਕ.

ਪਉਂਕਤ [paunkat] *Skt* ਪੁਰਾਤਨ *adj* old, ancient. 2 endless. See ਪਉਂਕਤ. 3 *n* the Creator, the Transcendent One.

ਪਉਂਨਾ [paula] *n* which remains attached to the foot; shoe, boot. "pauli paudi phava horke uṭhī ghārī aīa."—*var gau 1 m 4*. 'foot stuck with shoes.' 2 one-fourth of a rupee.

ਪਉਂਨੀ [pauli] See ਪਉਂਨਾ 2. 2 with shoes. See ਪਉਂਨਾ 1.

ਪਉਂਡ [paur] *n* horse's foot, hoof.

ਪਉਂਨਾ [paurā] See ਪਉਂਨਾ. "jāh paurē sri kamlakṣṭ."—*bhera kabir*.

ਪਉਂਡਾ [paurā] *n* stairs, wooden steps. See ਚੌਥਾ ਪਉਂਡਾ. 2 authority, rank.

ਪਉਂਡੀ [paurī] or ਪੋਂਡੀ [porī] place for the foot, series of fixed steps, ladder, stairway. "bīnu paurī gārī kīu cārū?"—*sri m 1*. Here ladder (paurī) means a congregation and fort (garh) means realization of the Divine. 2 rank, destination. "īsu paurī tē jō narū cūke, so aī jāi dukh paida."—*maru soihe m 5*. Here paurī means the human body. 3 a poetic metre in which ballads of battles are especially composed. The balladeers describe the context in prose and after that recite the gist of the context in paurī poetic metre, rhythmically with the help of a small drum and thus conclude the chapter. "durga paṭh bāṇaīa sabbhe paurīā."—*cāḍī 3*.

In the ballads contained in Guru Granth Sahib, many poetic metres are used under the title of paurī. Vars of Bhai Gurdas are also known as paurīs. These poetic metres are both of simple and complex kind.

Guru Arjan Dev has set nine spiritual ballads and nine tunes to be recited according

<sup>1</sup>The translation of the poetic metre which has been described as ਪਿ ਧੋਧੀ in prosodic works is 'paurī.'

to musical measures. *pauri* is sung in one repeated beat, thrice repeated beat, two and a half times repeated beat. At the time of singing a *pauri* ਸਥਾ [sath] is played, but without the accompaniment of a side drum. Thus after singing *pauri* it is again recited so that the audience may understand the meaning of the text. It is regretted that devotional singers are getting ignorant of the tunes of *pauris*, and in the morning and evening, while concluding the session, they do not sing stanzas of (*pauri*) in *bilaval* and *kanṛa* musical measures per the earlier convention.

In Sikh literature, *pauri* is found in these forms:

(1) ਢੋਹ [doha] (couplet) consisting of eight lines:

re man! bin harī jāhi rahau,  
tāhi tāhi bādhān pahī  
jih bidhi kētaḥ nā chūṭī  
sakat teu' kamāhi. ...

—bāvan.

(2) *copai* metre, comprising eight lines:

bhābbha bhāram mīṭavāhu apna,  
ra sāsaru sagal he supna,  
bhārmē sur nār devī deva,  
bhārmē sidh sadhik brāhmeva. ...

—bāvan.

(3) *hāsgatī* metre, comprising eight lines—  
(See ਧੰਸਗਤੀ).

(4) as a variation of *hāsgatī* metre, *pauri* is of nine feet, each foot having twenty matras, first pause at the eleventh, and second at the next ninth, guru at the end, with alliteration in the middle and at the end of the foot:

guru cele rāhīras, alākh ābheu ha,  
guru cele śabaś, nanākdeu ha. ...

—BG var 3.

<sup>1</sup>for flow of the poetic metre, the pronunciation here is ਢੋਹ [teu].

(5) six feet, each foot has twenty-one matras, first pause at the eleventh, second at the next tenth, māgā (ਸੱਸ) at the end, with alliteration in the middle and at the end of the line.

satiguru sācca nāṭ, gurmukhī jānī,  
sadhūśāgatī sēc thāṭ, śabed vākhanī. ...

—BG var 14.

(6) eight feet, it is a form of *cādrayā* poetic metre; each foot contains twenty-one matras, first pause at the eleventh, jāgā at the end; second at the next tenth rāgā at the end.

sāccāhu pān uparī, ghāṭeghāṭī chārā. ...

—BG var 22.

(7) eight feet; in six feet, twenty-one matras, first pause at the eleventh, second at the next tenth; last two lines, contain twenty-seven matras each, first pause at the fifteenth, second at the next twelfth, with all lines ending with māgā.—ਸੱਸ.

ākul nīrājān purākhū, āgām āparī, ..  
sābhse de datarū, jēt uparī, ...  
prābhū jīu tudhū dhīrāe sorī,  
jīsu bhagū matharī,  
terī gāṭī mīṭī lākhi nā jāī,  
hau tudhū bālīharī.—var guj 2.

(8) eight feet, twenty-one matras in each foot, first pause at the twelfth, two gurus in the end, second pause at the next ninth, lāghū and guru in the end, with alliteration in the middle of the lines. It is a form of *śrikhaṇḍ* metre:

āgāṭī ghurē nāgare, dālā bhīṛdīā,  
pāe mākhāl bhālē, devā dānvā. ...

—cāḍī 3.

(9) eight feet, each foot contains twenty-two matras, first pause at the thirteenth, second at the next ninth. This *pauri* is a form of 'radhika' metre.

ੴ ਭਸਮ ਚਰਾਵਾਹਿ ਐਗਿ, ਮੇਲੁ ਨਾ ਧੋਵਹਿ,  
ੴ ਜਾਣਾ ਬਿਕਾਏ ਬਿਕਰਾ, ਕੁਲੁ ਗਹਰੁ ਖੋਵਹਿ.

—var *mala m 1*.

(10) six feet, twenty-two matras in each foot, first pause at the thirteenth, second at the next ninth, laghu guru in the end.

ਜੇ ਖੁਠ੍ਹੀ ਬਿਛਾ ਬਾਹੇ, ਕੀਰੁ ਹੋਰੁ ਬਾਜਾ?  
ਕੁਟੇ ਦੇ ਗਲ ਵਾਸੀ, ਨਾ ਚਰਾਧੀ ਸੇ। ...

—BG var 36.

(11) five feet, twenty-three matras in each foot, first pause at the thirteenth, second at the next tenth, two gurus in the end; it is a form of *daṭṭa* and *nīṣani* metres.

ਲੇ ਪਾਹੇ ਰਾਤੀ ਟੁਰਾਹੀ, ਪਰਬੁ ਜਾਏ ਪਰਾਣੀ,  
ਤਾਕਾਹੀ ਨਾਰੀ ਪਰਾਇ, ਲੁਕੀ ਓਦਾਰੀ ਭਾਣੀ. ...

—var *gau 1 m 5*.

This form of stanza has also been used in the first ballad ਵਾਰ [var] of Ramkali musical measure.

ਸੋਚੈ ਤਾਕਾਹੁ ਰੋਚਾ ਰਾ, ਬੇਸਾਨ ਕਾਉ ਜੀ,  
ਸਾਭਕੁ ਚਿਹੁ ਅਪੇ ਅਪਿ ਹੇ, ਗੁਰਸਾਬਦੀ ਸੁਨੀ. ...

This very form is also seen in *cāḍi di var*:  
dekhān cāḍ prācāḍ nu, rāṅ ghure nāgare,  
dhāe rakas rohle, cāṅ rīrdō bhare. ...

A devotee composed a 'var' (ballad) in praise of Guru Gobind Singh in the beginning of nineteenth century of Bikrami Samvat. In that ballad, stanzas consisting of seven, eight and nine lines, are found composed in this metre as:

jebnasa<sup>1</sup> phir akhdi, ik suxan sunaya,  
jod da beṭha taxat te, ki adal kamaya?  
sahjehā nū ked kar, dara mervaya,  
tegbahadur nal bhi, tī dhoh kamaya,  
bijya biu ju zahir da, phal khaṇa aya,  
agge lekha māgie, bhar legu savaya,  
sah adalat na kare, phir dozakh paya,  
umarkhitab<sup>2</sup> adalti, beṭa mervaya,

<sup>1</sup>Zebunisa, daughter of Aurangzeb.

<sup>2</sup>See ਉਮਰਕਤਾਬ

kita adal nuṣervā,<sup>3</sup> jas jag vīc chaya.

In the eighteenth century, poet Nijabat composed a ballad about Nadar Shah, which has stanzas in this metre:

gussa khake dākkhno, kalraṇi jagi,  
agge naderah de, ai pharyadi,  
tu sun kībla almi, pharyad asadi. ...

(12) five feet, each foot containing twenty-four matras, first pause at the thirteenth, second at the next eleventh, rāṅ, ੨੨, in the end.

ਅਪੇ ਅਪਿ ਨਿਰੰਜਨਾ, ਜਿਨੀ ਅਪੁ ਉਪਾਇ,  
ਅਪੇ ਖੇਲੁ ਰੋਚਾ ਰੋਚੁ, ਸਾਭੁ ਜੋਗਤੁ ਸਾਭਾ. ...

—var *sar m 4*.

(13) five feet, each foot containing twenty-four matras, first pause at the thirteenth, second at the next eleventh, two gurus in the end.

ਹਾਰੀ ਕਾ ਨਾਮੁ ਧਰਾਇਕੇ, ਹੋਹੁ ਹਾਰੀ ਭਾਈ, ..  
ਨਾਨਕੁ ਸਿਮਰੇ ਏਕੁ ਨਾਮੁ, ਧਰੀ ਭਾਉ ਨਾਧਾਈ.

—var *basāt*.

(14) eight feet, each foot containing twenty-four matras, first pause at the thirteenth, second at the next eleventh, guru laghu in the end.

ਹੇ ਅਚੁਤੁ ਹੇ ਪਾਰਬਰਾਹਮ, ਅਭਿਨਾਸੀ ਅਘਨਾਸ,  
ਹੇ ਪੁਰਾਨੁ ਹੇ ਸਾਰੰਮਤ, ਦੁਖਭਯਾਨੁ ਗੁਣਾਸ. ...

—bāvan.

(15) six feet, each foot containing twenty-five matras, first pause at the thirteenth, second at the next twelfth, two gurus in the end; it is a form of *muktamāṇi*:

ghōṭ ghāṛaya cuhīā, gal brīlī paic,  
māta pekaya makhhiā, ghīu ṭdar nhaic. ...

—BG var 36.

(16) four feet, in the first three feet are each of twenty-seven matras, first pause at the thirteenth, second at the next fourteenth, two gurus in the end; the fourth foot contains

<sup>3</sup>See ਤੋਲੋਚਾ

fifteen matras, two gurus in the end:  
 sūbhū nī sūbhā laia, vaḍ jodhī sāghar vae,  
 roh dī khālī dīṭha, varī amī ture nācae.  
 deu dano lujjhaṇ ae.

—cāḍī 3.

(17) eight feet, the first seven feet having each twenty-eight matras, first pause at the thirteenth, second at the next fifteenth, guru in the end; the eighth foot has seventeen matras, guru in the end:

sadhu sājūg bitīa, adhsūlī treta aia,  
 nāccī kālī sarosrī, kāl nārād dōru vāia,  
 pas druga de idar aia.

—cāḍī 3.

(18) twelve feet, the first eleven feet each having twenty-eight matras, pause at the thirteenth and the next fifteenth; the twelfth foot containing fifteen matras; ragāṇ, १५, at the end of each:

baḍe baḍe cūn surme, gāhī koṭī dāe cōlaī ke,  
 rāṇ kālī gussa khāī ke.

—cāḍī 3.

(19) eight feet, the first seven feet each having twenty-nine matras, pause at the thirteenth and the next at sixteenth, last foot contains sixteen matras, each ends with a guru.  
 sunī pukar dōtar prabhū,  
 guru nanak jāg mahī pāhaya, ...  
 kālī tarāṇ guru nanak aya.

—BG var 1.

(20) five feet, each foot containing twenty-three matras, pause at the fourteenth and at the next ninth, guru laghu in the end.

koṭī āgha sabbhī nās hohī, simrēt hārī nau,  
 māncīde phal parāhī, hārī ke guṇ gau,  
 karī kīrpa prabhū rakhlehu, nanak bālī jau.

—var jēt.

(21) eleven feet, each foot containing twenty-three matras, pause at the fourteenth and the next ninth, two gurus and alliteration

in the middle of the line, last words not rhymed.  
 It is a form of sīrkhāḍī (śīrkhāḍ) metre.  
 dhaggā sul bājaiā, dālā mukabla,  
 dhuh mīanō laia, jvānī surmī. ..

—cāḍī 3.

(22) six feet, five feet each having thirty matras, pause at the fourteenth and the next sixteenth, the last foot having sixteen matras, magāṇ — ५५ at the end of each.

danu māhīdā talikhaku,  
 je mīle tā māstakī lair,  
 kūṛa lalācu chāḍīe  
 hor īkmānī ālakhu dhīāir. ..  
 mōṭī thōṛī sev gavaic.

—var aṣa m 1.

(23) seven feet, each of the first six feet containing thirty matras, pause at the fourteenth and the next sixteenth; last foot consisting of sixteen matras, two gurus at the end of each.

sātī guru saccā patsah, patsahā patsah jūhari,  
 sadhsāgāṭī sākḥāḍ hē, aī jhōrokhe khōle bārī, ..  
 bhagatvachārī hūī bhagatībhāḍārī.

—BG var 11.

(24) five feet, each foot containing twenty-five matras, pause at the fifteenth and the next tenth, two gurus at the end. This stanza is a form of poetic metre 'augitā':

tu kartā apī ābhulū hē, bhulāṇ vīcī nahi,  
 tu karāhī sū saccē bhālā hē, gūrsabadī bujhai. ..

—var gau 1 m 4.

(25) six feet, the first five feet each containing twenty-five matras each, pause at the fifteenth and the next at tenth; last foot consisting of twenty-four matras, pauses at the fourteen and the ten, two gurus at the end of all lines:

hārī saccē tēkhāt racāīa, sātī sāgāṭī mēla,  
 pio pahūl khāḍdhar, hūī jōnām sūhēla, ..  
 vah vah gobīdsīgh, āpē guru cēla.

—gurudas kāvī.

(26) five feet, each foot containing twenty-six matras, pause at the fifteenth and the next eleventh, *rāḡaṇ*, १५, at the end.

tu həri prabhū apī agāmu he, sabbhi tudhu upara,  
tu ape apī varēda, sabbhu jagatu sabara. ..

—var *bīla m 4*.

(27) five feet, the first three feet containing thirty-one matras each, pauses at the fifteenth and the next sixteenth; the last two feet have forty matras in each foot, pauses at twelve and twenty-eight, *magāṇ*, ३३३, in the end of each.

tu ape hī sīdh sadhi ko,  
tu ape hī jug jogia, ...  
sabbhi kabhū mukhū həri həri hərə həri  
həri hərə,  
həri bolat sabbhi pap lahogia.

—var *kan m 4*.

(28) five feet, each foot containing thirty-one matras, pause at the sixteenth and the next fifteenth, *rāḡaṇ* — १५ in the end of each. This stanza is also a form of *Bir metre*. It contains *rāḡaṇ* — १५ in place of *guru laghu*:

pāce sabad vaje mātī gurmātī,  
vaḍbhagi anhadu vajra. ...

—var *kan m 4*.

(29) seven feet, the first six feet containing thirty-two matras each, pause at the sixteenth and the next at last sixteenth; last foot consisting of sixteen matras, two gurus at the end of each:

bāihari tīnha gursikkhā,  
jāi jinhā gurdarśan dīttā,  
bāihari tīnha gursikkhā,  
perī pe gursabha bāihā, ...  
gurmukhī mīlīā pap paṇīttā.

—BG var 12.

(30) five feet, this type of stanza consists of unequal (measures); the first foot

containing forty-six matras, second thirty, third seventy-three, fourth fifty-nine and fifth forty-six, having two gurus at the end of each:

jīte patisah sah raje khaṇ umrav  
sīkdar hāhī, tīte sabbhi həri ke kie,  
jō kichu həri karav su oī karēhī  
sabbhi həri ke arthīe,  
so esa həri sabbhū ka prabhū sātīguru ke valī  
he  
tīnī sabbhi varān care khānī sabbh sīrīsātī gole  
karī,  
sātīgur āge kar kāmavān kau dīe. ..

—var *bīla m 4*.

ਪਉਆ [paua] *n* a slipper. See ਪਉਢੀ. 2 one-fourth. 3 one quarter of a seer. 4 one-fourth of an hour, fifteen minutes. 5 a bottle with the capacity of eight ounces or four chāḡaks in weight.

ਪਉਰਾਣਕ [paurāṇak] *S* ਪੌਰਾਣਿਕ. *adj* scholar of Purans. 2 related to Purans, of Purans. 3 old, ancient. 4 *n* a 'puraṇpathi sut'. See ਲੋਮਹਰਸ਼ਣ. ਪਉਰਾਣਕ ਅਰਿ [paurāṇak ari]—*sānāma*. *n* Balbhadar, enemy of Puranic Lomharshan; when Balram went to Naimisharnay, he killed Lomharshan for the offence of not showing respect to him.

ਪਉਰਾਣਨ [pauratan] See ਪਉਰਾਣਨ. "paurakhu pauratanu sunīe."—*sāveye sri mukhvak m 5*. the primeval man; primordially, the primeval person.

ਪਉਰਾਣਨ ਪੁਰੇਖ [pauratan purakh] See ਪਉਰਾਣਨ. ਪਉਵਾ [pauva] See ਪਉਆ 1. "rajsamaj dīo pauva per."—*ramav*. 'Bharat dedicated the kingdom and its subjects to Ram's slipper.'

ਪਉ [pau] *n* foot. 2 *Skt* पयस् milk. 3 water. 4 *adj* by lying down. 5 See ਪੈ.

ਪਉਓਈ [pauoi] you have felt. "ape tarasu pauoi."—*mūḍavānī m 5*.

ਪਉਆ [paua] written, ordained. "paua kiratu nā meṭe kor."—*sukhmanī*. 'What has been

destined according to one's actions.'

**ਪਟਿਆਣ** [paɪaɪ] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਯਾਣ *n* departure, travel, march, leave. "sabhna ehu piana."—*vād m 1 alahānī*. 2 advance. 3 beginning, act of beginning a task. "juḥr lāhe jiu māḥ, mokh piana hor."—*guj m 1*.

**ਪਟਿਆਣਾ** [paɪaɪna] See **ਪਟਿਆਣ**. 2 gone away, has left, departed.

**ਪਟਿਆਣੇ** [paɪaɪnə] went away. See **ਪਟਿਆਣਾ** 2. "dukh duri piana."—*majh m 5*.

**ਪਟਿਆਣਾ** [paɪaɪna] See **ਪਟਿਆਣਾ** 2. "jah anād, dukh duri piana."—*prabha kabur*. 'pain has gone.'

**ਪਟਿਆਚ** [paɪaɪ] See **ਪਟਾਚ**. 2 See **ਪਤਾਲ**. "binu gur puche jai paitari."—*gaur m 1* 'For without asking his mentor Shukar, king Bali went to the netherworld.'

**ਪਟਿਆਚੀ** [paɪaɪtari] to the netherworld. See **ਪਟਿਆਚ**.

**ਪਟਿਆਚੁ** [paɪaɪru] See **ਪੈਆਚੁ**.

**ਪਟਿਆਲ** [paɪal] *Skt* ਪਤਾਲ. region underneath the earth. Sanskrit scholars believe that there are seven nether regions. See **ਸੱਤ ਪਤਾਲ**. "tū dip loḥ pāḥalā."—*sri m 5 pepai*. 2 bottom, i.e. under the foot; sole. 3 adv under, below. "uca cārē su pave pāḥalā."—*asa m 5*.

**ਪਟਿਆਲਭਗਤ** [paɪalbhagat] *n* devotee residing in the netherworld; king Bali. See **ਪਤਾਲਭਗਤ**.

**ਪਟਿਆਲਾ** [paɪalā] See **ਪਤਾਲਾ**. 2 See **ਪਟਿਆਲ** 3.

**ਪਟਿਆਲੀ** [paɪalī] in the nether world. "parbatī gupha kari, kē paṇi pāḥalī."—*var majh m 1*. 2 from the netherworld. "sāct pāḥalī gogansar bhare."—*ratnamala bāno*. 'Hold the vital air (breath) in the highest region after drawing it from below.'

**ਪਟਿਆਲੇ** [paɪalē] in the netherworld. "māch pāḥalē."—*japu*. 2 adv under, below. See **ਪਟਿਆਲ** 3. "kāb-hu jīḥa ubhī cārēt he, kāb-hu jai pāḥalē."—*ram m 1*.

**ਪਟਿਐ** [paɪē] adv being destined. sense —

predestined. "paɪt kiratī nācē sabhu kor."—*var asa*.

**ਪਟਿਐਪ** [paɪēp], **ਪਟਿਐਪਨ** [paɪēpən] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਣਪਨ *n* utterance, speech, articulation. "nanāk paɪēpē kārēhukirpā."—*bīḥā chāt m 5*. 2 babbling, uttering nonsense. 3 *Skt* ਪਦਾਪਣ. offer at someone's feet. 4 enter, arrive.

**ਪਟਿਐਪੇ** [paɪēpē] utters. See **ਪਟਿਐਪਨ**.

**ਪਈ** [pai] became. "jagatīa mōhān mōdānī pai."—*tukhā chāt m 4*. 'Octroi clerks got silent.' 2 followed. "sābh bhagī sātigur piche pai."—*tukhā chāt m 4*.

**ਪਈਸ** [paɪs] has become. See **ਪਈਸੁ**.

**ਪਈਆ** [paɪa] See **ਪਈਆ**. "dhur uḥi rath paɪān chayo."—*krisan*. 2 has taken. "sārānī prabhū tisu pache paia."—*bīḥā a m 4*.

**ਪਈਸਾ** [paɪsa] See **ਪੈਸਾ**.

**ਪਈਸਾਚ** [paɪsac], **ਪਈਸਾਚਾ** [paɪsacā], **ਪਈਸਾਚੀ** [paɪsacī] See **ਪਿਸਾਚ**, **ਪਿਸਾਚੀ** and **ਪੈਸਾਚ**, **ਪੈਸਾਚੀ**.

**ਪਈਸੁ** [paɪsu] has been put. "gālī paɪsu jām kī phas."—*majh berahmāhā*.

**ਪਈਰੇ** [paɪrē] will fall. "rahīnu nā kou paɪrē re."—*bīḥā kabir*.

**ਪਈਨਾ** [paɪna] See **ਪੈਨਾ**.

**ਪਸ** [pas] *Skt* पश् *vr* see, fasten, touch, moye. 2 पश् *vr* crush, grind. 3 *P* پس part due to this, owing to it. 4 again. 5 after, later. 6 *n* landslip. 7 pus, suppuration. See *E* pus.

**ਪਸਖੁਰਦਾ** [paɪxurda] *P* پس خورده *n* leftover, remnant.

**ਪਸਗੀਬਤ** [paɪgibat], **ਪਸਗੀਬਤ** [paɪgebat] *P* پس گیبت slander someone in his absence. "paɪgebat ka muh kālā hē."—*hazirnama*. See **ਗੀਬਤ**.

**ਪਸਚਮ** [paɪscam] *Skt* पश्चिम *adj/back n* direction in which the sun sets; west; direction at the back while one stands with face towards the rising sun. "paɪscam duare kī sīl or."—*bher kabir*. Here it stands for the backbone and the nape.

**ਪਸਚਾਤ** [paɪscat] *Skt* पश्चात् *adv* after, later.

**ਪਸਚਾਤਾਪ** [paɪscatap] *Skt* पश्चात्ताप *n* regret for wrong doing; repentance.



पसचिम [pəscim] See पसचम.

पसचिने [pasjyo] felt pity. "bhar 5k pulak tan pasjyo."—*ramav.* 2 became fond of.

पसट [pasat] *Skt* प्रहृष्ट *adj* glad, happy, overjoyed. "para pastaxi parbatī duseṭ-harta."—*cāḍi* 2. who can be pleased; who can be enraptured.

पसटडी [pastaxi] See पसट.

पसह [pasəh], पसह [pasəh] *v* see, behold. See *v* पस and पसह. "prem aṭah pasəh ku saca dhaṇi."—*var maru* 2 *m* 5.

पसह [pasat] *P* پست *adj* low. 2 pressed. 3 mean. 4 *n* level and plain land.

पसहवी [pastavi] *P* پستوي *n* language of Afghanistan. "pahalvi pastavi sāskriti ho."—*akal*.

पसहा [pasta] *adj* short-statured.

पसहे [pasəto] *P* پستو *n* language of the Pathans of Afghanistan.

पसपरदह [paspardeh] *P* پس پردہ *adv* behind the curtain, secretly

पसपा [paspa] *P* پست *adj* withdrawn; retreating.

पसम [pasam] *P* پشم *n* soft hair of sheep and goat etc, wool.

पसमट [pasman], पसमन [pasman] *Skt* पसुमन *n* drip, flow. "pureṭ aṣṭhan me kuch nahi, pun pay pasmat dhara."—*NP*. 'dripping, flowing.' 2 dripping of milk. 3 coming down of milk to the teats from the udder.

पसमावृट [pasmauṭa] *v* cause to drip. 2 disposing a cow or a buffalo to yield milk.

पसमीन [pasmina] *P* پشمين *n* cloth made from soft wool of the sheep from the cold climes.

पसमबर [pasmaḥar] *n* cloth made of wool. "posis 3g paṣāḥar āḥar, he pasmaḥar sobh kari."—*NP*.

पसर [pasar] *Skt* प्रसर *n* expansion. "pasriṭo api hui anet tēṣg."—*sukhmanī*. 2 See प्रसर.

पसरडीआ [pasraia] *adj* spread, expansive. "nadri ave sabh braham pasraia."—*bīla* *m* 4. 2 *n* expansion.

पसरह [pasraṇ] *Skt* प्रसरह *n* advancing. 2 act of

expanding, spreading. "pasri kirāṇ joti ujāla."—*maru solhe m* 1.

पसरुर [pasarur] tehsil headquarters in district Sialkot, a town eighteen miles away from the city towards the south. To the east of this town is a place visited by Guru Nanak Dev. It is called Diuka. Guru Nanak Dev came here from Sialkot. In those days, a river named Dek used to flow here, which has now changed its course somewhat.

The shrine has an ordinary building in which Bhai Mohan Singh performs service of sweeping the floor. This land is under the control of the district board.

This place is at a distance of two or three furlongs to the south of Pasrur railway station.

पसली [pasli] *Skt* पशुली *n* a curved bone round the chest; rib. "pasli cirdin tatkala."—*saloh*.

पसवान [pasvaj] See पिसवान.

पसवार [pasvara], पसवार [pasvara] *n* turning of the body to one side. "tuṭo amal aḥmīzrahī janū pasvare let."—*caritr* 91.

पसा [pasa] short for पसारी. 2 *Pkt* *n* beard.

पसारी [pasau], पसारी [pasari] *Skt* प्रसार *n* expansion, extension. "kita pasau eko kavau."—*japu*. 2 preaching. "dhaḍhi kare pasau sabaḍu vajara."—*var majhm* 1. 3 *Skt* प्रसाद *n* benediction, kindness. "jisū pasar gatr agam jāni."—*sevaye m* 3 *ke*. 'by whose grace, attained His benediction.' 4 pristineness, purity. "guru tuṭha kare pasau."—*sri m* 4. 5 happiness, joy. "kare rāg pasau."—*sri m* 1.

पसह [pasəh] See पसह.

पसरह [pasarəh] *Skt* प्रसरह *n* act of expanding, elaborating. 2 extending, spreading ahead. "māgahī hath pasari."—*guṇ* *m* 4.

पसारा [pasara] See पसारी 1. "atam pasara karanhara."—*bīla chāt m* 5.

पसरि [pasari] by expanding, by extending, by spreading.

ਪਸਾਰੀ [pasari] expanded, extended. See ਪਸਾਰਣ. "apni mara api pasari."—*brha m 9*. 2 *Sk* ਪਸਾਰਿਐ *adj* expansive, pervasive, extensive. "chute hor pasari."—*gau kabir*. 3 See ਪਸਾਰੀ and ਪਸਾਰੀ. 4 See ਪਸਾਰਿ. "magahi hath pasari."—*gurm 4*.

ਪਸਾਵ [pasav] See ਪਸਾਵਿ. 2 *Dg n* charity. 3 See ਪਸਾਵ.

ਪਸੀਦ [pasid] See ਪਸੀਦ. "khasam ki nadari dilahe paside."—*ari m 1*.

ਪਸੀ [pasi] longing to see. See ਪਸ 1. "kad pasi didar?"—*var maru 2 m 5*. 'when may I have the glimpse?'

ਪਸੀਐ [pasie] should see. See ਪਸ 1. "nanak bra, na pasie."—*var guj 2 m 5*. 'should not see other than the Divine.'

ਪਸੀਨਾ [pasina] *v* get wet with sweat, melt. 2 feel pity. 3 be pleased.

ਪਸੀਨਾ [pasina] *n* sweat, perspiration.

ਪਸੁ [pasu] *Sk* ਪਸੁ *n* which can be fastened. See ਪਸ *vr* four footed creature, animal. 2 animate 3 ritual, sacrifice. 4 stupid as an animal. "pasu apen hau hau kare."—*bavan*.

ਪਸੁਈਸ [pasuis], ਪਸੁਈਸ [pasues] See ਪਸੁਪਤਿ.

ਪਸੁਧਰ [pasudhor] *n* animal fit for yoking. "bin bujhe pasudhor."—*bavan*.

ਪਸੁਪਤਾਰਿ [pasupatarī] *n* lion, enemy [ari] of the elephant—*sanama*. 2 lord of the animal—Shiv; his enemy, sexual desire. "pasupatarī dukh de ghano."—*caritr 21*.

ਪਸੁਪਤਿ [pasupati] *n* Shiv—lord of the animals. 2 lord of creatures (persons), the Creator. 3 Fire, the lord of the ritual type sacrifice. 4 elephant.—*sanama*. 5 lion, tiger.

ਪਸੁਪਤਿਸੁਰਧਰ ਅਰਿ ਧੁਜ ਚਖੁ ਅਰਿ [pasupatisurdhar ari dhuj cakhu ari]—*sanama*. *n* arrow, lord of animals; Shiv, his enemy Kam; his flag, bearing fish in it; the eye of the fish; its enemy, the arrow. Arjun had pierced the eye of the fish at the time of marrying Dropadi.

ਪਸੁਪਤਿਸ [pasupates] *n* elephant, lord of animals; his lord, lion.—*sanama*. 2 Shiv, lord of Nadia.

ਪਸੁਪਤਿਸ ਅਰਿ [pasupates ari] *n* lion, lord of the elephant, his enemy, gun.—*sanama*. 2 Kam, enemy of Shiv.

ਪਸੁਭਾਸਾ [pasubhasa], ਪਸੁਭਾਸਾ [pasubhakha] *n* language of animals; it was held in the ancient scriptures that many people understood the language of animals and used to converse with them. See ਵਾਨਮੀਕ ਵਾਸਪਤ ਕਾਭ 2 ch 35 and ਕੁਰਾਨ ਸੂਰਤ 27.

ਪਸੁਰਾਜ [pasuraj], ਪਸੁਰਾਟ [pasurat] *n* lion, the king of animals. 2 Shiv, lord of the ox. "ek drives pasuraj rijhayo."—*caritr 142*. 3 hugely foolish; king of fools.

ਪਸੁਰਿਯਾ [pasuriya] See ਪਸਰੀ. "tuk tuk hve sabhe pasuriya jayhe."—*caritr 228*.

ਪਸੁ [pasu], ਪਸੁਆ [pasua] See ਪਸੁ. "pasu milahi cāgrāia, kharu khavahi āmrītu dehi."—*guj m 1*. 'Animals graze hay and yield elixir (milk).'

ਪਸੁਆਕਰਮ [pasuakaram] *n* actions performed not from any benevolence but only to satisfy one's hunger. 2 actions bereft of benevolence. "pasuakaram kare nahi bujhe."—*bher m 3*.

ਪਸੁਆਰਾ [pasuara] *adj* ਪਸੁਆਰਿਐ animal killer. 2 *n* hunter. 3 water carrier. "jiu mina here pasuara."—*g3d namdev*.

ਪਸੈ [pase] see. See ਪਸ 1. "pase kiu didar?"—*ari chāt m 5*.

ਪਸੈਥਿ [paseu] *n* sweat, perspiration.

ਪਸੈਸ [pases], ਪਸੈਸੁਰ [pasesur], ਪਸੈਸੁਰ [pasesvar] *n* ਪਸੁ-ਈਸ. lord of Nandi, Shiv. "bahu tokh kin pases."—*jag*. 'pleased Shiv.' "ses sures dines pasesvar."—*GV 10*. 2 lion, lord of animals. "nath kahyo ju pasesur ko, ab hohu sucet!"—*GV 10*.

ਪਸੇਚ [pasec] *P* ਪਸੇਚ *n* preparation. 2 baggage for a journey.

ਪਸੇ ਪੁਸ਼ੁ [pase pust] *P* پُستِ *adv* at the back.  
 ਪਸੇਮਾਨ [paseman] *P* پشیمان *adj* repentant.  
 2 ashamed, abashed.  
 ਪਸੇਮਾਨੀ [pasemani] *P* پشیمانی *n* repentance,  
 penitence. 2 shame.  
 ਪਸੇਵ [pasev] *n* sweat, perspiration. "nakh pasev  
 jact sursari."—*maia namdev*. 'from whose foot-  
 nails, Ganga has erupted.'  
 ਪਸਿ [pase] *sees*. See ਪਸ 1. 2 will lie down, will  
 fall. 3 is placed, is put. "pote pase."—*BG*. 'is  
 put in the treasury.'  
 ਪਸੇ ਪੇਸ਼ [paso pes] *P n* back and front.  
 2 deliberation, consideration. 3 good and bad.  
 4 loss and profit.  
 ਪਸੇਦ [pasēd] *P* پسند *adj* desirable, likeable.  
 ਪਸੇਦੀਦਨ [pasēdidan] *P v* like.  
 ਪਸੇਦੀਦਾ [pasēdida] *P* پسندیده *adj* favourite.  
 ਪਸੇਦੋ [pasēdo] *adj* liked, favoured. 2 sees. See  
 ਪਸ 1. "nē pasēdo sot, pekhi musetak bhāi."  
 —*asa m 5*. 3 on seeing. "piti pasēdo hario  
 thio."—*var maru 2 m 5*.  
 ਪਸ [pass] See ਪਸਰ.  
 ਪਸੁਮਿ [pascami] towards the west. "ulāṭi gēg  
 pascami dharia."—*saveye m 3 ke*. e.g. — 'The  
 convention was reversed, and the master  
 bowed before the disciple.'  
 ਪਸੁਮ [pascim] west, the direction in which  
 the sun sets. See ਪਸਚਮ.  
 ਪਸੁ [past] See ਪਸਰ.  
 ਪਸਯ [paey] *Skt see*, understand clearly. See ਪਸ  
 ਧਾ.  
 ਪਸਯੋਹਰ [paeytohar] *Skt n* who steals while  
 being seen, pickpocket. 2 goldsmith, who  
 makes ornaments of gold.  
 ਪਸਯਨ [paeyan] *see*. See ਪਸ ਧਾ. "lakḥ acaraj  
 paeyan cit cahu."—*NP*. 2 seeing.  
 ਪਸਯੋਤੀ [paeyōti] See ਚਾਰ ਬਾਣੀਆਂ. 2 See ਪਸ ਧਾ.  
 ਪਸਵੇਸ [pasves] *n* ਪਸ਼ੁ-ਦੀਸ. Shiv, lord of Nandi.  
 "pasves piṭh dai he."—*krīsan*. 'Shiv fled the  
 battlefield.' 2 See ਪਸੁਪਤਿ.

ਪਹ [pah] *n* dawn, daybreak, early morning. "cīṛi  
 cuhki pah phuṭi."—*var gau 2 m 5*. 2 path, track,  
 way 3 *S* pain, distress. "pah pīṭari."—*ramav*.  
 'bundle of sufferings.'  
 ਪਹਚਾਨ [pahcan] *n* recognition, introduction,  
 acquaintance, understanding.  
 ਪਹਾਣੀ [pahāi] See ਪਹਾੜੀ.  
 ਪਹਾਣਿ [pahati] *S n* lentil, pulse. See ਪਹਿਣਿ. 2 *Skt*  
 offering; food offered to a deity; sacrifice.  
 ਪਹਨ [pahan] *P* پہن *adj* wide.  
 ਪਹਨਾ [pahana], ਪਹਨਾ [pahana-na] *v* put on  
 clothes, wear ornaments, dress up.  
 ਪਹਨਾਉਣਾ [pahnauna], ਪਹਨਾਨਾ [pahanaana] *v* help  
 one to dress up with clothes and wear  
 ornaments. 2 bestow a robe of honour in king's  
 open court.  
 ਪਹਨਾਮ [pahanaam] *Skt* परिहृतनाम *adj* disreputable.  
 2 inconspicuous. "pragat bhāe sāsar māhi  
 phirte pahnam."—*brīa m 5*. See ਛਾ-ਪਿਨਰਾਂ.  
 ਪਹਨਾਮੀ [pahnamī] *n* infamy. See ਪਹਨਾਮ. 2 *Skt*  
 ਅਪ੍ਰਕ੍ਰਿਤਿ. secrecy, privacy, notoriety. "tis naikṛa  
 cāle pahnamī."—*brīa a m 3*. 3 cheating,  
 treachery, secret plans  
 ਪਹਨਾਵਾ [pahanaava] *n* dress, costume. *adj* who  
 helps in putting on clothes.  
 ਪਹਰ [pahar] *Skt* पहर *n* eighth part of day and  
 night, a period of three hours. "gharia sabbhe  
 gopia, pahar kēh gopal."—*var asa*.  
 ਪਹਰਾਣਾ [paharna] *v* put on clothes and wear  
 ornaments.  
 ਪਹਰਾ [pahra] *n* session, which changes after  
 three hours; police post set up for protection.  
 ਪਹਰਾਨਾ [pahrana] *v* help one dress, dress. 2 put  
 on the robe of honour.  
 ਪਹਰਾਵਾ [pahrava] See ਪਹਨਾਵਾ.  
 ਪਹਰੂ [pahru], ਪਹਰੂਆ [pahrua], ਪਹਰੂਆ [pahrua]  
*n* guard, watchman. "uṭhat beṭhat harī sāgī  
 pahrua."—*gau m 5*. See ਛੋਬ.  
 ਪਹਰੇ [pahre] See ਪਹਰਣਾ 2 a poetic composition  
 uttered by Guru Nanak in Sri Rag comparing

each stage of life with *pahrs* i.e. period of three hours during the course of day and night. This divides life span of a human being into four parts. 3 *adv* always, day and night. "binu haribhagati kaha thiti pave, phirto pahre pahre."—*gaur m 5*.

ਪਹਰੇਕ [pahrek] one of the eight parts of a day and night. "pahrek lagi jōg baji."—*saloh*.

ਪਹਰੇਕਿਕ ਲਾਉ [pahrekik lau] for a period of three hours. 2 after a period of three hours. "pahrekik lau phir pran phire."—*ramav*.

ਪਹਲ [pahal] *n* side, edge. 2 See ਪਹਿਲ.

ਪਹਲਵ [pahlav] See ਪਹੁਲ.

ਪਹਲਵਨ [pahlvan] *P* ਪਹਲਵਨ *n* brave man, valiant fighter. 2 who takes part in wrestling; wrestler.

ਪਹਲਵੀ [pahlvi] See ਫਾਰਸੀ. Sanskrit scholars believe as 'pahlvi' its root. 'pahlav' is the language of the Iranians.

ਪਹਲੜਾ [pahlra], ਪਹਲੜੀ [pahlri], ਪਹਲਾ [pahla], ਪਹਲੀ [pahli] *adj* first, initial, primary.

ਪਹਲੂ [pahlu] *P* ਪਹਲੂ *n* body's middle part, between the armpit and groin; facet, side.

ਪਹਲੋਂਠਾ [pahlōṭha] *adj* the first born, the first son. 2 the earlier born.

ਪਹਾ [paha] has been. "thagauri siu ulajhi paha."—*sar m 5*. 'has been entangled in cheating.' 2 *n* path, way, track as in — 'ih paha pīd nū jāda he.'

ਪਹਾਰ [pahar] *n* mountain. "gun ko pahar he."—*akal*. 2 See ਪੁਹਾਰ. 3 *Skt* expansion, spread, elaboration.

ਪਹਾਰਾ [pahara] *n* multiplication table, table of multiplication. 2 *Skt* expansion, spread, elaboration. 3 effect, competence. "nanek pragat pahare."—*sor m 5*. "pragat pahara japda."—*vargau / m 4*. 4 preaching, character. 5 place of striking, blacksmith's workshop where metal is heated and moulded by beating with a hammer. See ਪਹਾਰਾ.

ਪਹਾਰ [pahar] mountain. 2 a musical measure, also known as 'pulig pahar'. See ਪਹਾੜੀ 2.

ਪਹਾਰਸਿੰਘ ਰਾਜਾ [paharsingh raja] son of Charhat Singh Bairar who ascended the throne of Faridkot in 1827. At the end of the second Anglo-Sikh war, the British Government gave him more territory and bestowed the title of raja upon him. He died in April 1849. See ਰਾਜੇਸ਼ਵਰ and ਰਾਜਸਿੰਘ.

ਪਹਾਰਾ [pahara] See ਪਹਾਰਾ 1

ਪਹਾੜੀ [pahari] *n* hill, hillock. 2 a musical measure popular in the hilly areas, as complete mode of music. In this mode both flat and pure forms of the seventh note (*nīṣad*) are employed. All other notes are used in pure form. The third note (*gāḍhar*) is the key note and the sixth note (*dhevāt*) is used as supplemental. It is also known as *jhōjhoḷ*. No particular time has been fixed for its singing.

ascending : dha ṣa ra ma ga ma pa dha na ṣa

descending : ṣa na dha pa ma ga ra ṣa

3 dialect of the hill area. 4 residents of a hilly area. 5 *adj* related to the hills; hilly.

ਪਹਾੜੀਆ [paharia] *n* a resident of hills.

ਪਹਾੜੀ ਰਾਜੇ [pahari raje] See ਰਾਜੇ ਧਾਰ.

ਪਹਿ [pah] See ਪਹ. 2 part with, to. "jis manukh pah karu bentl."—*gurm 5*. "ihu tanu vedī sāt pah."—*asa chēt m 5*. 3 *Suf* than. "to pah dugni majuri dehu."—*sor namdev*. 'I will pay double of what you pay.'

ਪਹਿਰ [pahir], ਪਹਿਰਿ [pahiri], ਪਹਿਰੀ [pahiri] cooked pulses. See ਪਹਿਰਿ. "bhatu pahiri eru lapsi."—*asa kabir*. "ap pahiri me dar khat na basar hē."—*caritr 266*. 'such misers as do not put turmeric powder in the cooked pulse.'

ਪਹਿਨਾ [pahina] See ਪਹਨਾ.

ਪਹਿਨਾਮ [pahinam] See ਪਹਨਾਮ.

ਪਹਿਨਾਮੀ [pahinami] See ਪਹਨਾਮੀ. "lēkh thāgia pahinamia."—*var asa*.

ਪਹਿਰ [pəhɪr] See ਪਹਰ.

ਪਹਿਰਣਾ [pəhɪɾna] See ਪਹਰਣਾ. "bāstrā nā pəhɪɾ aḥi nɪst kəhɪɾe."—var asa.

ਪਹਿਰਾਨੁ [pəhɪɾənu] See ਪਹਰਣਾ. 2 See ਪੈਰਾਨ. "pəhɪɾənu pərdhɪɾanu."—sri m 1. 'Meditating at the feet of the Creator is my attire.'

ਪਹਿਰਾ [pəhɪɾa] See ਪਹਰਾ.

ਪਹਿਰਾਇਆ [pəhɪɾaɪa] made one wear a dress; was dressed, was attired. 2 bestowed a dress of honour. "pəɾəguri pəhɪɾaɪa."—sor m 5.

ਪਹਿਰਾਨਾ [pəhɪɾana] See ਪਹਰਾਨਾ.

ਪਹਿਰਾਵਾ [pəhɪɾava] See ਪਹਰਾਵਾ.

ਪਹਿਰਿਆ ਕੈ ਖਰਿ ਜਾਵਣਾ [pəhɪɾia kə ɣhɪɾi ɟavɳa]—sri beṇi. This hymn is to be sung on the same tune as "pəhɪɾe pəhɪɾe rəṇɪ kə vəɳjɪɾa mɪɾa!".

ਪਹਿਰੇ [pəhɪɾe] See ਪਹਰੇ.

ਪਹਿਲ [pəhɪl] See ਪਹਲ. 2 *n* beginning. 3 *adv* first of all, primarily. "pəhɪl pūsa bɪɾa."—dhana namdev. 'First of all, the seeker should embrace non-attachment.'

ਪਹਿਲਸਿੰਘ [pəhɪlsɪŋh] son of Mela, a goldsmith, who lived in Sirhind. Once he came to Anandpur Sahib, got into the service of Guru Gobind Singh, who assigned him the task of making some gold articles. He stole a part of the gold given to him but the Guru prohibited him from indulging in evil deeds, taught him to lead a righteous life and baptised him with amrit.

ਪਹਿਲ ਪੁਰੀਏ [pəhɪl puriɛ] from the ancient man, from the primeval person. 2 before the creation. "pəhɪlu puriɛ pōḍɾək vana."—dhana namdev. 'the lotus (pōḍɾik) came into being.'

ਪਹਿਲੀਆ [pəhɪliɾia] *adj* first; of the first aeon. "pɪɾɪ cɪɾi pəhɪliɾia."—sar m 5.

ਪਹਿਲਵਾਨ [pəhɪlvən], ਪਹਿਲਵਾਨਾ [pəhɪlvənɾa] See ਪਹਲਵਾਨ. "həu ɟosaɪ dā pəhɪlvənɾa."—sri m 5 pəpəɪ.

ਪਹਿਲਾ [pəhɪlɾa], ਪਹਿਲੀ [pəhɪlɾi] *adj* the first,

coming before all others in time. "həɾɪ pəhɪlɾi lav pəɾvɪɾt kəɾəm dɪɾɪɾaɪa."—suh chāt m 5.

ਪਹਿਲਾ [pəhɪlɾa] See ਪਹਿਲਾ. 2 *adv* first of all, in the first instance, at first. "pəhɪlɾa suca aɾɪ hui."—var asa.

ਪਹਿਲਾ [pəhɪlɾa] *adv* earlier, previous.

ਪਹਿਲਾਦ [pəhɪlɾad] See ਪਹਲਾਦ.

ਪਹਿਲਾਦਸਿੰਘ [pəhɪlɾadsɪŋh] See ਪਹਿਲਾਦਸਿੰਘ.

ਪਹਿਲਾ ਪੁਤ੍ਰ ਪਿਛੋਰੀ ਮਾਈ [pəhɪlɾa putɾ pɪtʃɪɾi mai] hymn uttered by Kabir in Asa mode:

- 1 pəhɪlɾa putɾ pɪtʃɪɾi mai,
- 2 ɟuru ləɟo cɛɛ ki pəɪ, ...
- 3 dekʰət sɪɟhu cəɾavət ɟəɪ,
- 4 ɟəl ki məɟhulɪ tərɾəɾɪ bɪɾəɪ,
- 5 dekʰət kɪɾə ləɟəɪ bɪɾəɪ,
- 6 təlɛ rɛbɛsə upəɾɪ sɪlɛɪ,
- 7 tɪs kə pɛḍɪ ləɟə pʰəl pʰulɛɪ,
- 8 ɟhɔɾɛ cəɾɪ bʰɛs cəɾəvən ɟəɪ,
- 9 bəhəɾɪ bɛlu ɟonɪ ɟhəɾɪ əɪ.

Thus goes the meaning of this hymn:

1 Due to lineal descent from the ultimate Reality, the living being, as the first born son came earlier and the world of illusion was created later.

2 The soul is the mentor but it follows the mind (disciple).

3 Cow-like senses prevail upon the lion-like being.

4 Fish-like intellect entitled to enjoy ocean-like spiritual bliss, dotes upon the tree-like body.

5 The cat of hypocrisy has snatched away the dog of spiritual service.

6 The tree of the world with branches downward, has its root upward i.e. the ultimate Reality.

7 The Divine, controlling the world of illusion, bears all the fruit and flowers.

8 The conscience, riding the horse of vital air, involves the buffaloes of senses in

worldly pleasures.

9 The ox of energy stands outside but the bundle of sexual yearnings has already overwhelmed the mind.

ਪਹਿਲੂ [pahlu] See ਪਹਲੂ.

ਪਹਿਲੋਦੇ [pahilode] adv at first, in the first place, primarily. "pahilode te rixaku samaha. prichode te jāt upaha."—*mash a m 5*.

ਪਹੀ [pahi] *n* narrow countryroad, footpath. 2 wayfarer, traveller. "pahi na vāne birethra."—*var maru 2 m 5*. 3 can. "kudratī kim na pahi."—*dev m 5*. 4 fell down. "gurcaran mastaku dāri pahi."—*mala pātal m 5*. 5 messenger.

ਪਹੀਆ [pahia] *n* wheel of a cart or a chariot etc. 2 traveller, wayfarer. "avāt pahia khudhe jahi."—*g3d kabir*. 'The wayfarers who come and go without assuaging their hunger.' "pur bhare pahiah."—*maru a m 1*. 'The boats are loaded fully with passengers.'

ਪਹੁ [pahu] See ਪਹ 1. 2 part from. "kithahu hārī pahu nasie?"—*gaw m 4*.

ਪਹੁਚ [pahuc], ਪਹੁੱਚ [pahūc] *n* act of reaching, reach. 2 power, strength. 3 entrance, access. 4 pahūc has also been used for pahūci; an ornament worn by women on their wrists. "besar gajrarā pahūc aparā."—*ramav*.

ਪਹੁਚਣਾ [pahucna], ਪਹੁਚਣ [pahucan], ਪਹੁੱਚਣ [pahūcān] *v* go from one place to another, arrive. 2 be equal, fare equal in a competition. "pahuci na sake kor teri tek jān."—*guj var 2 m 5*. "tisu nahiduja ko pahucanhara."—*gaw m 5*.

ਪਹੁਚਾ [pahuca], ਪਹੁੱਚਾ [pahūca] *n* joint between hand and forearm; wrist. *adj* reached; arrived. ਪਹੁਚਾਉਣਾ [pahucauna], ਪਹੁੱਚਾਨਾ [pahūcana] *v* carry from one place to another, deliver at a fixed place.

ਪਹੁਚਿ [pahuci] *adv* after reaching, after realizing one's hopes. "raji na kor jivā, pahuci na calia kor."—*seva m 1*.

ਪਹੁਚੀ [pahuci], ਪਹੁੱਚੀ [pahūci] *n* an ornament

for the wrist. 2 feminine form of wrist [pahuca].

ਪਹੁਚਣਾ [pahucna], ਪਹੁੱਚਣਾ [pahūcna] *v* be present; reach; it is a transform of word 'pahucna'. "le le dat pahutia lave karī talaru."—*sri m 5*. "mahalu na pave, kahato pahuta."—*suh m 5*. "stī dukhu pahuta ai."—*m 3 var sor*.

ਪਹੁਚਾ [pahuta] reached. See ਪਹੁਚਣਾ.

ਪਹੁਨਾ [pahuna] See ਪਹੁਚਣਾ.

ਪਹੁਨਾਈ [pahunai] *n* state of being a guest. 2 entertaining a guest, hospitality.

ਪਹੁਚਾ [pahuca], ਪਹੁੱਚਾ [pahūca] reached, arrived. "apaskau apahī pahuca."—*sukhmanī*. "so to gae bakūth pahuti."—*GPS*.

ਪਹੁਚੀ [pahuri] *adj* relating to one getting angry; irate, evil. "sagāl sənādhī bhāe pahuri. je gurunīda kārhe kūrī."—*GPS*.

ਪਹੇਲ [pahel] See ਪਹਿਲ 1.

ਪਹੇਲੀ [paheli] See ਪਹੇਲਿਆ.

ਪਹੋਆ [pahoā] a place of pilgrimage in district Karnal, tehsil Kaithal at a distance of sixteen miles from Thanesar. It is a part of Kurukshetar of which the Sanskrit name is Prithudak (pond of king Prithu). Two gurdwaras have been built at this place – one, relating to Guru Har Rai, Guru Tegbahadur and Guru Gobind Singh, is situated to the north of this city at a distance of one furlong near the Shivalya of Jammu. Now only its walls stand, the rest of the building has collapsed. There is a tank close by and margosa tamarid trees stand there. Due to the absence of any attendant, this place is not properly maintained. It is being disregarded.

(2) The other, relating to Guru Nanak Dev, Guru Tegbahadur and Guru Gobind Singh, is situated in the city on the bank of Sarasvati. It was got built by Bhai Sahib Uday Singh, raja of Kaithal. Donation of rupees 100 per year has been made by Nabha state. A religious congregation is held on the fourteenth day of

the lunar half in the month of Chet and on full moon in the month of Kattak.

It is eighteen miles from Kurukshetar railway station to the west. A pucca road leads to the gurdwara.

ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ [pəhhləʃ] See ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼.

ਪਕ [pak] See ਪੱਕ.

ਪਕਾ [pakə], ਪਕਾ [pakə] v ripen, not to remain unripe. 2 affirmation of an idea, its formation into a principle. 3 be expert in the art and erudition; be skilled.

ਪਕਾ [pakə] n grip, grasp. See ਪਕਾ. 2 anxiety, worry. "pakar vrikhe man g5g ko."—GPS.

ਪਕਾਸਿ [pakəsaɪ] will hold, will grasp, will catch.

ਪਕਾਨਾ [pakəna] catch; catch hold of.

ਪਕਰਾਈ [pakrai] gave the grasp of; let it be held. "prabhu bah pakrai."—asa chāt m 4. 2 act of being caught, sense of being held.

ਪਕਰਾਨਾ [pakrana] deliver, give into the custody of. "bah prabhu pakrai jiu."—asa chāt m 4.

ਪਕਰਿ [pakari] adv after catching. "pakari jiu ania deh bixasi."—prabha kabir.

ਪਕਰੀ [pakari] held, grasped, took. "nanak oṭ pakri prabhu suami."—gāu m 5.

ਪਕਲੁਤ [paklut] See ਕੁਤ 2.

ਪਕਵਾਨ [pakvan] n cooked meal. 2 dishes fried in ghee. See ਸਤ ਪਕਵਾਨੀ and ਪੱਕੀ ਚੋਟੀ.

ਪਕਾ [pakə] See ਪਕਾ and ਪਕਾਨਾ.

ਪਕਾਨਾ [pakəna] v catch, seize, grip. 2 make firm determination. "adrzətu egocər pakria gursəbdi."—tukha chāt m 4.

ਪਕਾਇ [pakəɪ] adv catching hold of. "pakəɪ coləɪni dutjəm."—majh barahmaha.

ਪਕਾ [pəka] See ਪੱਕ 4. "pəke bāk duar."—var majh m 1.

ਪਕਾਉਣਾ [pakəuṇa] v cook, boil well. 2 cause fruit to ripen etc. 3 be firm in one's view or doctrine, resolve firmly. "bah mād pakaiā."—var sar m 4.

ਪਕਾਈ [pakai] cooked, boiled well. 2 n firmness,

resoluteness, determination. "kac pakai oṭhə par."—japu. 'testing the deficient to know the extent of perfection.'

ਪਕਾਰੋਗੀ [pakarogi] adj/suffering from an incurable disease. 2 leper, leprosy. "jiu pakarogi vil-lai."—dhana m 1.

ਪਕੀਸਾਰੀ [pakisari] confirmed oblong dice. See ਪੱਕੀ ਸਾਰੀ. "ape dhari dekhari kaci paki sari"—majh m 3.

ਪਕੋਰਾ [pakora], ਪਕੋਰੀ [pakori], ਪਕੋਰਾ [pakora], ਪਕੋਰੀ [pakori] n pakora; cooked ball, ball of gram flour fried in ghee. "dadhri sō pakori bəre jirək marac par."—GPS. "sukham oṭen bəre pakore."—NP.

ਪਕੋਬਰ [pakobar] See ਪੈਕੋਬਰ

ਪੱਕ [pak] Skt ਪਕ ad/ripe. 2 determined

ਪੱਕਰਣਾ [pakarna] v oblige, render grateful. 2 reach for helping someone in the hour of need.

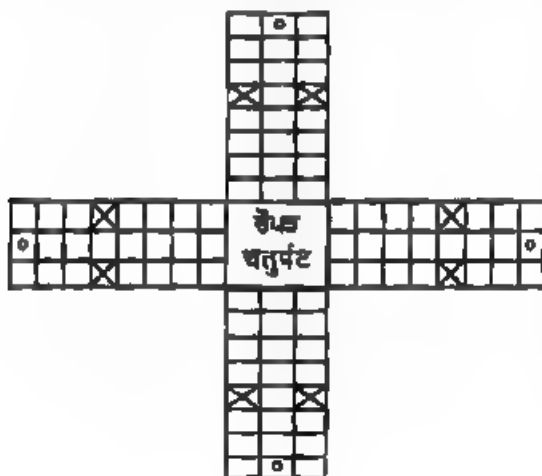
ਪੱਕਾ [pakka] adj ripe; ready to be used. 2 well cooked. 3 fully practised. 4 built with mortar of lime and brick powder etc. 5 n a village of Patiala state in district Barnala, tehsil and police station Rama. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Gobind Singh stands to the south of this village close to the residential houses. On his way to Talwandi, the Guru stayed here for three days. The wild tree with which the Guru tied his horse still exists. A built shrine stands there. The gurdwara owns one hundred ghumaons of land donated by Patiala state. The priests are Sikhs. It is four miles to the south away from Sangat railway station (B.B. & C.I Railway).

ਪੱਕਾਸਾਹਿਬ [pakkasahib] There is village Madheh (or Madhei) in district Ferozepur, tehsil Moga, under police station Nihal Singh Wala, which is at a distance of sixteen miles from Moga railway station. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Gobind Singh stands two furlongs away from the village (Madheh) to the south.

The Guru stayed here for sometime while going from Takhtupura to Dina. The Guru's thumb had gone septic and he changed the bandage at this place. So it has come to be known as Pakkasahib. An elegant and lofty shrine has been built. An Udasi saint Rodu Ram got it renovated through social service. Sixteen to seventeen ghumaons of land has been donated by the villagers.

ਪੱਕੀ [pakki] feminine form of ਪੱਕਾ.

ਪੱਕੀ ਸਾਰੀ (pakki sari) a pawn, in the game of 'ਚਾਰ', which has cleared all obstacles and reached the safe region. Starting from the centre and passing forty-two squares, the pawn gets confirmed and when it reaches the outer house it is called strong and sound. If it is not conquered upto this square, then it enters the inner chamber. Like the squares with dots in the figure, are the obstructions. "ape dharr dekhahr kaci paki sari."—majh a m 3. "dekhahr kita apna dharr kaci paki sarie."—var asa. An unconfirmed (kacci) pawn stands for a being wandering in the transmigratory cycle; confirmed means the spiritually enlightened person who has realised the ultimate truth under the guidance and protection of the Guru and whose transmigratory cycle has come to end.



ਪੱਕੀਸੰਗਤਿ [pakkiṣṅgati] a holy place in Prayag where Guru Tegbahadur stayed. See ਪ੍ਰਯਾਗ 4. ਪੱਕੀ ਰਸੋਈ [pakki rasoi], ਪੱਕੀ ਰੋਟੀ [pakki roti] according to Hinduism, it is a meal which is cooked with ghee and milk on fire, like fried bread ball, sweet dish prepared with rice and milk, and roasted grains or potatoes cooked in hot ash.

ਪੱਕੇ ਪੈਦਾਰ [pakke pobara] See ਪੈਦਾਰ.

ਪਕ [pakv] See ਪੱਕ and ਪੱਕਾ.

ਪਕਾਸ਼ [pakvaṣay] a bodily organ that digests food. See ਮੇਦਾ.

ਪਕ [pakṣ] Skt ਪਕ੍ vr adopt, be partial to one side; participate in some matter. 2 n side, direction. 3 one aspect of an issue. 4 companion, assistant. 5 wing, feather. 6 bright and dark halves of the lunar month. 7 house, dwelling place. 8 sun. 9 wisp of hair adorning the forehead of women. 10 word suggestive of the numeral two because there are two halves in a month. 11 shoulder. 12 opinion, view. 13 wall. 14 elephant, used by a king as his conveyance. 15 part of the body. 16 neighbourhood.

ਪਕਸਰ [pakṣdhar] n bird. 2 moon. 3 arrow.

ਪਕਸਪਤ [pakṣpat] Skt n favouring of someone without considering his good and bad points; partiality.

ਪਕਸਾਘਾਤ [pakṣaghat] See ਅਧਰੋਧ.

ਪਕਿਰਾਜ [pakṣiraj] n king of birds, blue jay. 2 vulture.

ਪਕੀ [pakṣi] Skt ਪਕਿਨ੍ adj having wings. 2 partial. 3 supporter. 4 n bird. 5 arrow.

ਪਖ [pakḥ] See ਪਕ. 2 P ਭ੍ਰ aspect, side. 3 adj fine, good. 4 part wonderful, excellent!

ਪਖਧਿਆ [pakḥaiya] n wing, feather. "morpakḥaiyan ko dharke."—krīṣṇ. 'adorning oneself with peacock's feathers.' 2 bird.

ਪਖਣੀਆ [pakḥaiya] 1 wash. See ਪਖਾਲਨ. "sadhucārān pakḥaiya."—bīṛa a m 4. 2 adj



engaged in washing.

ਪਖਰ [pakhar] See ਪਖਰ and ਪੁਖਰ.

ਪਖਰਾਰਾ [pakhrara], ਪਖਰਿਆ [pakhriya], ਪਖਰੀਆ [pakhria], ਪਖਰੇਤ [pakhret], ਪਖਰੇਤ [pakhret] *adj* who uses saddle and armour; who rides the horse which is saddled and armoured; horseman, cavalry man. "pakhrare nacet bhae."—*carrtr* 128. "cun cun hane pakhria jana."—*VN*. "cale pakhretsfgari."—*gurusobha*. "bade i banet bir sabhe pakhret."—*krisan*. 2 *n* saddled and armoured horse or elephant.

ਪਖਰਾਵਨ [pakhlavan] *v* washing, cleaning. "kar pag pakhlavau."—*brla m 5*.

ਪਖਰਾਰਾ [pakhvara], ਪਖਰਾਰਾ [pakhvara] *n* period, equal to half of a lunar month, time equal to fifteen lunar days. "pal pakhvara ghar mahina."—*prov*.

ਪਖਾ [pakha] *n* stirrer of a current of air; fan. "pakha pheri pani dhova."—*suhi a m 4*. 2 wing, feather. "morpakha ki chaja madhu murati."—*carrtr* 12.

ਪਖਾਵੀਜ [pakhavij] See ਪਖਵਜ.

ਪਖਾਣ [pakhan], ਪਖਾਨ [pakhan] *Skt* ਪਾਸਾਣ *n* stone. "pakhan puj-ho nahu."—*VN*.

ਪਖਾਨਪੂਜਾ [pakhanpuja] worship of stones, idolatory, idol worship.

ਪਖਰ [pakhar] See ਪਖਰਨ. 2 *n* line, streak. "bade pakhar gat par pare. manahu giri par ahi samsare."—*GPS*. 'Black lines on the body of a tiger appear like black snakes on a mountain.'

3 gully or erosion formed by the flow of water. 4 leather bag, filled with water, which is mounted on an animal. "ikt din jal pakhar kau iade brikhabh agari karat payan."—*GPS*.

ਪਖਰਨ [pakharan] *Skt* ਪੁਕਾਰਨ *n* act of washing well. "kari sagr sadhu caran pakhare."—*asa m 5*. "caran pakharau kari seva."—*brla m 5*.

ਪਖਰਿ [pakhari] *adv* after washing. "caran pakhari kahā gun tasu."—*dhana m 5*.

ਪਖਰੀ [pakhari] See ਪਖਰਨ. 2 ਪਕ—ਅਰੀ. opponent,

rival, defendant. "apne lakhi bar nivar pakhari."—*krisan*. 'Remove sufferings of opponents by taking them as your own children.'

ਪਖਾਲ [pakhal] See ਪਖਾਲ 4.

ਪਖਾਲਨ [pakhalan] See ਪਖਾਲਨ. "tisu caran pakhal jo tere marag cala."—*majh m 5*. "so pakhal di ji kara pakhale."—*var ram 1 m 1*.

ਪਖਾਵਜ [pakhavaj] *n* pair of one-sided musical drums used for maintaining rhythm. Its right part is plastered black and left is coated with flour. It is used for maintaining rhythm. "phulu rababi baladu pakhavaj."—*asa kabir*. See ਟੀਲ.

ਪਖਾਵੀ [pakhavji] *n* one who plays a pair of one-sided musical drums.

ਪਖਾਵਜੁ [pakhavaju] See ਪਖਾਵਜ. "vaja mati pakhavaju bhau."—*asa m 1*.

ਪਖਿਆਨ [pakhian] See ਪਖਾਨ.

ਪਖਿਆਰੀ [pakhiari] *adj* having a plait on the forehead; having adorned herself with a lock of hair on the forehead. See ਪਕ 9. "kari sigaru bahe pakhiari."—*gudd kabir*.

ਪਖੀ [pakhi] See ਪਕੀ. 2 See ਪੱਖੀ. 3 See ਪੱਖੀ. 4 wing, feather. See ਪਖੀਆ.

ਪਖੀਆ [pakhiā] wings, feathers. "tut khages gai pakhiā."—*cādi 1*. 2 petals, floral leaves. "phul gulab ki joyo pakhiā."—*cādi 1*.

ਪਖੀਜੇ [pakhije] should wash. "sadhucaran pakhije."—*kali a m 4*.

ਪਖੁ [pakhu] See ਪਕ 4. "me harz binu pakhu dhara avaru na koi."—*asa m 4*.

ਪਖੇ [pakhe] washed. "ham setigur caran pakhe."—*net m 4*.

ਪਖੇਰੂ [pakheru] *n* feathered creature; bird. See ਪੱਖੇਰੂ.

ਪੱਖਾ [pakha] See ਪਖਾਵੀ.

ਪੱਖਡ [pakhad], ਪੱਖਡੀ [pakhadi] See ਪਾਖਡ and ਪਾਖਡੀ.

ਪੱਖ [pakhi] See ਪਕ.

ਪੱਖਰਾ [pakkhra], ਪੱਖਰੀ [pakkhri] *adj* with saddle

and armour (he or she). See ਪਖੀਆ.

ਪੱਖਾ [pakha] See ਪਖਾ.

ਪੱਖੀ [pakhi] *n* small fan. 2 See ਪਖੀ.

ਪੱਖੋ [pakho], ਪੱਖੋਕੇ [pakhoke] a village in district Gurdaspur at a distance of three *kohs* from Dehra Baba Nanak on the opposite side of river Ravi. Here Baba Mool Chand of Chona Khatri caste lived before settling at Batala. Ajita Randhawa, a spiritually enlightened devotee of Guru Nanak, also belonged to this village. See ਟਾਲੀਸਾਹਿਬ No. 2.

ਪਖਾਨ [pakhyān] *Sk* ਉਪਾਖਾਨ *n* tale, story. "updesē kahī kahī pakhyān."—GPS. 2 a story referred to in a long tale; a story related with another story. In Dasam Granth, an ignorant scribe has mentioned Pakhyān Charitar in place of Charitropakhyān.

ਪਗ [pag] *n* foot. "sātpag dhoit hā."—asa m 5. 2 turban. "pharida, mē bholava pag da mātu meli horjāi."—s fārid. 3 *Dg* one step; distance covered by one step; distance equal to two paces. "raṇ col pāri pag dīe nā jāle hē."—VN.

ਪਗਚਕੀ [pagchakī] See ਚਕੀਟੀ.

ਪਗਡੰਡੀ [pagḍāḍī] *n* a path on which one can walk only on foot, and through which a chariot etc cannot be driven. footpath; a straight path like a stick.

ਪਗਨਾ [pagna] *v* be coated with the jelly of sugar candy etc. 2 be absorbed in an object. 3 be engrossed in love.

ਪਗਪਾਹੁਲ [pagpahul] See ਚਰਣਾਮ੍ਰਿਤ. "prem vine sēn banī sunke. pagpahul dīnī sikh gunke."—NP.

ਪਗਬੰਦਨ [pagbāḍan] *n* act of laying forehead on the feet to pay respect.

ਪਗਰਉ [pagrau] catch, adopt. 2 caught, adopted. "pācā te eku chuṭa, jāu sadhu sāg pagrau."—sar pāṭal m 5. 3 *n* foot movement.

ਪਗਰਿਆ [pagriyā], ਪਗਰੀ [pagrī], ਪਗਰੀਆ [pagriā] *n* turban. "vāstrē pagriyā lāl yut."—cāritr 39.

"hau abhimanī tēdhī pagri."—bīlā kabir.

ਪਗਰੇਨੁ [pagrenu] *n* dust of the feet. See ਪਗ and ਰੇਨੁ.

ਪਗਰੀ [pagrī] See ਪਗਰੀ.

ਪਗਹ [pagah] *P* ਪ੍ਰ *n* dawn, daybreak, early morning, dusk.

ਪਗਰ [pagar] *n* ford. "nēdī agadh nīr jāhī bāhe, hōr pagar tohī kō lāhe."—GPS. 2 swamp on the bank of a river. 3 *n* palace, elegant building. See ਪਗਲ.

ਪਗਾਰਾ [pagara] See ਪਗਰ 3 and ਪਗਲ.

ਪਗਿ [pagi] on foot. "jan pagī lagī dhīravahu."—bīlā var 7 m 3.

ਪਗਿਆ [pagriyā] *n* turban.

ਪਗੀ [pagī] *adv* at the feet. "suk jānakpagī lagī dhīrāvegō."—kan a m 4. 2 coated with. 3 absorbed in.

ਪਗੀਆ [pagiā], ਪੱਗ [pagg] *n* turban. "ghor pagiā sir bādhe."—paras.

ਪੱਗ ਬਦਲੀ [pagg badalī], ਪੱਗ ਵਟਾਉਣੀ [pagg vaṭaūṇī] *v* become fast friends. In olden times friends used to exchange turbans with each other to show that their honour was mutually shared.

ਪੱਗ ਵੱਟ ਮਿਤ੍ਰ [pagg vaṭṭ mītr] a friend who has exchanged his turban with a friend. See ਪੱਗ ਵਟਾਉਣੀ.

ਪੱਗਵੰਡ [paggvāḍ] *n* criterion for dividing property, according to which male members of the family (who wear turban) get equal share; stepbrother, elder or younger brother are not discriminated. See ਪੁੰਡਵੰਡ.

ਪਾਘੁਲਾ [paghula] *Sk* ਪੰਕੇਤੁਰ *n* lotus. "paghula ke mul bīkhe jēse jāl pan kīje."—BGK. 'like sipping water through the stem of a lotus.'

ਪਾਥ [pac] *Sk* ਪਥ *vr* cook (boil well).

ਪਾਥੇ [pācē] *adj* fifth. 2 with the fifth. "pācē hānuvātā lakh."—rāmav. 'on seeing Hanuman with the fifth face.'

ਪਾਥਾ [pācā] *v* digest. See ਪਥ and ਪਾਥਨਾ.

પચન [pacan] *Skt* *n* act of cooking. 2 fire.

પચના [pacna] *v* simmer; be thoroughly cooked, boil. 2 be digested. See પચટ. 3 be destroyed.

"upjē pace harī bujhe nahī."—*majh* ૭ મ ૩. "pace pētāgu mrig bhrīg kōcar min."—*nat* ૭ મ ૪. 4 boil inward with anger and jealousy; simmer with indignation. "pace pace budahī kuru kamavahī."—*maru solhe* ૧ મ ૧. 5 hide, remain hidden. "kin mahā agh pace sunahī."—*GPS*.

પચપન [pacpan] fifty and five, fifty-five.

પચમાર [pacmar] *adj*/powerful to kill a lion; lion killer; brave. "an paryo pacmar sabhan sunpari."—*carrir* 93.

પચવીસ [pachvāsa] See પચસ.

પચાઉટા [pachauṭa] *v* digest. 2 hide. 3 destroy. See પચ.

પચાટિ [pachāṭi] stricken with pain, emaciated on account of a disease; feeble. "hor pachāṭi dukhī sahāda"—*BG*.

પચસ [pacas] *Skt* પચસસ *adj* fifty. 50.

પચસા [pacasa] *Skt* પચસિકા *n* a cluster of fifty chāds (poetic metres), such a book. See ગુરુપચસ. 2 a group of fifty. "khin visarāhi tu suami, jānau baras pacasa"—*sor* ૧ મ ૩. 3 assembly of councillors. "mata nā kare pacasa."—*sar* ૧ મ ૫. 4 *Skt* પચસસ *adj* with five faces. 5 Shiv.

પચસી [pacasi] *Skt* પચસીસિ *adj* eighty and five. *adv* among eighty-five. "pacasi pagu khise."—*var majh* ૧ મ ૧.

પચાહા [pachaha] destroyed. 2 destroys. "kari balakrup pachaha."—*sor* ૧ મ ૪.

પચાઈ [pachāi] See પચાઈ. "gānpāṭi adī pachāi manae."—*GPS*.

પચાધ [pachadh] *Skt* પચાધ *adj* western; of the western side. *n* a region between the banks of Ravi, Sutlej and Sindh; western part of Punjab.

પચાધા [pachadha] *n* a resident of Pachadh area. See પચાધ. 2 a caste bearing the name of the

Pachadh region, tracing its origin to the Rajputs.

પચનવે [pachanve] પચનવસિ. ninety-five.

પચાના [pacana] See પચાઉટા. 2 destroyed.

પચાનુ [pachanu] digestible. See પચન. "gurnīda pace pacanu."—*sri* ૧ મ ૧.

પચામૃત [pachamrit] See પચામૃત.

પચાયા [pacaya] digested. 2 cooked. See પચ. 3 *n* brick-kiln; kiln where bricks are baked in fire. "tab ramu ik dayo pacaya."—*GPS*.

પચાર [pachar] *Skt* પૃષ્ઠાર *n* service. 2 cure. 3 effort. 4 *Skt* પૃષ્ઠાર expansion. 5 inspiration. 6 custom, vogue. 7 fame.

પચારહુ [pacharahū] *Sv* mention, say 2 challenge. See પચારના 2.

પચારના [pacharana] *v* advertise. 2 challenge, dare. See પચારહુ. "sur sāmuh sāghare rānahī pacarke."—*cādi* ૧.

પચારા [pachara] See પચાર and લેખપચાર.

પચારીએ [pacharie], પચારીયે [pacharie] should preach. 2 is known. See પચાર. "jeha ghale ghajna teveho nau pacharie."—*var asa*. 3 let us challenge.

પચાવન [pachavan] *v* cook well; cause to decay. 2 destroy. i.e. conquer. "pāc dut sabadi pacavanīa."—*majh* ૭ મ ૩. 3 digest.

પચાવન [pachavan] See પચાવન. *adj* fifty-five. "sāmat sātāhī sahas pacavan."—*ramav Sammat* 1755.

પચાવા [pachava] *n* kiln in which bricks are baked; brick-kiln. See પચાવા. "lāz pacave lehī pakai."—*GPS*.

પચિ [pachi] *adv* having been digested. See પચ and પચના. "pace pace mue bikhū dekhi pātāga."—*asa* ૧ મ ૪. 2 *Skt* act of cooking. 3 fire.

પચી [paci] *adj* absorbed, engrossed. "je nar paci adhik sāsari."—*GPS*. 2 twenty-five.

પચીસ [pachis], પચીર [pachir] *Skt* પચીસસિ *adj* twenty-five. "pāc pacis moh mad mātsar."—*bher kabir*. according to Sankh school of



ਪਛਾਤਾਵੀ [pacharyu] thrown down. "kam gəhɪ keʃ pacharyu."—*saveye m 4 ke*.

ਪਛਿ [pachɪ] See ਪਛੀ. "pachisut orən januk vidarə."—*caritr 332*. 'as if the fledglings were killed by the hailstorm.'

ਪਛਿਮ [pachim] *Sk* ਪਛਿਮ *n* direction in which the sun sets; west. 2 according to yog, the left nostril. "pachim phəɪ cəvə sɪru."—*ram bəɪ*. 'should stop taking vital air through the left nostril and take it through the right nostril.'

ਪਛਿਮਿ [pachimɪ] in the west. "pachimɪ ələh mukamə."—*prabha kabir*. the Muslims believe that God resides in the west. It is ordained by the Koran that one should keep one's face towards Kaaba while offering prayer [namaz]. See ਸੁਰਤ ਬਕਰ, ਅਯਤ 144 and 149.

ਪਛਿਰਾਜ [pachiraj] king of vultures. See ਪਛਿਰਾਜ. "pachiraj rəvən məkə rəghuraj sɪtəɪ ləgəyo."—*ramav*. 'having killed the king of vultures [jatayu].'

ਪਛੁਤਾਹਿ [pachutəhɪ] *adv* afterwards. "pachutəhɪ pachtəɪə."—*var sar m 4*.

ਪਛੁਤਾਪ [pachutap] See ਪਛੁਤਾਪ.

ਪਛੁਤਾਵੀ [pachutayəu] *n* repentance, penitence. "kəb-hu mɪt-he nəhɪ re pachutayəu."—*saveye m 5 ke*. 2 repented.

ਪਛੇਲਾ [pachela] *adj*/who lags behind. "basəv sə kəb-hu nə pachelə."—*caritr 1*. 'did not lag behind Indar in the battle.' 2 resident of the west. 3 back side.

ਪਛੋਆ [pachoa] *adj* last. 2 *n* back side, rear.

ਪਛੋਤਾਵੀ [pachotəu] See ਪਛੋਤਾਵੀ and ਪਛੋਤਾਵੀ.

ਪਛੋਤਾਵੀ [pachotəvəɪ], ਪਛੋਤਾਵਣਾ [pachotəvənə] *v* See ਪਛੋਤਾਵੀ. "cə sə kəmu mule nə kɪcɪ jɪtə ʔɪtɪ pachotəɪɪ."—*ənədu*.

ਪਛੋਤਾਵਾ [pachotəvə] See ਪਛੋਤਾਵਾ. "pachotəvə nə mɪɪ."—*trilāg m 1*.

ਪਛੋਰਨਾ [pachorna] *v* throw down; push back. "həθ pachorəɪ sɪr dhərəɪ ləgəhɪ."—*bher m 5*.

ਪਛੋ ਰੇ ਤਾਣੀ [pacho re tənɪ] regretted, repented. "sə pachore tənɪ."—*trilāg m 1*.

ਪਛੋਰਨਾ [pachorna] *v* throw down, strike forcefully. "sɪr həθ pachorə ʔdha mɪr."—*gəu m 5*.

ਪਛੋਰੀਓ [pachorɪ] is thrown down, is struck. "kəpəɪ jɪvə pachorɪ."—*var maru 1 m 3*

ਪਛੋਡਾ [pachōda] *n* a kick with (both) hind legs. "həθ tɪrət pachōda mardɪn."—*GPS*.

ਪੱਛ [pacch] See ਪੱਛ. 2 wing, feather. 3 partiality; support. "uɖ pacch gəe pɛ nə pacch təjyo."—*ramav*. 'Jatayu got his wings cut by the weapons of Ravan but he did not give up siding with Ram.' 4 bird. "sɛr jɪm bhəchh pər, bəj jɪm pəchh pər."—*NP*. 5 dynasty, lineage. "duhū pəchh bhɪtəɪ uɟɪəɪ."—*caritr 161*. 'with glorious reputation in the parental and the in-laws family.' 6 slight cut caused on the skin with a knife etc.

ਪੱਛਣਾ [pacchəɪ] See ਪੱਛਣਾ.

ਪੱਛਰਾ [pacchra] *n* nymph, fairy, houri. See ਅਪਸਰਾ and ਮੱਛਰਾ.

ਪੱਛਲ [pacchal], ਪੱਛਲਾ [pacchala] *adj* feathered, having wings. "uɖə jənu pəbbə pəchhalə."—*ramav*. 'as if the feathered mountains flew.'

ਪੱਛਿ [pacchɪ] See ਪੱਛੀ. 2 arrow.

ਪੱਛਿਣੀ [pacchɪɪ], ਪੱਛਿਣੀ [pacchɪɪ] *n* army of archers; military armed with winged arrows.

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ਪੱਛੀ (pacchɪ) See ਪੱਛੀ. 2 arrow. 3 residue of pressed sugarcane.

ਪੱਛੀ ਆਂਧਕ [pacchɪ āṇḁk] *n* arrow that kills a bird.—*sanamā*. In old times, arrows were used in hunting. 2 falcon.

ਪੱਛ [pachɪ] *Sk* ਪੱਛਯ *adv* in words. "kəhū əchɪ ke pachɪ ke sɪdhh sədhe."—*akal*. 'somewhere proven in letters and words by the scholars.' 2 *Sk* ਪੱਛਯ *adj* which may be questioned; worthy of questioning. 3 feathered, winged.

ਪੱਛਾ [pachra] *n* See ਪੱਛਰਾ. 2 See ਅੱਛਾ 2.

ਪਜ [pəj] See ਪੱਜ.

ਪਜਮੁਰਦਾ [pəjmurda] P *پژمرده* *adj* withered, faded.

ਪਜਮਾ [pəjama] P *پاجامه* *n* garment, that is worn from the feet onward; pajamas.

ਪਜਾਰ [pəjar] See ਪੈਜਾਰ.

ਪਜਾਰਨ [pəjarən] See ਪੁਜਾਰਨ.

ਪਜਾਵਾ [pəjava] P *پاجوا* - *پاجوا* - *پاجوا* *n* furnace where bricks are baked; brick kiln.

ਪਾਜ [pəj] on some pretext. "chutəhuge kitu pəj."—*m* / *bāno*.

ਪਾਜੀ [pəjɪ] P *پاڻي* imperative form of ਪਾਜੀਕਤਨ to like. 2 *adj* liked; in such a situation, this is used as a suffix, as - *ਦਿਲਪਾਜੀਰ*.

ਪਾਜੀਕਤਨ [pəjɪkətn] P *پاڻي کتن* *v* like. 2 accept.

ਪਜੁਤ [pəjut], ਪਜੁਤਾ [pəjuta], ਪਜੁਤੀ [pəjuti] *adj* well connected. 2 used, employed. 3 inspired by supporting. "cəru cəle pəjuta age."—*asa m* / . 4 held. "sah pəjuta prənvət nanək lekha deha."—*asa m* / . 5 inspired, persuaded. 6 grasped. "sih pəjuti bakkri."—*BG*.

ਪਜੇਬ [pəjeb] See ਪਜੇਬ.

ਪਜੋਹਸ [pəjohas] P *پڄوڙ* *n* search, quest. See *ਪਜੋਹਿਦਨ*.

ਪਜੋਹਿਦਨ [pəjohidan] P *پڄوڙيدن* *v* search, look for. 2 determine.

ਪੱਜ [pəjj] *n* pretext; excuse. *Sk* born from the foot of a low caste person - outcaste.

ਪਟ [pəɪ] *Sk* पट *vr* wrap; divide; shine; speak; go to; root out; saw. 2 *n* clothes, dress. 3 wooden plank. 'le pəɪ ko pəɪ sath pacharyo.'—*cādi* / . 'hit the cloth on the wooden plank.' 4 layer. "prithvi ka khəɪ pəɪ udgəe."—*cəritr* 405. 5 leaf/flap of a door. "bhərem pəɪ khule."—*dhana m* 3. 6 curtain, tent wall. 7 silk. "ghia pəɪ bhāda kəhe nə koɪ."—*trilāg m* / . 8 upper part of the thigh. 9 mill's grinding stone. "cəkia ke se pəɪ bəne gagan bhumi pun doɪ."—*cəritr* 87. 10 *adv* in, within, inside. "pur rəhyo səbh hi ghəɪ ke pəɪ."—33 *saveye*.

ਪਟਈ [pəɪai] *adj* lease holder.

ਪਟਸ [pəɪas] See ਪੈਟਿਸ.

ਪਟਾਹ [pəɪəh] *Sk* *n* ਪਟ-ਹਨ such kettledrum as is sounded with a rod of twisted cloth. 2 a large drum. 3 kettledrum put on the back of a horse. 4 *Pkt* fencing. 5 sword. See ਪੈਟਿਸ.

ਪਟਾਹਾ [pəɪ-ha] *n* who snatches clothes. 2 who kills by throttling with a piece of cloth. "jo pəɪha jan ghavət hr."—*krisən*. 3 who strikes the cloth on wooden plank - washerman.

ਪਟਾਹਿ [pəɪəhi] See ਪਟਰ.

ਪਟਾਕਾ [pəɪəkə] " throw down, strike.

ਪਟਾਕਾ [pəɪka] *Sk* ਪੈਟਕ *n* piece of cloth to be fastened round the waist, girdle, waistband. 2 small turban, towel. 3 *xa* an animal which is not slaughtered with a single stroke of the sword, but is thrown down on the ground partially slaughtered; eating flesh of such an animal is tabooed.

ਪਟਾਕਾਰ [pəɪəkar] weaver who prepares cloth. 2 tailor.

ਪਟਕੁਟੀ [pəɪkuti] tent.

ਪਟਨ [pəɪn] *Sk* ਪੈਟਨ and ਪੈਤਨ *n* town, city. "haɪ pəɪn bɪz mādər bhāne."—*gaum* / .

ਪਟਨਾ [pəɪnə] See ਪਟਨਾ and ਪੈਟਨਾ.

ਪਟਨਾ [pəɪnə] See ਪਟਨ.

ਪਟਨਤ [pəɪtar] *n* equality, parity. 2 simile; comparison; example. *adv* comparable, equal.

ਪਟਨਾਲ [pəɪtal] See ਪਤਨਾਲ.

ਪਟਨ [pəɪn] See ਪਟਨ.

ਪਟਨਾ [pəɪna] *Sk* पटना *capital* of Bihar (Magadh) situated on the right bank of Ganges, it has the honour of being the birth place of Guru Gobind Singh. Patna was the capital of the Maurya dynasty in 321-184 BC. At the time of Chandar Gupat, the inhabited area of Patna was nine miles long and one and a half miles wide. A bricked wall with 570 minarets and 64 doors went around the city. A trench

<sup>1</sup>The root of this name is patai tree (*Bignonia suaveolens*).

sixty feet wide and forty-five feet deep, was dug along the wall. See ਚੰਦ੍ਰਗੁਪਤ.

Calcutta is 332 miles and Lahore is 843 miles away from Patna. According to the previous census, its population is 153739. Aurangzeb appointed his grandson Azim governor of Patna and named it Azimabad.

Patna was first of all founded by king Ajatshatru. As the ruins of old Delhi are at some distance from New Delhi, similiary ruins of Patliputar are found near Patna, and signs of the royal palace of Ashok have also been found. In Sanskrit books Kusumpur, Padmavati, Pushppur are also the names of Patna.

These are the holy Sikh shrines in Patna:

(1) Harimandir – birth place of Guru Gobind Singh. It is regarded as the second throne of the Khalsa. Its building was got built by Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Afterwards several well-intentioned persons got it renovated with marble and are still continuing to do so. The following articles relating to the Guru are kept here:

- pāghuṛa sahrīb, (the cradle) on which the Guru sat in childhood.

- four arrows of the Guru

- a small sword

- a double-edged sword

- a small dagger

- a kāgha (comb) of the Guru which is made of sandalwood.

- a pair of shoes of the the Guru which are made of ivory.

- a pair of shoes of Guru Tegbahadur made of sandalwood.

- papers on which the Guru used to write Gurmukhi characters .

Income of the shrine (Harimandir):

- 450 vighar of land donated by a noble of

Bihar, Gopal Singh, income from which is rupees 1000 per year.

- Rupees thirty-one and five and half annas per month from the Government.

- Rupees five hundred yearly from Nabha state.

- Rupees four hundred and seventy yearly from Jind state.

- Rupees seven hundred and twenty yearly from Patiala state at the rate of rupees two per day.

- Rupees four hundred and fifty-six yearly from Faridkot state.

- Rupees one hundred and sixty yearly from 22 vighas of land of Mohalla Ranipur of Patna.

- Rupees forty-four yearly from the land of Mohalla Rakab Ganj.

- Rupees forty yearly from the land of Mohalla Jalla

- Rupees forty-seven yearly from the late Diwan Bishan Singh an officer of Nabha.

- Rupees fifty yearly income from Guru ka Bagh.

(2) Guru ka Bagh – a garden of Qazis near a graveyard in Patna, when Guru Tegbahadur visited this place. It was offered by the Qazi to the Guru. A gurdwara has been built at this place and Guru Granth Sahib (holy scripture of Sikhs) has been installed. Congregation is held on the 5<sup>th</sup> day of the bright half of Vaisakh.

(3) Gobindghat – a bathing place on the bank of Ganga where Guru Gobind Singh used to frolic in water and from where he used to get into boats and enjoyed moving on the Ganga. A small gurdwara has been built for displaying Guru Granth Sahib.

(4) Bari Sangat – a place in mohalla Gaughat where a mansion of Jait (or Jaitamal) a wealthy person is situated. Guru Tegbahadur

first stayed here. Jait, who was a wealthy man, extended hospitality to him with devotion. Now it is an elegant gurdwara.

(5) Maini Sangat – also known as Chhoti Sangat. See ਮੈਨੀ ਸੰਗਤ.

(6) Mohan Mai Ki Sangat – a very pious woman. Keeping in view her devotion, the Guru visited her house several times and ate roasted grams. This place is uninhabited. Due to the negligence of the Sikhs, no gurdwara could be built here.

The gurdwaras of Patna mentioned at numbers 2, 3, 4 and 6 are under the management of the priest of Harimandir but that at number 5, is managed independently by the Nirmala Sikhs

ਪਟਨਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ [pətna saɦib] See ਪਟਨਾ.

ਪਟਨੀ [pətni] *n* army having a cloth-flag; having a flag.—*śaṇama*.

ਪਟਬੀਜਨਾ [pəʔbijna] *n* which is similar to light, insect that shines; glowworm; firefly.

ਪਟਮੰਡਪ [pətməṇḍəp] *n* house of cloth; tent.

ਪਟਰਾਣੀ [pətraṇi], ਪਟਰਾਨੀ [pətrani] *Skt* पट्ट राज्ञी *n* queen who sits on the throne, who is entitled to sit on the throne along with the king. “binti kare pātrani.”—*bher namdev*.

ਪਟਲ [pəʔəl] or ਪਟਲੂ [pəʔəlu] *n* thatched hut; thatched roof. 2 curtain, covering. “həume pəʔəlu kṛipa kəri jarahu.”—*bīla m 5*. “bin hərinam nə tutaṣi pəʔəl.”—*ram m 5*. 3 eyelid. 4 wooden plank, sheet. 5 chapter of a book or part of a section. 6 consecration mark. 7 group, gang. 8 according to Tantar Shastar prefixed and suffixed to a holy text (incantation), as, for example, “oṣ namah” may be used in the beginning and at the end of a mystical formula; ‘oṣ’ at the beginning and namah at the end. 9 companions, material world and worldly relatives. “gəhu parbrāham sərən hīrdē kamal cəran, əvar as kəchu pəʔəlu nə kije.”

—*dhəna m 5*.

ਪਟਲਿ [pəʔəli] due to covering. “parbrāham maza pəʔəli bisəria.”—*bīla m 5*.

ਪਟਲੂ [pəʔəlu] See ਪਟਲ.

ਪਟਵਾ [pəʔva] See ਪਟਵਾ. 2 a community of cloth merchants, garments. “bhəʔvan ke lai bhəe pəʔva.”—*kṛisan*.

ਪਟਵਾਰੀ [pəʔvari] *n* maiden incharge of dresses; woman who helps in dressing. 2 employee who keeps wardwise record of a village. “mokaui niri dast pəʔvari.”—*suhī kabir*. Here pəʔvari means ‘Chitar Gupta’ – a recorder of the god of death

ਪਟਰਾ [pəʔra] *n* a square-legged wooden plank used for taking bath and washing clothes.

ਪਟਰੀ [pəʔri] *n* small wooden plank with legs. 2 a smooth path along the road or canal. 3 writing board. 4 thigh’s upper part. “pəʔri pər khəg ʔhan.”—*GV 6*. ‘Put the sword on the upper part of the thigh.’

ਪਟਾ [pəʔa] *n* straight and thin sword shaped like a rapier “pəʔa bhəramayə ʔim ʔəm dhayə.”—*ramav*. “pəʔa se pəʔəbar.”—*cəzitr 179*. 2 hair shaped like the feather of a crow. 3 deed, testimonial, authority letter. “jam ke pəʔe likhara.”—*sorkabir*. 4 circular band put round dog’s neck etc. 5 rent.

ਪਟਾਕ [pəʔak] *onom* sound produced by a falling or exploding object.

ਪਟਾਕਾ [pəʔaka] *n* sound of a cracker. 2 cracker that makes such a noise.

ਪਟਾਕੇਖ [pəʔaksep] fall of curtain at the end of an act in a play.

ਪਟਾਨਾ [pəʔana] *v* get something filled up. 2 have some thing dug; excavate.

ਪਟਿਆਲਾ [pəʔiala] capital of the main Sikh state of misl Phul, one of the twelve Sikh misls. It was founded by Baba Ala Singh in Sammat 1810 who built it by raising a fort of concrete in Sammat 1820 (1763 AD). It is at a distance





PINJH PLACE OF GURU GOBIND SINGH 'HARIMANDIR' PATNA SAHIB



BABA ALA SINGH JI

of sixteen miles from Rajpura to the south-west and is the second railway station from Rajpura on the Rajpura-Bhatinda-Samasata railway line. According to the last census, its population is 46,974.

The court chamber (divan khana), Motibagh, the palace and Baradari garden, Mahendra College and Rajindra Hospital are worth seeing places in Patiala.

#### Patiala State

Baba Ram Singh son of Baba Phul, after separating from his elder brother Tilok Singh, conquered many villages and assumed royal grandeur. However Baba Ala Singh should be acknowledged as the founder of the Patiala state. Therefore Patiala is known as 'House of Baba Ala Singh'.

#### Baba Ala Singh

Ala Singh was born to Mai Sabi<sup>1</sup> in the family of Baba Ram Singh in Sammat 1748 at Phul Nagar.<sup>2</sup> At an early age, he showed sense of dignity and by his noble and virtuous deeds won for himself regard in the hearts of the people. Day by day, he expanded his father's territories. He conquered many territories with the might of his sword and founded many towns like Barnala, Bhadaur and Patiala. In Sammat 1820 (1763 AD), he defeated Zain Khan, governor Sirhind, and annexed the territory of Sirhind into his state and got built the Sikh gurdwaras.

Raja Ala Singh was generous, brave and a devotee of Gurbani, who ate food after serving it to others. He was free from haughtiness, and was skilled in politics. His life partner Rani

Fateh Kaur<sup>3</sup> was a pious lady, who was very talented and helpful in advancing the cause of her husband. She used to distribute food with her own hands and brought up orphan children as her own sons.

He died on Saun 27<sup>th</sup> Sammat 1822 (August 22<sup>nd</sup>, 1765) at Patiala. There is proper arrangement of free kitchen and devotional singing at his memorial of which the priest is an Udasi saint.

#### Raja Amar Singh

Amar Singh, son of Sardul Singh, elder son of Baba Ala Singh, was born to Rani Hukman on the 7<sup>th</sup> day of the dark half of Harh, Sammat 1805 (1748). Prince Sardul Singh had died in 1753 before his father. Thus Raja Amar Singh succeeded to the throne of Patiala state after the death of his grandfather in 1765 (Sammat 1822). He got himself baptised, according to the Sikh rites from Jathedar Sardar Jassa Singh Ahluwalia.<sup>4</sup> With the might of his sword he annexed many territories into his kingdom, framed rules for the administration and struck coins in his own name. In Sammat 1824 (1767 AD), he got released twenty thousand Hindu men and women from Ahmad Shah Abdali and became known as the Bandichhor. He conquered Bhatinda in Sammat 1828, annexed Saifabad (Bahadargarh) into his state in Sammat 1831.

Raja Amar Singh died of dropsy at the age of thirty-three on the 8<sup>th</sup> day of the dark half of Phaggun Sammat 1838 (February 1781 AD).

<sup>1</sup>Many historians have written her name as Phatto. She was the daughter of Kala, headman of Khana.

<sup>2</sup>Sardar Jassa Singh had given the young chief (Amar Singh) pahal or baptism, always a bond of affection among the Sikhs, and there was more sincere friendship between them than had existed in the time of Ala Singh

(The Rajas of the Punjab, p. 31.)

<sup>3</sup>She was the daughter of a landlord named Nanu who belonged to Butlar subcaste.

<sup>4</sup>In the History of Patiala written by Caliph Mohammad Hassan, the year of his birth has been mentioned as Sammat 1753 (1695 AD).

### Raja Sahib Singh

Prince Sahib Singh, son of Raja Amar Singh, was born to Rani Raj Kaur on 15<sup>th</sup> day of the dark half of Bhadon in Sammat 1830 (1773 AD). He succeeded to the throne at the age of six. So the reins of the government remained in the hands of his grandmother Mai Hukman and Divan Nanumall. After the death of Rani Hukman, Bibi Rajendar Kaur (sister of Raja Amar Singh's father, who was married to Bhumia Singh at Phagwara) extended full help to Nanumall.

In Sammat 1844 (1787 AD) Raja Sahib Singh was married with great pomp and show at Amritsar to Ratan Kaur, daughter of Sardar Ganda Singh, an honourable leader of Bhangi misl.

After the death of Bibi Rajendar Kaur in 1791, Bibi Sahib Kaur, his elder sister who was married at Fatehgarh to Sardar Jaimal Singh, chief of Kanahya misl and son of Sardar Haqiqat Singh, took great interest in the affairs of the state. Raja Sahib Singh was artless, credulous and ignorant of politics. If Bibi Sahib Kaur had not protected the state, undoubtedly many disasters would have befallen it. In 1794 when Anant Rao and Lachhman Rao invaded Patiala state, seeing the Sikhs losing ground in the battlefield of Mardanpur, Bibi Sahib Kaur left her chariot, unsheathing her sword sat on the back of a horse, and gave enthusiastic lead to the army. She defeated the enemy army in a short time, and returned to Patiala accompanied by triumphant beating of drums. In 1796 disturbances broke out in Nahan state. On the request of the Raja, Bibi Sahib Kaur reached there with her army and restored law and order.

After the death of Bibi Sahib Kaur in 1799 (Sammat 1856), Rani Aas Kaur (wife of Raja Sahib Singh) governed the state efficiently and well.

During the very tenure of Raja Sahib Singh, the farsighted Phulkian states came under the political protection of the British Empire.<sup>1</sup>

Raja Sahib Singh died on the 9<sup>th</sup> day of the dark half of Chet Sammat 1869 (March 26<sup>th</sup>, 1813) at Patiala.

### Maharaja Karam Singh

Maharaja Karam Singh was born to Rani Aas Kaur<sup>2</sup>, daughter of Sardar Gurdas Singh Chattha, and Raja Sahib Singh on 5<sup>th</sup> day of bright half of Assu, Sammat 1855 (October 16<sup>th</sup>, 1798).

He succeeded to the throne of Patiala on the 2<sup>nd</sup> day of bright half of Harh, Sammat 1870 (June 30<sup>th</sup>, 1813). The administration of the state remained in the hands of Rani Aas Kaur and Misar Naudha (Naunidh Rai).

Maharaja Karam Singh was married to Roop Kaur, daughter of Sardar Bhanga Singh, a noble of Thanesar, in 1810. That very year, he was awarded the title of Maharaja. In the war against Gorkhas in 1814, Maharaja Karam Singh had helped the British government and got hill areas as a reward. Mai Aas Kaur handed over the administration of the state to her son in 1818, which he handled efficiently thereafter.

In 1827, the Maharaja gave a loan of 20 lacs to the British government and sided with the British in the war of 1845 against the Sikhs. Maharaja Karam Singh was an ideal follower of the Guru; brave, faultless, and adept in administration. He got constructed buildings of all the gurdwaras in the state with bricks and offered fiefs.

The Maharaja died on December 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1845 (Sammat 1902) at Patiala.

<sup>1</sup>See the note sent by Mr Metcalf to Maharaja Ranjit Singh on December 12, 1808.

<sup>2</sup>She was married to Raja Sahib Singh in 1792 AD.

### Maharaja Narendar Singh

He was son of Maharaja Karam Singh and was born on the 10<sup>th</sup> day of the dark half of Magghar, Sammat 1880 (November 26<sup>th</sup>, 1823). He succeeded to the throne of Patiala state at the age of twenty-three, on the 6<sup>th</sup> day of dark half of Magh Sammat 1902 (January 18<sup>th</sup>, 1846) and ruled over it efficiently. Many warriors, scholars, topmost poets and singers used to attend his court.

In February 1847, he got territory worth rupees ten thousand per annum from the British government. He was invested with a robe of honour equal to forty-one boats, and salute of seventeen guns was approved. He helped the British government in wars against the Sikhs and got new territory in return.

During the mutiny of 1857-58 (Sammat 1914), he proved himself a true friend of the British Government.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>During the disturbances of 1857-58, no prince in India showed greater loyalty or rendered more conspicuous service to the British Government than the Maharaja of Patiala. He was the acknowledged head of the Sikhs, and his hesitation or disloyalty would have been attended with the most disastrous results, while his ability, character, and high position would have made him a most formidable leader against the Government. But following the honourable impulses of gratitude and loyalty, he unhesitatingly placed his whole power, resources, and influence at the absolute command of the English, and during the darkest and most doubtful days of the mutiny, he never for a moment wavered in his loyalty, but, on the contrary, redoubled his exertions when less sincere friends thought it politic to relax theirs. ...

His support at such a crisis was worth a brigade of English troops to us and served more to tranquillise the people than a hundred official disclaimers would have done. ...

In 1858, he sent his troops to Dhaulpur, Gwalior and Avadh and established law and order there. Feeling obliged the British government in turn handed over confiscated area of the ruler of Narnaul, namely Jhajjar, to the Patiala state as acknowledgement to him. He got the right to adopt an heir, award capital punishment etc which the state had demanded.<sup>2</sup>

He also gave a loan of five lakhs of rupees to government, and expressed his willingness to double this amount, but no more was required of him.

The Patiala contingent employed in the British cause during 1857, consisted of 8 guns, 2156 horses, 2846 infantry, with 156 officers, the most distinguished of whom were Sirdar Partab Singh and Syad Muhammad Hussain, who commanded the detachment at Delhi, Kaur Dip Singh at Thanesar, Hira Singh and Hazra Singh at Ambala, Sirdar Karam Singh and Kahan Singh at Hissar, Sirdar Dal Singh and Fateh Singh at Hansi, and Sirdar Jiun Singh at Firozpur.

(The Rajas of the Punjab, p. 213, 214, 216).

<sup>2</sup>The three Phulkian Chiefs, accordingly, solicited, in 1858, that the power of life and death might be again restored to them. During the mutiny, indeed, it had been restored, for, without it, they could never have maintained order in their territories, and they were then specially authorised to execute heinous offenders without reference to the Commissioner; and the Government, in 1858, granted them the right fully and absolutely, as they desired, considering that they might with safety be entrusted with the power ...

The second request of the Chiefs was, that in case of a minority in anyone of the three houses, a Council of Regency, formed of three of the old and trusted servants of the State, should be appointed by the British Agent and the other two Phulkian Chiefs, while, from this Council, strangers and the relatives of the minor should be excluded. The Government agreed to this request.

*contd.*

Lord Canning thanked the Maharaja in the royal celebration organised at Ambala on January 18<sup>th</sup>, 1860.

In 1861 the Maharaja got the title of K.C.S.I. and attended meeting of the Council as a member in January 1862 at Calcutta.

Treaties and agreements, which he entered into with the government, completely endorse his knowledge of politics.

To promote Sikhism, he created 'Dharam Dhuja' a monastery of Nirmala Sikhs, in association with two other states. He got built an elegant shrine in memory of Guru Tegbahadur in front of Moti Bagh and set up a customary practice of devotional singing and free kitchen.

At the age of thirty-nine, he died in Patiala on 13<sup>th</sup> November, 1862 (Sammat 1919).

For the first time in the Phulkian states, all the three contemporary rulers (Narendar Singh, Bharpur Singh, Sarup Singh) happened to be well versed in politics, popular with the public qualified to set an example for other rulers. However due to bad luck of the people, these three gems (great personalities) vanished within a short span of time, after which till now such fortunate situation has not come about.

Bhai Sahib Singh (Mrigind) of Sangrur has written about these three rulers:

kedho dev trāi dhara ekmaī hot dekh  
dhae avtar dhar hadd hīdvan ki,  
nripatī nārēdrasīgh aripatī sarupsīgh

The third and fourth clauses of the memorial of the Chiefs asked for the right of adoption, in default of male issue, from among the members of the Phulkian family; and in case of the death of a chief without male issue and without having adopted an heir, that the two remaining Chiefs should have power to elect a successor from the same family.

(The Rajas of the Punjab, pp. 224, 225).

bhupatī bharpursīgh avadh nripān ki,  
sāmāt urī so unnī ag-han asī t satī<sup>1</sup>  
sri nārēdrasīgh jī jo bekūth pāyan ki,  
bise badi katek tryodasī bharpursīgh  
magh badi tīj sri sarupsīgh yan<sup>2</sup> ki.  
jag ujare bhujbhare nitī nem vare  
tino trāived ke nīāt bhedvare hē,  
dana dinbādhu dāyasīdhu hē udar dani  
saph insaph ke asaph vāpu dhare hē,  
tinahu trivikram tribenī kī "mrigīd" dhara  
tinhū bhuvan jās pur bistare hē,  
arise xalīf me sarīf ye rōis tino  
dekhiel bekūth tārīf le pādhare hē.

Maharaja Mahendar Singh

Son of Maharaja Narendar Singh, he was born on September 16<sup>th</sup>, 1852 (Sammat 1910). After the death of his father, he succeeded to the throne on the 10<sup>th</sup> day of bright half of Magh, Sammat 1919 (January 29<sup>th</sup>, 1862) at the age of ten years and four months. During the period he was a minor, Council of Regency governed in his name.<sup>3</sup> In February 1870, he himself took over complete charge to govern the state.

During his reign digging of Sirhind canal began from Ropar, on which an expenditure of rupees one crore and twenty-three lacs was incurred by the state as its share.

He was the first English knowing Maharaja of Patiala and had great interest in education. In 1870, he donated rupees 70,000 to the Panjab University. In 1871, the government conferred on him the title of G.C.S.I. In 1873 he gave rupees ten lacs in charity to help the destitute and desolate people of Bengal.

On March 29<sup>th</sup>, 1875 when the Viceroy of India, Earl Northbrook, visited Patiala, the

<sup>1</sup>7<sup>th</sup> day of the dark half of agraḥayan (maghhar).

<sup>2</sup>Vehicle, journey to other world (death).

<sup>3</sup>Members of this council were Sardar Jagdish Singh, Bakhshi Uday Singh, and Rahim Bakhsh.



**MAHARAJA BHUPINDAR SINGH SAHIB, RULER OF PATIALA**

Maharaja laid the foundation of Mahendra College where education is imparted to students free of cost.<sup>1</sup>

King Mahendar Singh was tall, brave, intelligent and a very fine horseman. He was very fond of hunting and visiting places. Regretably enough, he could not live long. The whole of Punjab felt aggrieved at his untimely death on April 14<sup>th</sup>, 1876 (Sammat 1933).

#### Maharaja Rajendar Singh

Son of Maharaja Mahendar Singh, he was born on the 4th day of dark half of Jeth, Sammat 1929 (May 25<sup>th</sup>, 1872). He succeeded to the throne on January 6<sup>th</sup>, 1877. During the period he was a minor, the state administration remained under the charge of the Council of Regency.<sup>2</sup>

Rajpura-Bhatinda rail track was built at the state's expense and it was opened for the public in 1889.

In 1879, the Maharaja helped the British government a lot with troops in the war of Kabul.

The Maharaja assumed the reign of State government in 1890. In Vaisakh Sammat 1945 (1888 AD), he was married to the daughter of Sardar Kishan Singh, a noble of Chakerian, with great pomp and show. The rajas belonging to Phul dynasty, the viceroy of India and the

<sup>1</sup>The proposal for digging this canal was made by Maharaja Narendra Singh in 1861, and he was of the opinion that entire expenses of this canal should be incurred by Patiala State and it should make the whole area luxuriant. See *Rajas of Punjab* p. 247 by Griffen.

This canal was inaugurated during the reign of King Rajendar Singh during the time of Lord Ripon. See *ਸਰਦਾਰ ਰਾਜੇ*.

<sup>2</sup>The Chairman of this council was Sardar Sir Deva Singh and members were Chaudhary Charhat Ram and Namdarkhan

governor Punjab were present on the occasion.

In 1897, the Patiala troops won the gratitude of the British government for their admirable performance in the war of Tirah.

In 1898, the title of G.C.S.I. was conferred upon him.

Sadly enough, he died at the age of twenty-eight in 1900.

King Rajendar Singh was very generous, benevolent, brave and very fond of polo, cricket etc.

#### Maharaja Bhupendar Singh

He was born to Maharani Jasmer Kaur, wife of King Rajendar Singh on October 12<sup>th</sup>, 1891 (10<sup>th</sup> day of bright half of Assu Sammat 1948). After the death of his father, he succeeded to the throne of Patiala state in 1900. During the period he was a minor, the state administration remained in the charge of Council of Regency, Sardar Gurmukh Singh was Chairman, Lala Bhagwan Das and Khalifa Mohammed Husain, were members of the Council of Regency.

Besides, getting private education, the Maharaja regularly studied at Aitchison College Lahore.

On March 9<sup>th</sup>, 1908 (26<sup>th</sup> Phaggun 1964), he was married to Bakhtawar Kaur, daughter of Sardar Bahadur General Gurnam Singh; On January 7<sup>th</sup>, 1913 (Poh 25<sup>th</sup>, 1969) she gave birth to prince Yadvinder Singh.

In 1908, at the time of disturbances in Mohamand and Zakakhel in the border area; he provided all type of help to the government.

He assumed reign of the state administration from October 1<sup>st</sup>, 1909, announcement of which was made by Lord Minto at a function in Patiala on November 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1910.

In 1911, the Maharaja travelled to Europe. In December 1911, he participated in the royal



celebration at Delhi. The government conferred the title of G.C.I.E. upon him.

During the first World War, the Maharaja decided to proceed to the battlefield in person but due to severe illness, the doctors sent him back from Aden. At this critical juncture, the help which he rendered to the British government was not less than what his state had done during the mutiny of 1857. Thousands of recruits were enlisted, lacs of rupees were contributed to several funds and the performance of royal troops at Egypt, Mesopotamia and Balochistan was applauded very much.

In 1917, the British government exempted forever the Maharaja and his successors from paying tribute at the court of the Viceroy.

On January 1<sup>st</sup>, 1918 title of G.B.E. was conferred on him. Cannons for salutation were increased to nineteen, and the rank of Major General was bestowed upon him.

In this very year (1918), he went to England to attend the Imperial War Conference as a representative of the ruling princes of India.

During his travel to Europe, all the countries honoured him and titles were conferred on him.<sup>1</sup>

He himself took part in the Afghan war of 1919. Title of G.C.S.I. was conferred on him on January 1<sup>st</sup>, 1921. He was made G.C.V.O. and was appointed A.D.C. to His Majesty. He was appointed honorary colonel of 15 Ludhiana Sikh Battalion. Since 1926, he has been a chancellor of the Chamber of Princes.

The complete title conferred upon him goes:

<sup>1</sup>From Belgium – The Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold, from France – Grand officer of the Legion of Honour; from Italy – The Order of the Crown of Italy; from Egypt – The Grand Cordon of the Order of Nile.

Major General His Highness Farzand-i-Khas Daulat-i-Inglishia Mansur-i-Zaman Amir-ul-Umra Maharaja-Dhiraj Rajeshwar Sri Maharaja-i-Rajgan Sir Bhupindar Singh Mahendar Bahadur, G.C.S.I.; G.C.I.E.; G.C.V.O.; G.B.E.; A.D.C.; F.R.G.S.; F.Z.S.; M.R.A.S.; M.R.S.A.; F.R.C.I.; F.R.H.S. Ruler of Patiala State.

Patiala state is at number one in Punjab. Its area is 5412 square miles. According to the census of 1921, its population is 1499739 and annual income is rupees 1, 22, 73,719.

There are fourteen cities and 3580 villages in the state.

Military Imperial Service – Rajendar Cavalry Regiment (Lancers) has 526 horsemen.

There are 740 soldiers of the first battalion and 740 of the second.

Local Cavalry has one regiment and two battalions.

Artillery is equipped with 8 cannons, 150 cannoneers.

The strength of the police is 1300 men and police stations are 31 in number

The elegant Mahendra College is situated in the capital, where education is imparted free of cost up to B.A. Bhupendra Medical College and Bhupendra Agricultural Institute are excellent centres.

High schools in the state are 11, middle schools 30 and primary schools 253.

One high, one middle and forty-four primary girls schools are there.

In the capital, operates Rajendra Hospital, in which eighty patients can be admitted, and Lady Duffrin Women Hospital with twelve beds does commendable work. In the state are nine hospitals and twenty-eight dispensaries.

The following relics relating to the Sikh Gurus are kept in 'Baba Ala Singh Buraj' in the fort:

- 1 written command by the tenth Guru. Its contents are given in the entry on Tilok Singh.
- 2 Guru Hargobind Sahib's sword which is made of steel and weighs twelve seers.
- 3 double-edged sword of Guru Tegbahadur.
- 4 hunting sword of Guru Gobind Singh.
- 5 sword of Guru Gobind Singh on which these words are inscribed – *akal sahar guru gobidsingh, jo darshan karega so nihai hoiga.*
- 6 arrow of the tenth Guru, with two segments, having three bands of gold fixed round it.
- 7 spear of the tenth Guru having a handle studded with jewels in an extraordinary form.
- 8 battle-axe of the tenth Master.
- 9 breviary of Guru Gobind Singh that contains Japuji, Rahiras – upto "saran pare ki rakho sarma—" Kirtan Sohla, hymns and verses of Guru Tegbahadur, Slok Sahiskirti and Gatha.
- 10 Tenth Master's golden dagger for use in hunting.
- 11 Tenth Master's wooden sandals which were presented to the Maharaja by a wealthy man of Pindigheb.
- 12 Tenth Master's double-edged sword which was presented by Bhai Sahib (holy person) of Bagrian.

ਪਟਿਸ [pəʈɪs] See ਪੱਟਿਸ.

ਪਟਿਯਾ [pəʈɪyā] See ਪਟੀਆ and ਪੱਟੀ.

ਪਟੀ [pəʈi] See ਪੱਟ and ਪੱਟੀ. 2 a wooden board to write on. "saci paṭi saku manī, paṭi sebad su sar."—oṣkar. 3 a specific composition containing teachings penned in alphabetical order, as – "sase soī srisaṭi jini saji."...—asa m 1. 4 smoothened lock of hair on the forehead of women; tress. "jin stri sohani paṭiā."—asa a m 1.

ਪਟੀਆ [pəʈiā] n a wooden board to write upon.

"meri paṭiā lkhahu harigobind gopala."—bher m 3.

ਪਟੀਆਲਾ [pəʈiāla] See ਪਟਿਆਲਾ.

ਪਟੀਯਸ਼ [pəʈiyas] Skt adj very shrewd, very cunning.

ਪਟੀਰ [pəʈir] Skt n sandalwood. "biren ke tan cir paṭir se."—cṣḍī 1. "pusap kapur paṭir ghanera."—NP. 2 Kamdev. 3 rainbird; a kind of cuckoo. 4 cloud. 5 siliceous concretion formed in the hollow of a bamboo. 6 belly, abdomen. 7 a kind of wild apple tree. 8 banyan tree. 9 sieve.

ਪਟੁ [pəʈu] n silk. 2 silken cloth. "jin paṭu ṣḍari, bahari gudaṭu."—varasa. "hṣḍhe ṭn kataṭa, pedha loṭe paṭu."—s farid. 3 armour, helmet. "abhe paṭu ripu madh tih."—saveye m 3 ke. 4 Skt ਪਟੁ adj clever, shrewd. 5 expert, adept, skilled. 6 cheat, deceitful. 7 healthy, strong. 8 sharp. 9 beautiful. 10 n salt. 11 cumin seed. 12 bitter gourd. 13 china camphor.

ਪਟੁਕਾ [pəʈuka] See ਪਟਕਾ.

ਪਟੁਤਾ [pəʈuta] Skt n intelligence. 2 cleverness. 3 cunningness.

ਪਟੁਆ [pəʈua] n silk trader. 2 who makes articles from silk. "sahjahāpur me huti ik paṭua ki nari."—caritr 41. 3 silkworm.

ਪਟੇਬਾਜ [pəʈebaj] n trained swordman, fencer. "padhan prakar doṭi ko janahu. paṭebaj ik sur pramanahu."—NP. 'The hero excels while the fencer only practises fencing.'

ਪਟੇਬਾਜੀ [pəʈebaji] n fencing, art of fighting with the sword.

ਪਟੇਰ [pəʈer] n grass that grows on the bank of a water body. Its leaves are one inch wide and four to five feet long. They are used to make soft mats. Its root is called 'bac' which is used by physicians for curing several diseases. Typha Angustifolia.

ਪਟੇਲ [pəʈel] See ਪਟੋਰ. 2 headman of a village. See ਪਟੋਲ. 3 Skt ਪटल cover for face, iron

network, worn by the warriors with armour for protecting the eyes. "saj cīlētāhī sāj pōtel."—sālōh. "sāj pōtela pae."—cāḍī 3.

ਪਟੇਲਾ [pə'tela] See ਪਟੇਲ 3.

ਪਟੈ [pə'te] See ਪਟਰ and ਪਟਾ.

ਪਟੈਰ [pə'ter] See ਪਟੇਰਾਜ.

ਪਟੈਲ [pə'tel] S village headman.

ਪਟੋਹਲੀ [pə'tohli] See ਪਟੋਲੀ.

ਪਟੋਲ [pə'tol] Skt n a kind of silken cloth which was made in Gujarat in olden times. 2 a wild vegetable plant, of which leaves, seeds and roots are used by physicians to cure diseases. *trichosanthes cucumerina*.

ਪਟੋਲਾ [pə'tola] n cloth made of silk. See ਪਟੋਲ 1. "prem pōtola tē sahī dīta dhakāṇ ku pāṭi meri."—*var guj* 2 m 5. "pāṭi pōtola dhāj kārī, kōbālī pāhīreū."—*s fard*.

ਪਟੋਲੀ [pə'toli] n one who trades in silk or is engaged in silk work. "lakhhu rāhe pōtoli tāhī."—GPS. See ਲੱਖੂ. 2 a caste that is known as Patoli on account of its profession. 3 Dg end portion of a sheet, scarf or front of the shirt.

ਪਟੋਰ [pə'tōr], ਪਟੋਰਾ [pə'tōra] equal, equivalent. See ਪਟਰ. "tasu pāṭōr na pūje."—s kabir. 2 equality, competition. "nanak ehū pāṭōra tītu dībāṇī gārāhī."—m 2 var suhī.

ਪਟੋਬਰ [pə'tōber] n cloth made of silk. "pāhīre pāṭōber kārī aḍōber."—*suhī chāt* m 1.

ਪਟੋਬੁ [pə'tōbu] See ਕਰਪਟੋਬੁ.

ਪੱਟ [pə'tt] imperative form of verb ਪੱਟਣ dig, uproot. 2 n highly fleshy part between the knee and the waist; thigh. 3 pit. 4 crack, slit. 5 distance. 6 width of a river, distance between the two banks of a river. 7 Skt ਪੱਟ town. 8 country. 9 public square, crossroads. 10 wooden board. 11 a deed of grant or gift bestowed by a king. 12 shield. 13 throne. 14 dress. 15 silk. 16 stone on which something is crushed.

ਪੱਟਣ [pə'tṭaṇa] v uproot, pull out. 2 dig.

ਪੱਟਤਾਲ [pə'tṭ-tal] See ਪਥਤਾਲ.

ਪੱਟਨ [pə'tṭan] Skt n town, city, riverbank. "purab pāṭṭan upāṭṭ."—*kalki*. 'after destroying cities of the eastern region.'

ਪੱਟਾ [pə'tṭa] Skt ਪੱਟ n wooden board to write upon. 2 certificate, degree. 3 small turban tied upon the head, cloth to wear round the waist. 4 See ਪਟਰ.

ਪੱਟਿਸ [pə'tṭis] Skt ਪਠਿਸ n double-edged sword made of flexible steel, with netting round the handle on both sides. In the olden writings, four hands long double-edged sword is regarded as the best, three and a half hands long as the medium and three hands long as inferior. "kāṭō pāṭṭisā pāṭṭh pasī sābhare."—*cāḍī* 2. 2 three-pointed spear with four hands long shaft.

ਪੱਟੀ [pə'tṭi] n small writing board. See ਪਟੀ. 2 cloth to be worn round the waist and the legs. 3 strip of cloth for binding on a wound; bandage. 4 a kind of woollen cloth of short breadth; such cloth made in Kabul and Kashmir is considered the best. 5 curtain cloth, tentwall etc. Skt ਅਪਟੀ. 6 race, run. 7 section of a village. 8 a town in district Lahore, tehsil Kusr, now a railway station on Amritsar Kusr railway line. See ਸੰਤ ਸਿੰਘ.

At this place, Maharaja Ranjit Singh got built a stud to improve the breed of horses.

9 See ਕੁਰੂਆਣਾ.

ਪੱਟੂ [pə'tṭu] n thick woollen cloth. 2 adj engaged in digging or uprooting. 3 spoiler.

ਪਠ [pə'th] Skt ਪੜ੍ਹ v learn, read, write a book. ਪਠਨ [pə'than] Pkt v send. See ਪੁਠਾਨ. 2 Skt n act of reading, reciting. See ਪਠ.

ਪਠਨੀਯ [pə'thniy] Skt adj worth reading, legible.

ਪਠਨੇਟਾ [pə'thneṭa] n son of a Pathan, born in a Pathan family. "kac kṛipān kase pāṭhneṭe."—*cāṭī* 2.

ਪਠਾਣ [pəṭhaŋ], ਪਠਾਨ [pəṭhan] one who belongs to the western region; residents of the north-west. 2 See ਅਫਗਾਨ. "mugaḷ pəṭhaṇa bhai laṛai."—*asa a m* 1.

ਪਠਾਨਕੋਟ [pəṭhaŋkəṭ] See ਪਠਾਨੀਆ.

ਪਠਾਨਾ [pəṭhana], ਪਠਾਵਨ [pəṭhavan] v shift, send.

ਪਠਿਤ [pəṭhit] adj sent. 2 *Skt* read. 3 uttered.

ਪਠੀਨ [pəṭhin] fish. See ਪਾਦੀਨ. "nir bīhin pəṭhin aḍhin."—*NP*.

ਪੱਠਾ [pəṭha] n leaf of grass. 2 fodder. 3 tendons of the body which are connected with the brain, and are the medium for organs relating to touch and movement; sinew. 4 child. 5 young.

ਪੱਠੇਵਿਧ [pəṭṭhevid] See ਭੋਹਰਾਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਪਾਦੀਆ [pəḍia], ਪਾਦੀਆ [pəḍia] n scholar. 2 priest, family-priest at the pilgrimage-centre. "pəḍia! kəvan kuməṭi tum lage?"—*maru kabir*.

ਪਾਦਨ [pəḍhan] See ਪਾਨ 2. "pəḍhe guṇe nahi kachu, baure!"—*asa kabir*.

ਪਾਢਾਣਾ [pəḍhaṇa] a village in district and sub division Lahore under police station Berki, seven miles to the south of railway station Atari. A gurdwara in memory of Guru Hargobind is built here. The Guru visited this place on way to Amritsar from Lahore. During this journey he conversed with Jallhan Jatt, landlord of this area, who was a devotee of the Guru.

Earlier it was an ordinary gurdwara. Sardar Atar Singh, chief of this village, initiated its renovation and an elegant gurdwara has come up with the efforts of the congregation of this village. A local body takes care of the gurdwara. There is no land or fief. Offerings, comprise the only source of income.

ਪਾਢਿਅਉ [pəḍhiəu] read, studied. "te pəḍhiəu iku, māni dhərio iku."—*saveye m* 3 ke.

ਪਾਣ [paŋ] *Skt* पण् vr praise, buy, play, win. n game played on bet; gamble. "bahut subhat

rahe paṇ thar."—*GPS*. 2 vow, pledge. 3 value, price. 4 merchandise, goods for sale and purchase. 5 trade. 6 praise. See *E* paean. 7 a coin of olden times, which was made of brass and its weight was equal to eleven or twenty masha. "tin tābr-paṇ mola sunayo."—*NP*. 8 *Suf* abstract noun is formed by suffixing it to the end of a word as — agyanpaṇ, balpaṇ, tikkhapaṇ etc. puṇa and paṇ are its transforms.

ਪਾਠ [paṇəṭh] *Skt* पूना adj destroyed.

ਪਾਠਾ [paṇav] *Skt* n small drum played while singing a song of praise. See ਪਾਠ.

ਪਾਠਿਤਾ [paṇiṭha] adj got destroyed. See ਪਾਠ. "əvguṇi are pap paṇiṭha."—*BG*.

ਪਾਦੀਆ [paṇia] shoe. See ਪਾਦੀਆ 3. "nanak paṇia pahire sot."—*mala m* 1.

ਪਾਣੀ [paṇol] small drum See ਪਾਠ. "paṇo dhol boje."—*paras*. 2 transform of ਪਾਠ 8.

ਪਾਣੀ [paṇya] *Skt* adj praiseworthy, admirable. 2 worthy of purchase and sale. See ਪਾਠ ਪਾ.

ਪਾਤ [pat] n glory, honour, respect, esteem. "duhu lokan me pat ko khovəṭi."—*GPS*. 2 leaf. "pat pərapəṭi chav ghəni."—*bəṣəṭ m* 1. 3 vessel, hollowed shell of gourd. "bhau bhau dux pat laṭ jogi, zhusəriṭ kəṭi dāḍi."—*ram a m* 3. 4 See ਪਾਤਿ and ਪਤ. 5 *Skt* पत् vr be the lord; rule, fly, fall.

ਪਾਤਉਆ [pəṭaua], ਪਾਤਉਵਾ [pəṭəuva] n leaf. "pəṭaua jəyṭ lahar sṭ."—*krisan*. 2 cottage made of leaves. "nrip bəṭh pəṭəuven bādh jəhā."—*ramav*. 3 leaf used as a musical instrument; taking this leaf in the mouth, children produce whistling sound. See ਫਿਸਨਾਬਰਾਦ and ਫਿਸਨਪੁਰਾਣ Section 5 ch 6.

ਪਾਤਸਾਹੀ [pəṭsahi] See ਪਾਤਸਾਹੀ. "eko amər, eka pəṭsahi."—*maru solhe m* 3.

ਪਾਤਸਾਖ [pəṭasakh] n testimony of honour. "həṭnam mīle pəṭsakh."—*maru m* 4. 2 leaf and branch.

ਪਤਰ [patag] *Skt* creature that can fly; bird.<sup>1</sup>  
2 sun. 3 arrow.

ਪਤਰਾ [patjhar] *n* falling of leaves from the trees. 2 Autumn, fall.

ਪਤਰ [patan] *n* ਪੈਰ-ਸਥਲ place for boats to anchor on the bank of a river, quay. "patan kuke patani."—*maru a m* / 2 which is possible to ford on foot; ford of a river. 3 See ਪੱਤਰ. 4 See ਪਤਨ.

ਪਤਰ [patat] See ਪਤਿਤ. 2 *Skt* ਪਤਤੁ *adj* flying in the air.

ਪਤਰਿ [pat-tri], ਪਤਰੀ [pat-tri] *Skt* ਪਤਤ੍ਰਿ *n* winged creature, bird. 2 arrow. "ṣṣ pat-trin bedhe."—*saioh*.

ਪਤਨ [patan] *Skt* ਪਤ *vr* fall, come down. 2 *n* falling down, downfall. "jru dip patan patṣṣ."—*brīa a m* 5. "jo nide, tis ka patan hor"—*gṣṣ m* 5. 3 decline, degradation. 4 sin. 5 destruction, mortality.

ਪਤਨਾਲ [patnala] *n* outlet for roof-water, spout.

ਪਤਨੀ [patni] *Skt* ਪਤ੍ਨੀ *n* spouse, wife.

ਪਤਨੀਯ [patniy] *adj* fallible. 2 *n* action that causes degradation; sin.

ਪਤਰ [patar] *Skt* ਪਾਤ੍ਰ vessel, utensil. 2 leaf.

ਪਤਰਾ [patra] *Skt* ਪੁਤਰਾ *n* swimming across emancipation, liberation. 2 progress.

ਪਤਰ [patra] See ਪਤਲ. 2 See ਪੱਤਰ.

ਪਤਰਿ [patari] in the vessel, in the utensil. "ikatu patari bhari urkaṣ kurkaṣ."—*asa kabir*. See ਉਚਕਟ.

ਪਤਰਿਆ [patria] landed on the other bank; emancipated, liberated. 2 disgraced, humiliated. "kavanu kavanu nahī patria tumri partitri?"—*brīa m* 5.

ਪਤਰੀਯਾ [patriya] *adj* thin, not thick. 2 See ਪਤਰਿਆ.

ਪਤਰੀ [patri] See ਪਤਨੀ. 2 See ਪਤ੍ਨੀ.

ਪਤਰੀਯੇ [patrie] should progress. 2 progress, development. "nanak mi the patrie vekhaṣu

<sup>1</sup>The word patṣṣa has been derived from this very word

loka, a.i."—*m* / *var majh*. 'how much had the jaggery to suffer for coming into its own. come and see it!'

ਪਤਲ [patal] See ਪਤਲਿ and ਪੱਤਲ.

ਪਤਲ [patla] *Skt* ਪੁਤਲੁ *adj* not thick, not fat. 2 weak, feeble. 3 not dense, porous.

ਪਤਲਿ [patali] *n* plate made of leaves. "pīḍu patali kiria diva."—*ram sēdu*. "pīḍu patali meri kesau kiria."—*asa m* /.

ਪਤਲੀ [patli] feminine of ਪਤਲ. See ਪਤਲ. 2 weak, feeble. "rk apine patli, sahi kere bola."—*suh* / *farid*. 'For one, the woman is inherently weak; then the strict orders of the husband.'

ਪਤਰਾਮਯ [patvamagh] ruler of Magadh, Jarasandh. "mardaryo chel sō patvamagh."—*krisan*.

ਪਤਰਾ [patvar] *n* a triangular flat board hinged on the stern of a boat for steering it right or left; rudder.

ਪਤਰੀਤਾ [patvāta] *adj* honourable, respectable.

ਪਤਾ [pata] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਤਾਪ *n* proof, testimony. 2 search, hunt. 3 information, knowledge. 4 sign, mark. 5 symptom. 6 See ਪੱਤਾ.

ਪਤਾਇ [patai] See ਪਤਿਆਉਣਾ and ਪਤਾਇ.

ਪਤਾਸਾ [patasa] See ਬਤਾਸਾ.

ਪਤਾਕਨਿ [patakani], ਪਤਾਕਨੀ [patakni] *Skt* ਪਤਾਕਿਨੀ *n* which has a flag; army.—*sonama*.

ਪਤਾਕਾ [pataka] *Skt* *n* flag, standard. 2 flag-cloth.

ਪਤਾਕਿਨੀ [patakini] See ਪਤਾਕਨੀ.

ਪਤਾਰ [patar] *n* neither world. "sapat patar ke tar."—*akal*. 2 See ਪਤਾਰੇ. 3 See ਪਤਾਰਾ. 4 *Skt* trick, guile, deception.

ਪਤਾਰੇ [patare] ਪਤ-ਉਤਾਰੇ disrespect. "je ma hove jarni, kxu put patare?"—*BG*. 'Why should the son show disrespect to his mother?' 2 See ਪਤਾਰ 4.

ਪਤਾਲ [patal] See ਪਤਲ.

ਪਤਾਲਪੁਰੀ [patalpuri] See ਪਤਾਲਪੁਰੀ.

ਪਤਾਲਮੋਚਨੀ [patalmocni] *xx* *n* spade, hoe.

ਪਤਾਲੂ [patalu] *Skt* ਪਤਾਲੂ *adj* fallible, hanging.

2 *n* testicle.

**ਪਤਿ** [patɪ] *n* honour, respect, esteem. "patɪ seti apunē gharɪ jahi."—bavan. "patɪ rakhi gur parbrahem."—bavan. 2 line, row, dynasty, family, subcaste. "name hi jatɪ patɪ."—sri m 4 vanjara. 'name determines caste and lineage.' 3 property, assets. "jatɪ na patɪ na adro."—var jet. 4 the word patɪ has also been used for patɪ. See ਪਤਿ. 5 ਪਤੀ plant, sapling. "naɪ mānɪ patɪ upjē."—var asa. 'The cotton plant grows.' 6 *Skt* husband, lord, master. See ਪਤ 5. "sarav jagatpatɪ sou."—soloh. 7 consort, husband. "patisevakɪ ki seva saphli. patɪ bin or kəɪ sabh nɪphli."—GV 6. In poetry books, a husband is defined as one, who is not attracted to a woman other than his wife. 8 in the index of old manuscripts of Guru Granth Sahib, patɪ has been used for pāna.

**ਪਤਿਆਉਣਾ** [patɪauna], **ਪਤਿਆਨਾ** [patɪana] *v* have faith; trust; belief.

**ਪਤਿਆਰ** [patɪar], **ਪਤਿਆਰਾ** [patɪara] *n* faith, trust, belief.

**ਪਤਿਸ਼** [patɪsɪs] short for ਪਤਿਸ਼ਸ਼. "kəɪ šəbəd prithme ucər aghən šəbəd kəhu ɔɪ. patɪsɪs bhakhəhu pās ke nɪkəshɪ nam ənəɪ."—sənama. kəɪkəgh (sin-destroying) Ganges; Varun, her lord; noose, his weapon.

**ਪਤਿਸਟ** [patɪsət] *Skt* ਪਤਿਸ਼ *adj* extremely fallible, falling down.

**ਪਤਿਸਟਾ** [patɪsəta] See ਪਤਿਸ਼.

**ਪਤਿਸਟਿਆ** [patɪsəɪa] fallen, come out. See ਪਤਿਸਟ. "kəuɪa hoɪ patɪsəɪa."—sor ə m 3.

**ਪਤਿਹਾਰ** [patɪhar] *n* postman, mail-carrier. 2 See ਪਤਿਹਾਰ. 3 See ਪਤਿਹਾਰ.

**ਪਤਿ ਕੇ ਆਚਾਰ** [patɪ ke acar] *n* deeds adding to one's honour, conduct enhancing one's prestige. 2 customs practised in a lineage; family-tradition. "jatɪ rəhe patɪ ke acarā."—gəu ə m 1.

**ਪਤਿਗ੍ਰਹ** [patɪgrəh], **ਪਤਿਗ੍ਰਹਿ** [patɪgrəhi] *Skt*

ਪਤਿਗ੍ਰਹ *n* acceptance. 2 taking alms, accepting charity. "maha patɪgrah kim le sək-hi?"—GPS. 'How can we accept a large charity given at the time of the eclipse?'

**ਪਤਿਤ** [patɪt] *adj* fallen. 2 fallen from religious behaviour and beliefs. "patɪt pavɪt lie kəɪ apunē."—guj m 5. 3 fallen from the grace of caste and creed; excommunicated. "patɪtjatɪ utəm bhəɪa."—suhi m 4.

**ਪਤਿਤਉਧਾਰਣ** [patɪt-udharən], **ਪਤਿਤਉਧਾਰਨ** [patɪt-udharən] *adj* liberating the sinners. "patɪtudharən həɪt, birəd tumara."—bɪla chāt m 5. 2 *n* the Creator who emancipates the sinners. "patɪtudharən bheharən."—s m 9. 3 Guru Nanak Dev.

**ਪਤਿਤਜਾਤਿ** [patɪtjatɪ] excommunicated. See ਪਤਿਤ 3.

**ਪਤਿਤਪਾਵਨ** [patɪtpavən] *adj* uplifter of the disgraced or fallen; who purifies the guilty. "patɪtpavən nam həɪt."—mali m 5. 2 *n* the Creator, the Almighty. 3 Guru Nanak Dev. 4 a book written by Giani Gian Singh in which is explained the method to purify a person guilty of behaving against family, caste and creed. With references from the Hindu and Sikh scriptures, it has been proved that purifying a guilty person is a noble task. This book was completed in Sammat 1951, as—"man sər grəh səsɪ punɪo, magh sudi səsɪ var'. gyanasɪgh pustək rəcyo patɪt sudharnvar."

**ਪਤਿਦੇਵਤਾ** [patɪdevta] *adj* who regards her husband as a deity; who worships none other than her husband.

**ਪਤਿ ਨਾਗਿਨੀ** [patɪ nagnini] *n* chief snake — Krishan; the husband — his wife, Yamuna. —sənama.

**ਪਤਿਨੀ** [patɪni] *n* army of foot-soldiers, infantry. —sənama. 2 See ਪਤਨੀ.

'man (1), sər (5), grəh (9), səsɪ (1). i.e. 1951 15<sup>th</sup> day of bright half of Magh, and Monday

ਪਤਿ ਪਰਮੇਸਰੁ ਗਤਿ ਨਾਰਾਇਣੁ ਧਨੁ ਗੁਪਾਲ [pəti pərmesəru gəti naraɪɳu dhənu gopəl] -dhəna m 5. 'honour is like the Divine, knowledge is like Vishnu and wealth is one with Krishan. 'Real is the name of the transcendent one.'

ਪਤਿਵ੍ਰਤ [pətivrət], ਪਤਿਵ੍ਰਤਾ [pətivrəta] See ਪਤਿਵ੍ਰਤ and ਪਤਿਵ੍ਰਤਾ.

ਪਤਿਮ੍ਰਿਗ ਅਰਿ [pətimrɪg aɾɪ] lion, lord of the deer; his enemy, the gun.-sanama. See ਫੰਦ ਵਡਾ.

ਪਤਿਯਾਨਾ [pətiyana] See ਪਤਿਆਨਾ.

ਪਤਿਯਾਰਾ [pətiyara] See ਪਤਿਆਰਾ.

ਪਤਿਵ੍ਰਤ [pətivrət] n ardent devotion for the husband, norm of attending upon and worshipping one's husband, one vowing to have love only for the husband.

ਪਤਿਵ੍ਰਤਾ [pətivrəta] adj with full devotion for her husband; the wife who vows not to love any person other than her husband.

ਪਤੀ [pəti] lord, master. See ਪਤਿ 6 and 7. "kɪn bɪdɦɪ pavəu prənpəti?"-basə m 1. 2 almanac, annual book. "padhe aɳɪ pati bəɦɪ vacaia."-suɦɪ chət m 4. 3 epistle, letter. 4 foot soldiers.

"rəɦɪ gəɦɪ hət pati apəɾ sən bhəɦɪ-he."-pəɾas.

ਪਤੀਅੰਤੀ ਹੈ [pətiəɦɪ he] rests assured; is confident. "kəɦən kəɦəvən nəɦɪ pətiəɦɪ he."-gəu kabir.

ਪਤੀਆ [pətiə] n letter, epistle. 2 faith, belief, trust. "nəɦdev kə pətiə jəɪ."-bɦɪɾ nəɦdev. 3 test, trial, examination. "tɪnɪ bəɾ pətiə bɦəɦɪɦɪ."-gɪd kabir.

ਪਤੀਆਉਣਾ [pətiəuɳə] See ਪਤਿਆਉਣਾ. "jɪsno tɪ pətiəɦɪ, so sənu tujɦə əɦɪ."-sɪ m 5. "səɦ umrəu pətiə."-gɪd ə m 5.

ਪਤੀਆਇ [pətiəɦɪ] rests confident; brings himself to trust. "kəɦə nə kə pətiəɦɪ."-s kabir.

ਪਤੀਆਯਾ [pətiəɦɪ] felt assured; brought himself to trust. had faith in. "gɪɾ puchə mənəu pətiəɦɪ."-sɪɾ nəɦdev.

ਪਤੀਆਨਾ [pətiəɦɪ] felt assured. 2 See ਪਤਿਆਉਣਾ.

ਪਤੀਆਰ [pətiəɦɪ], ਪਤੀਆਰਾ [pətiəɦɪ], ਪਤੀਆਰੁ [pətiəɦɪ] n faith, belief, trust, devotion. "bhəɦəɦɪ rəte pətiəɦɪ he."-mərə solɦə m 1. 2 test, trial, examination. "əb pətiəɦɪ kɪə kɪɦɪ?"-dhəna rəɦɪdəs. 3 one who keeps an almanac; astrologer. "jəɦ əpən apu apɪ pətiəɦɪ. təɦ kəuənu kəɦə kəuənu sən-nə hərə?"-sukɦməɦɪ.

ਪਤੀਆਵਣ [pətiəɦɪ], ਪਤੀਆਵਣੁ [pətiəɦɪ] See ਪਤਿਆਉਣਾ.

ਪਤੀਐ [pətiəɦɪ] should have faith in. 2 having faith in, reposing trust in. "jɦuɦɪ nə pətiə pəɦɪ səcɪ."-gɪd kabir.

ਪਤੀਜਣਾ [pətiɦɪ], ਪਤੀਜਨਾ [pətiɦɪ] adj to be satisfied; to have trust in. "həɦɪ nə pətiɦɪ nə bəɦu bɦekɦə."-dhəna ə m 5.

ਪਤੀਣ [pətiɦɪ] *Skt* ਪੁਰੁ adj old. 2 decayed, weak. "əkɦɪ dəkɦɪ pətiɦɪ, suɦɪ suɦɪ rɪɦə kən."-s fəɦɪd. 3 See ਪਤੀਜਨਾ.

ਪਤੀਣਾ [pətiɦɪ] became satisfied, had trust in. See ਪਤੀਜਣਾ. 2 *Skt* ਪੂਰਨੁ adj fine, delicate. 3 feeble, weak.

ਪਤੀਣੀ [pətiɦɪ] got assured. See ਪਤੀਜਣਾ 2 See ਪਤੀਣ.

ਪਤੀਣੀਆ [pətiɦɪ] See ਪਤੀਣ

ਪਤੀਣਿ [pətiɦɪ] by getting assured 2 by pleasing. "lɔkɪ pətiɦɪ nə pətiɦɪ hɔɦɪ."-dhəna m 1.

ਪਤੀਣੋਹਿ [pətiɦɪ] has got assured, has come to trust. "tu əɦə nə pətiɦɪɦɪ."-s fəɦɪd. See ਪਤੀਜਣਾ.

ਪਤੀਨ [pətiɦɪ] See ਪਤੀਣ. 2 *Skt* प्रत्ययिन् adj reliable, trustworthy. "əɦɪd cɪtə həkɦə pətiɦɪ."-tɔɦɪ m 5. 'All conscious, blissful, trustworthy, were pleased.'

ਪਤੀਨਾ [pətiɦɪ] See ਪਤੀਣ. "mən kəɦɔɦ əɦ-hu nə pətiɦɪ."-gɪd kabir.

ਪਤੀਨੀ [pətiɦɪ] See ਪਤੀਣੀ. "səcɪ səbədɦɪ pətiɦɪ."-vəɦ rəɦ m 3.

ਪਤੀਨੇ [pətiɦɪ] became assured, came to believe in. "nəɦək səcɪ pətiɦɪ."-sɪɾ m 5.

ਪਤੀਲਸੋਝ [patilsoz] See ਪਤੀਲਸੋਝ

ਪਤੁ [patu] See ਪਤ. 2 vessel. "patu vicar gyanmatr dāda."—asa m 1. 3 leaf. "sakha mul patu nahī dāli."—asa chāt m 1.

ਪਤੁਆ [patua] n leaf, leaves. "patua sabh apen hi udja vhrge."—kaiki. 2 adj made of leaves.

ਪਤੋਹੁ [patohu] n son's wife, daughter-in-law, 2 grandson's wife.

ਪਤੋਆ [patoa] See ਪਤੋਆ.

ਪਤੋਰ [pator] n pakora prepared from a leaf; leaf of spinach coated in paste of gram flour and fried.

ਪਤੰਗ [patəṅg] Skt adj flying; which flies. 2 n bird. 3 moth, winged insect. "pragatī bhāro sabh loe mahr nanak adham patəṅg."—caum 5. 4 sun. 5 ball. 6 body, physique. 7 boat, ship. 8 spark, cinder 9 arrow. 10 also used for a kite because it flies like a bird. 11 See ਪਤੰਗੁ. 12 Skt ਪਤੰਗ, a tree from which red colour is obtained by boiling its wood. caesalpina sappan. This colour washes out easily. "sabh jəg rəg patəṅg ko harī eke nāvṛəg."—nā-d-das.

ਪਤੰਗਸੁਤ [patəṅgsut] Sun's son, Karan. 2 Ashvinikumar. 3 Yam (god of hell). 4 Sugriv.

ਪਤੰਗਮ [patəṅgam] Skt adj which moves with the help of wings; which can fly. "asthaver jəgam kiṭ patəṅgam."—malī namdev. 2 n bird. 3 moth, winged insect.

ਪਤੰਗਾ [patəṅga] n See ਪਤੰਗ 3. "pacī pacī mve bikhū dekhi patəṅga."—asa m 4. 2 See ਪਤੰਗ 8. 3 In Nighantu (glossary) horse is called patəṅga.

ਪਤੰਗੀ [patəṅgi] n tiny kite. See ਪਤੰਗ 10. 2 adj of patəṅg tree. See ਪਤੰਗ 12. "patəṅgi su rāga cāyo sron əga."—GPS. shed patəṅg—coloured blood. 3 Skt ਪਤੰਗਿ n bird; winged creature.

ਪਤੰਗੁ [patəṅgu] See ਪਤੰਗ. 2 Skt ਪਤੰਗੁ adv to each part of the body. i.e. to any part of body. "jəge nā melu patəṅgu."—srī a m 3. 2 a little, a bit.

ਪਤੰਗਿਕਾ [patəṅgika] Skt ਪਤੰਗਿਕਾ n bowstring.

ਪਤੰਜਲਿ [patəṅjalī] Skt ਪਤੰਜਲਿ a sage, the author of Yogsutar (Yog philosophy) who was born in the family of Patanjali. 2 a known saint who wrote exegesis on the rules of grammar set by Panini. He was born to Gonika in Gonarad (Gonda). Patanjali is supposed to have lived around 150 BC. Several Sanskrit poets have mentioned that Patanjali fell from the sky into the cupped hands of Panini in the form of a little snake. He was named Patanjali as he was the incarnation of Sheshnag (a mythical snake).

ਪਤੰਤਿ [patəṅti] falls down. See ਪਤਨ. "patəṅti mohkup."—sahās m 5.

ਪਤੰਦਰ [patəṅdar] ਪਤਿ-ਅੰਤਰ, one who has forcibly become the husband of a woman. 2 lover; gūgulo.

ਪੱਤ [pat] n leaf.

ਪੱਤਕ [pattal] n line. "subhāt dāt pattakā."—gyan. 'row of the teeth.' 2 See ਪੱਤਿਕਾ.

ਪੱਤਣ [pattan], ਪੱਤਨ [pattan] Skt n city, town. 2 bank of a river, shore. 3 shallow place in a river where it is possible to walk across; ford.

ਪੱਤਰ [pattira] n leaf. 2 flat piece of a metallic leaf, thin like paper.

ਪੱਤਲ [pattal], ਪੱਤਲਿ [pattali] n plate made of tree-leaves. See ਪਤਲਿ.

ਪੱਤਾ [patta] n leaf. 2 Bhai Gurdas has used ਪੱਤਾ for ਅਪਤਰ (offspring). "pərnana pərnani patta."—BG.

ਪੱਤਿ [patti] Skt n foot soldier. "patti gire gaj bajr kahū."—krīśan. "patti kabē asvar calai."—GV 10. 2 military squad comprising a chariot, an elephant, three horses and five foot soldiers. Some people have mentioned the number of foot soldiers as fifty-five.

ਪੱਤਿਕ [pattik] Skt n special army squad comprising ten horses, ten elephants, ten chariots, and one hundred foot soldiers. 2 commander of a unit. 3 adj who goes on



foot; footman.

ਪੈਤੀ [pətti] *n* a small leaf. 2 dry leaf of sugarcane etc. 3 petal of a flower. 4 part, portion. 5 division of land.

ਪੈਤੀਦਾਰ [pəttidar] partner, shareholder. 2 owner of a patti.

ਪੈਤੀ [patto] See ਚੌਰਾ and ਅਕਾਰ. 2 a village in district Ferozepur, tehsil Moga under police station Nihal Singh Wala, which is at a distance of sixteen miles from Moga to the south. To the east of this village a shrine in memory of Guru Nanak Dev, Guru Hargobind and Guru Gobind Singh stands beside a pond. It is also known as Guruser.

Guru Nanak Dev came here from Takhtupura; afterwards Guru Hargobind visited this place on his way from Takhtupura to Daroli, and Guru Gobind Singh stayed here when he came from Dina to this side for sojourning and hunting. A new shrine is under construction. The village has Bhai Vir Singh's seminary which is held in high regard by the people. Its condition is not satisfactory. The gurdwara has ten ghumaons of land. The priest is a baptised Singh.

ਪਤੀਯਾ [patyar] to put faith in. See ਪਤੀਯਨਾ. "ap na patyar nigam bhāe sakhi."—*jet ravidas*. 2 after testing, after trying.

ਪਤ੍ਰ [patr] *Skt n* which falls from a tree — leaf. "patr bharjē jharīā nahī jārīā ped."—*gatha*. 2 letter; In olden times, leaves of palm tree etc were used for writing on, so the word pattar (leaf of a tree) became prevalent in the sense of a letter or sheet of paper. "paṭhyo patr kasīd ke hath."—*GPS*. 3 piece of metal-sheet thin like a leaf. 4 feather, wing. 5 conveyance. "chāt na patr na."—*savayeśri mukhvak m 5*. 'neither canopy nor conveyance.' 6 blade of a sword. 7 clothes, dress. "uḍyo pān ke beg sō agr patrā,"

—*janmejy*. 8 whisk comprising feathers of a peacock, used for whisking over the heads of kings. "chāt patr dhārīā."—*ramav*. 9 bird, winged creature. 10 arrow. 11 patr has also been used for ਪਾਤ੍ਰ [patr]. "bharāt patr khecl."—*ramav*. 'A she-demon fills the vessel with blood.' "patr ka karahu bicar."—*ram kabir*. 'Make thinking a vessel.' 12 petal. See ਸਤਪਤ੍ਰ.

ਪਤ੍ਰਹਾਰ [patrhar] *n* who delivers a letter, postman. 2 messenger, courier.

ਪਤ੍ਰਕਾ [patrka] See ਪਤ੍ਰਿਕਾ.

ਪਤ੍ਰਧਾਰ [patr-dhar] *adj* having wings. 2 *n* bird. 3 arrow. 4 blue jay. "nagsuta tyag celi grahī patr-dhar se."—*krisan*.

ਪਤ੍ਰਲ [patral] *Skt adj* having leaves, leafy.

ਪਤ੍ਰਵਾਹ [patrvah] *Skt n* arrow. 2 bird. 3 postman. 4 air, wind.

ਪਤ੍ਰਾ [pətra] See ਪਤ੍ਰ. 2 piece of paper, leaf. 3 metal sheet, thin like a leaf. 4 almanac; calendar in the form of a booklet.

ਪਤ੍ਰਾਲਾ [patrala] *Skt ਪਤ੍ਰਲ adj* leafy. 2 winged. "tan sohe patri patrālā."—*ramav*. 'winged arrows penetrating the body looked graceful.' ਪਤ੍ਰਾਲੀ [patrali] leafy. See ਪਤ੍ਰਲ. "jis bahutī chau patrālī."—*var ram 3*.

ਪਤ੍ਰਿ [patr] See ਪਤ੍ਰੀ.

ਪਤ੍ਰਿਕਾ [patrika] *n* letter. 2 small magazine or news paper.

ਪਤ੍ਰਿਕੀ [patrīkī] *n* army of archers.—*sanama*.

ਪਤ੍ਰੀ [patri] *n* letter, epistle. 2 postman, courier, messenger. "prī thūe mātā jī patri calavau."—*asa m 5*. 3 almanac; calendar in the form of a booklet. "mān kī patri vacṇī."—*var maru 1 m 3*. 4 horoscope. "kīṭī bīdhī patri lījē, balā?"—*NP*. 'O Bhai Balā! how can we get horoscope of Guru Nanak?' 5 *Skt* पत्रिन् *adj* winged, having wings. 6 leafy, covered with leaves. 7 *n* arrow. "kai koṭī patri tīṣī thar chūṭe."—*cāṭīr 102*. 8 bird. 9 tree. "patri pār

petri je vasa."-NP. 'birds which live on the tree.' 10 flower which has petals; lotus. 11 rose.

ਪਥੁਰੀ [patryari] elephant, enemy of the tree.

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ਪਥੁਰੀ ਅਰਿ [patryari ari] n enemy of the tree — elephant; his enemy — lion.—*sanama*.

ਪਥੁਰੀ ਅਰਿ ਅਰਿ [patryari ari ari] n enemy of the tree — elephant; his enemy — lion; his enemy — gun.—*sanama*.

ਪਥੁਰੀ ਅਰਿ ਧੁਨਿਨੀ [patryari ari dhunini] enemy of the tree — elephant; his enemy — lion; which gives out sound like him — the gun.

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ਪਥ [path] *Skt* पथ् *r* throw away, go, fly, send. 2 n way, path, passage. "calahri prabhu patha."—*var jet*. 3 custom, rite, ritual. 4 precautionary measures (against illness). See ਪਥੁ. 5 Parth (Arjun) who was son of Pritha (Kunti). "kyō path kō rath hāk dhayo ju?"—33 *seveye*.

ਪਥਕ [pathak] See ਪਥਿਕ.

ਪਥਣਾ [pathna], ਪਥਨਾ [pathna] v install, appoint. 2 harden by striking; pat. 3 give round shape to cow-dung etc by patting with hands. 4 n ball made by patting pale white clay etc; round, flat-shaped material.

ਪਥਰ [pathar] *Skt* पथुर n stone. "pathar ki beri je care bharī nālī budave."—*asa e m l*.

ਪਥਰਸੈਨ [patharsai] adj stone which remains in the flow of water. See ਸੈਨ 7.

ਪਥਰਕਲਾ [patharkala] n gun in which stone is fixed to ignite the fuse. In it, the fuse is ignited with stone instead of matchlock. See ਸ਼ਸਤਰ and ਚਕਰ.

ਪਥਰਾਉਣਾ [pathrauna], ਪਥਰਾਨਾ [pathrana] v pelt stones; stone to death. In Islam this punishment was inflicted on a lecherous married person and likewise on a married woman of loose morals. A *ḥaj*. See ਸੀਰਾਤ.

ਪਥਰੀ [pathuri] n small stone. 2 stone in the urinary bladder due to which urine is obstructed and its passing out becomes painful. *Skt* अरमरी gravel. "pathari barphirāg 3dhnetra."—*carrtr* 405. Per Ayurved, disturbed air hardens bile and phlegm mixed with urine and semen in the urinary bladder and the kidney and shapes it like stone and sand. People who do not observe precautionary measures in taking food but consume meat, eggs and sweets in excess and do not do any exercise, are affected by this disease. When the stone begins to be formed, the patient has gas in the urinary bladder and the urine smells like that of a billy goat. When it increases in size, the urine flows in drops causing severe pain. Sometimes, pieces of stone pass through the urine. If the urinary bladder gets scratched, then blood begins to flow. Stone is also formed in the kidney.

The best cure for this is that it should be got operated by some qualified doctor.

Use of the following medicines also proves very effective:

(1) taking picrorhiza after grinding it and mixing it in curd.

(2) taking barley alkaline and jaggery mixed in the juice of white gourd.

(3) taking wild horsebean like tea after boiling and mixing barley alkaline into it.

(4) taking tribulus alatus seeds after grinding and mixing it in honey with goat's milk.

(5) taking rock secretion with sheep's milk.

(6) taking oxide of black stone with goat's milk.

(7) taking decoction of the root of suhājne tree.

(8) taking crushed mixture of pakhanbhed, barna, seeds of tribulus alatus, centella asiatica and cucumber after boiling

them, and then mixing with rock secretion and jaggery.

पथरीआ [pathria] *n* stone-cutter, engaged in stone-work. 2 a Khatri subcaste.

पथरीला [pathrila] *adj* stony, rocky.

पथरोली [pathroli] *n* piece of stone, fragment of a rock.

पथानीआ [pathania] *n* a Rajput subcaste; a Rajput subcaste that founded Pathankot and made it the capital. Now nobles of Nurpur (Kangra) are the chiefs of this caste.

पथिक [pathik] *Skt n* traveller, wayfarer. "pathik pi-as cit sarovar atamjal len."—*mala pāṭal m 5*. Here pathik means seeker of spiritual knowledge.

पथिकसाला [pathiksala] inn, waiting room.

पथीना [pathina] *n* पथ-आदीन rules of a sect. 2 custom, tradition. "hom jagg jagg thap pathina."—*BG*. 3 person on the move; traveller.

पथु [pathu] See पथ. 2 *Skt* पथ *n* object that is beneficial to a patient. "guri āmrānamu pialra janam maraṇ ka pathu."—*sri m 5*. 3 precautionary measures (against illness).

पथेरा [pathera] *n* one who pats cow-dung into cakes; maker of bricks.

पथ [patth] See पथ 2 and पथर.

पथर [patthar] See पथर.

पथी [patthā] Parth (Arjun) did. "hanyo tāhī patthā, sadā sis kopyo."—*gyan*. 'Parth killed him and immediately chopped off his head.'

पथय [pathay] *Skt adj* related to a path. 2 comfortable, beneficial. 3 *n* myrobalan. 4 interest, benefit, welfare. 5 precautionary measures (against illness). 6 some thing beneficial to a patient.

पद [pad] *Skt* पद् *vr* remain standing; go, receive, obtain, produce; be promoted, search. 2 *n* foot. "sahas pad bimāl."—*sohila*. 3 footprint. 4 status, rank. "mīrtak pīdī pad mān na,

āhīnis ek āgīan su naga."—*sri beṇī*. "khojē pad nirbana."—*gāu m 9*. 5 word "ba pad pritham bakhankē pun nēkar pad dehu."—*sānāmā*. Adding त [na] to बा [ba] gives बन [ban], which means an arrow. 6 foot of a poetic metre, a line or part of a line. 7 metric composition, verse; composition written according to metrical rules involving varṇ, gaṇ and mātra. However, poets have used pad specifically for viśanupad. The verses of saints like Surdas etc are also popular as pad. Verses contained in Guru Granth Sahib are also known as pad as — dupada, caupada, aṣṭapadi, (group of eight stanzas) etc. See लघुपद विचार. 8 according to Purāṇs, the constituents of charity — clothes, ornaments, food, vessels etc. See डेरि पद. 9 holy text, mystical formula. "so pad rāvahuji bāhurī nā rāvna."—*gāu kabir*. 10 *P* ४ protection, safety 11 *adj* protector, saviour. 12 pad has also been used in the sense of prād (giver). "jīvan pad nanak prabhu mera"—*āmaru m 5*. "sagāl sidhipadā."—*guj jedev*. 'who bestows miraculous powers.' 13 An ignorant scribe has used पद [pad] instead of पित [pit] at several places in Shastarnammāla. See page 231 and the peculiar conclusion drawn in the explanation of Ripusamudar Pit. 14 Per grammar, words used as subject, verb and object.

पदबोध [padched] *Skt* पदच्छेद or पदविच्छेद *n* act of separating combination of words and compound words of a sentence so as to make the meaning clear and explicit; parsing. 2 writing words leaving space in between, so that the reader can understand the meanings easily; separation of words. In olden times, the lines were written by joining words with each other. This was done for two reasons —

१ सुविज्ञापयत्—Panini.

first, there was scarcity of paper, second people were fully skilled. They recited the text of the scripture as if it was memorized. Now it is not proper to write or print books without separating words because the unskilled person can play havoc with the meaning of the text, as :

"jithaditthamiratkoriabehitthiar."

"gurmukhihortapaie."

"bādesejipavehiviciabādi."

"namvihunekiagenijinuharigurdarasnahor."

etc. In these verses if words were not separated, the text could be read as kori, tapaie, seji, and darsen.

**पदम** [padam] according to Hinduism a low caste person, believed to be born from the feet, padaj.

**पदत्रा** [padtran] *n* shoe, which protects the feet. 2 a pair of wooden sandals.

**पदपाहुल** [padpahul] *n* water poured over the preceptor's toes and taken by the initiate. See चरकप्रित. "padpahul de sikh karyo he."—GPS.

**पदपङ्कज** [padpākaj] *adj* lotus-like feet; feet delicate and clean like a lotus. "sātjana ki padpākaj dhuri."—basāt m 3

**पदम** [padam] *Skt* पद्म *n* lotus (nelumbium speciosum). "padam nijaval jē ras sāgatr."—maru m 1. 2 one thousand billion. 1000000000000000. ' "petals padmā esur sajyo kṛṣṇak caturāg."—cādi 1. 3 according to astrology a line on the sole and the palm, which is regarded as a sign of luck. See पदम्. 4 shaped lotus, weapon of Vishnu, used like a mace in fighting against the enemy. "sākh cakr gada padam apī apu kio chadām."—sāveye m 4 ke. 5 scars spotted on the trunk of an elephant. 6 according to Yog, lotuses of the different number of petals within the body at

places like the heart, and the forehead etc. See पदपद्म 7 a poetic metre, comprising—four feet, each with na, sa, la, ga, ll, ll, l, l, S.

Example:

prabhu dharat dhyān jo. subh lahī gyan so. ..

(b) several poets have termed the poetic metre kamal as padam. See कल. 8 whitish spots on a snake's hood. 9 padam has also been used for padmasan (a yoga exercise) — "māgar pache kachu na sujhe ehu padam aloy."—dhana m 1. 'It is a strange type of posture named padam.' 10 a tree which bears fruit similar to a berry; in Kashmir, it is known as बलाम [glas]. It does not grow in hot regions; cherry. 11 padam has also been used for Lakshmi (goddess of wealth). See पदम कलाम पडि.

**पदम कलाम पडि** [padam kavlas patī]—māla ravidas. Vishnu, lord of Padma and Shiv, lord of Kailash. patī relates to both.

**पदमगरा** [padamgarabh], **पदमज** [padmaj] *n* born from the lotus, Brahma.

**पदमनी** [padmanī] See पदमिनी.

**पदमना** [padamnath], **पदमना** [padamnabh], **पदमन** [padamnabhī] *n* Vishnu, lord of lotus, who has it in his navel. 2 Shiv, whose umbilicus is shaped like a lotus.

**पदमि** [padmanī], **पदमि** [padmanī] See पदमिनी. 2 elephants used for fighting in a battle. —sānama.

**पदमबिंदु** [padambādhu] sun; lotus blooms at sunrise. 2 a flower-sucking large black bee.

**पदम** [padambhu], **पदमि** [padamyonī] *n* born from the lotus, Brahma.

**पदमरा** [padamrag] *Skt* *n* gem of red colour as of a red lotus, Ruby. "padamrag ke asen jahīva."—NP.

**पदमलोचन** [padamlocan] See कललोचन and पदमज.

**पदमा** [padma] *Skt* *n* Lakshmi (goddess of wealth), who lives in the lotus. 2 wife of Kalki,

<sup>1</sup>Many Sanskrit books differ on counting numbers. See सँख्या

an incarnation of the Divine.

**पद्ममसन** [padmasan] *n* according to Yog, lotus shaped posture, i.e. sitting erect while putting right foot on the left thigh and left foot on the right thigh, straightening the spine, and catching the thumb of the right foot with the right arm behind the back and the thumb of the left foot with the left arm, gazing at the tip of the nose and the chin touching the chest. 2 Brahma who sits on the lotus. 3 one who practises padmasan. 4 Shiv. 5 sun.

**पद्ममकर** [padmakar] *n* a lake in which lotuses grow abundantly. 2 a Hindi poet who was born in the family of Mohan Lal Bhatt in Sammat 1810 at Banda (Bundelkhand). He composed beautiful verses. At first he was in the service of the Nawab of Banda; later he was at the court of Raghunath Rav Peshwa; thereafter he served Maharaja Partap Singh and his son Jagat Singh of Jaipur. There he compiled a book entitled Jagad Vinod which is highly rated among the poets. In old age, Padmakar worshipped Ganga and composed a hymn in praise of it, entitled Ganga Lahiri from which a stanza is given below :

locan asan āg bhāsam citā ki lay  
tin lok nayak su kaseke thaharto?  
kahe padmakar vilok im dāg jāke  
ved-hū puran gan kase anusarto?  
bādhe jātajut beth parbatkut per  
maha kalkut kaho kase kāth karto?  
pie nri bhāgē rāhe pretan ke sāgē  
eso puchto ko nāgē jo na gāgē sis dharto?  
Padmakar died in Sammat 1890.

**पद्ममल** [padmaka], **पद्ममल** [padmach] *n* whose eyes are like lotus; lotus-eyed; Vishnu. 2 nut of lotus; seed of waterlily. 3 adj having eyes like petals of lotus. "padamnath padmach."  
—gyan.

**पद्ममाला** [padmapat], **पद्ममालि** [padmapati] *n*

Vishnu. "par na par sake padmapat."—akal. 2 the Creator who is lord of the material world. "pat siu kin sri padmapati pae?"—akal.

**पद्ममाला** [padmaly], **पद्ममाली** [padmale] *n* one whose abode is the lotus — Brahma. 2 abode of Lakshmi (goddess of wealth) — lotus. "padmale jat-ti hve jese."—GPS. 3 whose dwelling place is lotus — Lakshmi.

**पद्ममाली** [padmavati] *n* ancient name of Patna (Patliputar). 2 ancient name of Ujjayini. 3 Lakshmi (goddess of wealth). 4 See पद्ममाला. 5 a poetical metre, named caturpadi and also cāvpeya, is marked by four feet, thirty matras in each foot, first pause at the tenth, second at the next eighth and the third at the last twelfth matra, sāgaṇ and guru 15, 5 in the end. It is better if its first and second pauses are alliterative.

Example:

dirkhiyat sabh papi, nahī harījapi,  
tadapi maha ris thane,  
hē ari bibhcarī, partriya bhari,  
dev pitar nahī mane,  
so tadapi mahā bar, kahit dharamdhor,  
papkaram adhikari,  
dhrig dhrig sabh akhē, mukh nahī bhakhē,  
dehī priṣṭi cādhi gari.—kalā.

(b) there is another form of padmavati also in prosody, marked by four feet, thirty-two matras in each foot, first pause at the tenth, second at the next eighth and third at the subsequent fourteenth matra, with two gurus in the end; it is also called kamlavati.

Example:

sabh jag ko karta, jivan bharta,  
jīhi pujat muni jan sare,  
tis tyagi seva, puṛe deva,  
sahē kaṣṭ atrihi bhare. ...  
6 goddess Mansa. 7 wife of Jaydev. 8 a heavenly nymph. 9 queen of king Udhishthir.

**ਪਦਮਿਨੀ** [padmīni] *n* a small lotus. 2 Padmavati has also been termed Padmini. See ਚਤੋਤਰਕ੍.

3 In poetical works, a class of women:

"sahaj sugādh savrup sobh puny prem sukhdan,

"tanu tanu bhojan ros rati nidra man bekhan,"

sāhaj subudhhi udar mridu has bas suri āg,  
amāl alom anāghbhuvī padmīni haṭkarāg.

—rasikpriya.

4 Lakshmi (goddess of wealth).

**ਪਦਮੀ** [padmī] *n* Vishnu who keeps a lotus-shaped weapon. See ਪਦਮ 4. 2 elephant. 3 a pond full of lotuses.

**ਪਦਮੁ** [padamu] a line indicating fortune, named padam. See ਪਦਮ 3. "mere hathi padamu."  
—phunhe *m* 5.

**ਪਦਮੇਤ੍ਰੀ** [padmetri] See ਅਨੁਪਾਸ.

**ਪਦਮਯਾਰੀ** [padamyari] *n* gun, enemy of the elephant.—sānāma. 2 lion, enemy of the elephant.

**ਪਦਰ** [padar] *P* ੧੪ *Skt* ਪਿਤ੍ਰਿ *E* father, *L* pater, *Pg* padre. "jan pīsar padar biradra."—*trīāg m* 1.

**ਪਦਵੀ** [padvi] *Skt n* way, path. "mād mād gatī jate padvi me padpākaśsūdar."—*NP*. 2 system, custom, method 3 grade, rank, position. "tin kau padvi uc bhāi."—*savaye m* 4 *ke*. 3 title, epithet.

**ਪਦਵੰਤ** [padvānt] See ਪਦਵੰਤ.

**ਪਦਾ** [pada] See ਪਦ 7. "gūṭī jēdev jīu ka pada."

**ਪਦਾਰਥ** [padarṥ] See ਪੈਦਾਰਥ. 2 earning, income. "maha padarṥ dhan ki mere."—*GPS*.

**ਪਦਾਂਤ** [padāt] *n* end of a verse, rhyme.

**ਪਦਾਰਥੀ** [padarṥthī] *n* pedestrian, foot soldier.

**ਪਦਾਰਥਾ** [padaragḥ] ਪਦਾਰਥਿ *n* water offered to wash one's feet; water offered for washing the feet of a deity.

**ਪਦਾਰਥ** [padarṥth] *Skt* ਪਦਾਰਥਿ *n* meaning of a verse, 'whose body is delicate but is indifferent to diet, anger, love, sleep and arrogance

rhyme or word. 2 accepted topics of a school of philosophy, as there are six topics according to Vaisheshik i.e. substance, qualities, actions, general, specific, relationship between part and whole; sixteen in Nayay School of Gautam. See ਪਦਾਰਥਾਸ਼ਤ੍ਰ. 3 In Purans, they are religion, riches, passion and salvation. 4 thing, article. 5 wealth. 6 a devotee of Guru Ramdas.

**ਪਦਾਰਥ ਵਿਦਯਾ** [padarṥth vidya] natural philosophy.

**ਪਦਾਰਥੁ** [padarṥthu] See ਪਦਾਰਥ. "gīan padarṥthu paṛ."—*sri ā m* 1. 2 invaluable object. "īhu jānam padarṥthu parke."—*sri m* 3

**ਪਦਾਰਥੁਧੇਨੁ** [padarṥthudhenu] Indar's cow that grants everything. "sātsabha gur paṛe mukarī padarṥthudhenu."—*sri m* 1.

**ਪਦਾਰਥਿਦ** [padarṥthid] lotus-shaped feet.

**ਪਦਾਰਥਿਤਿ** [padarṥthitī] See ਦੀਪਕ (ਸ).

**ਪਦਿ** [padī] in a stage or phase. "cāthe padī vasa hoīa."—*māla m* 3. 2 pertaining to the foot, on-foot. 3 *Skt* who deserves to go.

**ਪਦੀਦ** [padid] *P* ੨੪ *adj* evident, apparent.

**ਪਦੀਨਾ** [padina] See ਪੈਦੀਨਾ.

**ਪਦੁ** [padu] See ਪਦ.

**ਪਦੁਕ** [paduk] *n* line, row. "subhāt dāt padukā."—*gyan*. row of teeth; it is composed by an ignorant scribe, correct version being pattakā. See ਪੱਤਕ.

**ਪਦੇ** [pade] plural of ਪਦ or ਪਦਾ (stanza). See ਚੁਪਦੇ, ਚੜ੍ਹਪਦੇ etc.

**ਪਦੋਦਕ** [padodak] *n* water with which someone's feet have been washed, water for washing the feet.

**ਪੱਦ** [padd] *Skt* ਪਦ੍ *vr* farting; breaking wind 2 *n* wind released through the anus; fart. "chikk padd hīdki vartara."—*BG*.

**ਪਦਤ** [pady] *n* a composition in which stanzas are written according to a poetical measure; poem. 2 according to Hinduism, a person of the lowest class, who is believed to have been

born from the feet. 3 *adj* related to the feet.  
**ਪਛ** [paɬr] *Skt* *n* village. 2 way to the village.  
 3 a village street.  
**ਪਛਤਿ** [paɬatɪ] *Skt* *पद्मति* *n* footprints. 2 way, path. "Iha paɬatɪ te mat cukəɪ, re man!"  
 —*saveye m 5 ka*. 3 custom, tradition, ceremony.  
 4 book of religious rites and rules. 5 method, manner.  
**ਪਛਰਾ** [paɬra], **ਪਛਰੋ** [paɬro] *adj* proper for placing the foot; even, level. "nanək paɬharu paɬro."—*var gau 2 m 5*. 2 See **ਪਛ**.  
**ਪਛਾਹੁ** [paɬahu], **ਪਛਾਹੁ** [paɬahu] *M* traveller, wayfarer. "puɬəhu jax paɬhau."—*sri a m 1*. 'ask the seekers of spiritual knowledge.' See **ਪੰਛਾਹੁ**.  
**ਪਛਾਹਨਾ** [paɬharna], **ਪਛਾਹਨਾ** [paɬharna] *v* step, put the feet forward, walk, go, travel. 2 come, arrive.  
**ਪਛਿਸਤਕਾ** [paɬhiɪstəka], **ਪਛਿਸਤਕਾ** [paɬhiɪstəka]  
 Two forms of this poetical metre are there in Dasam Granth. It is marked by four feet, each foot containing ra, ja, ta, ga, la *SS*, *IS*, *SI*, *S*, *I* See **ਸੰਗੀਤ ਭੰਦ**. 2 In Kalki Avtar it is called toṭək as under:  
 "əɪ paɪn te jəg ɕaɪ rəhyo."  
**ਪੱਧਰ** [paɬdhar] See **ਪਧਰ**.  
**ਪੱਧਰਿ** [paɬdharɪ], **ਪੱਧਰੀ** [paɬdhri] See **ਪਧਰ** and **ਪਧਰੀ**.  
**ਪਨ** [pan] *Skt* *पन्* *v* trade, praise, feel pleasure. See **ਪਨਸਾਰੀ**. 2 See **ਪਣ** 8. "barəh barəs balpan bite."—*asa kabir*. 3 vow, pledge. "pan puran kin."—*GPS*.  
**ਪਨਾ** [panə] *Skt* *n* jackfruit, artocarpus integrifolia. "səkal sarir panəphal jəsa."—*GPS*. 2 In Ramayan, a monkey in the army of Sugriv.  
**ਪਨਸਾਰੀ** [panəsari] *Skt* *पण्यसारिन्* one who displays articles for sale; one who buys and sells goods; trader. 2 shopkeeper.  
**ਪਨਸਾਲ** [panəsal] *n* current of water. 2 home of water; place where water is available for

drinking. 3 meter for measuring water. 4 act of measuring water.  
**ਪਨਾਹ** [panah] *P* *प* *n* refuge, shelter. "teri panah khudaɪ!"—*asa fard*. 2 protection, security.  
**ਪਨਹਾਰੀ** [panhari] *n* female water-bearer.  
**ਪਨਹੀ** [panhi] *Skt* *पुनह* or *पँह* (which remains fastened to the foot). *n* shoe, boot. "log gəthave panhi."—*sor ravidas*. panhi means human body.  
**ਪਨਕਤ** [pankat], **ਪਨਕਤਿ** [pankatɪ] *Skt* *पनकति* *a* creature that crawls on the ground. See **ਬੂਟਿਟਿ**.  
**ਪਨਾਹਟ** [panhat] *n* a place on the river bank or elsewhere for drawing water  
**ਪਨਾਚ** [panac] *Skt* *पतञ्चिका* *n* bowstring.  
**ਪਨਾਚ ਅਗੁਜ** [panac agra] *n* which is shot by joining to the front of a bowstring; arrow. —*sanama*.  
**ਪਨਾਚ ਅੰਤਕ** [panac itak] *n* made for cutting the bowstring; arrow shaped like a half-moon. —*sanama*. 2 sword.  
**ਪਨਾਚ ਪੁਰਾਹਨਿ** [panac praharanɪ] *n* which strikes arrows with the help of bowstrings; army of archers.—*sanama*. 2 sword which can cut a bowstring.  
**ਪਨਵਾਰ** [panvar] *a* Rajput subcaste.  
**ਪਨਵਾਰਾ** [panvara] *adj* belonging to Panwar subcaste. 2 *n* a bowl made from tree-leaves; duna etc. "age səbhke dhər panvare. bhat parosyo bhəli prəkare."—*GPS*. 3 preparation of areca-nut, spices and edible lime wrapped in a betel-leaf. "pun panvare kin cəbino."—*NP*.  
**ਪਨਾਹ** [panah] *P* *प* place of refuge, asylum or shelter. 2 strength, protection.  
**ਪਨਾਹਣ** [panahan], **ਪਨਾਹਣਿ** [panahanɪ] *adj* who gives shelter, protector. "səɪt panahan."—*akal*.  
**ਪਨਾਰਾ** [panara], **ਪਨਾਰਾ** [panala] *Skt* *पुटल* *n* channel which carries water "bəɪ sron cəlyo jənu koɪ panare."—*čāḍi 1*. 2 outlet for roof water 3 pipe-like vessel for pouring ghee in the fire-pit.

ਪੰਨਿਹਾਰ [pənihar], ਪੰਨਿਹਾਰਾ [pənihara], ਪੰਨਿਹਾਰੀ [pənihari], ਪੰਨਿਹਾਰੀ [pənihari] *adj* water-bearer (male or female). "harī ka sāt paran dhan tīs ka pənihara."—*sūhi m 5*. "harījan ki pənihari."—*s kabir*. "avar jonī terī pənihari."—*asa m 5*. 2 *Sk* पण्यहारिन् *adj* who carries goods for sale. 3 caravan; company of merchants. "jīh pedē luṭī pənihari. so marag sātan durari."—*asa m 5*. 4 merchant, trader. 5 See ਪੰਚ ਪੰਨਿਹਾਰੀ.

ਪਨੀ [pani] short for ਪਨਹੀ. "pani pamri tāj bhajyo."—*caritr 21*. 'ran leaving behind his shoes and silken cloth.'

ਪਨੀਆ [pania] *n* water 2 *adj* related to water. 3 *n* shoe, boot. "pania chadēn nika."—*dhāna dhāna*.

ਪਨੀਰ [panir] *P* پنیر *n* milk without water, solid food made by separating water from milk, which tastes sour; cottage cheese. 2 a thick dish prepared by squeezing water from curd.

ਪਨੀਰੀ [paniri] *n* seedlings of flowers and vegetables, sown densely for transplanting.

ਪਨੀ [pano] drum. See ਪਣਵ. "kshū ben bina pano ७ nagare."—*caritr 405*.

ਪੰਨੂ [pannu] a subcaste of Jatts, also spelled as ਪੰਨੂ and ਪੰਨੂ. During the Mughal period, Jatts of Pannu subcaste were famous chieftains. This subcaste originated from Rajputs of the solar dynasty. See ਪੰਨੂ.

ਪਪੱਕ [papakk] by moving like wind; with the speed of wind. "papakk pakkhre ture."—*ramav*. 2 See ਪੁਪਥ.

ਪਪਨਾ [papna] *Sk* प्रपन्न *adj* who seeks refuge. "ham papi rakhu papna."—*bīla m 4*.

ਪਪਾ [papa] twenty-sixth character of Gurmukhi script. "papa pāmitī par na pāia."—*bāvan*. 2 pronunciation of ਪ.

ਪਪਾਤ [papat] *adj* fallen to a lower level, degraded. "yō kahī bat papat dhara par."—*GV 10*.

ਪਪਿਹਾਰਾ [papihara], ਪਪੀਹਾ [papiha] *n* one who has the desire to drink water; rain-bird. See ਚਾਤਕ. "cah rahi jas megh papihra pyaske."—*caritr 269*.

ਪਪੀਤਾ [papita] papaya, carica papaya; it is beneficial for and curative of liver.

ਪਪੀਲਕਾ [papilka], ਪਪੀਲੀ [papili] *Sk* पिपीलिका *n* ant. "kardamā tarāt papilka."—*sahas m 5*. "gāj or papili."—*krisan*.

ਪਪੋਰਨਾ [paporna], ਪਪੋਲਨਾ [papolna] *v* nourish. "re nar! kaī paporahu dehi?"—*sor m 5*. "unke sāgī tu rakhī papolī" —*asa m 5*. 'O body! you were nourished in the company of the Supremo Being.' 2 suck juice of something by taking it in the mouth but without touching with the teeth and molar; suck. 3 recite a hymn without understanding its sense and without practising the teaching inhering it. "bhalke oṭhī papolī vīn bojhe mṛgadh ājanī" —*sri m 5*.

ਪਪੋਲਿ [papoli] by rearing. See ਪਪੋਲਨਾ 1. 2 by sucking. See ਪਪੋਲ 2.

ਪਬ [pab] See ਪੱਬ 2. 2 "dhae pabā jive hāne."—*cāḍī 3*. 'Demons, huge like mountains, came running.'

ਪਬਣ [pabaṇ] See ਪਬਨ 2 See ਪਬਣਿ.

ਪਬਣਿ [pabaṇi] *S n* waterlily, blue lotus, *Sk* पद्मनि. "pabaṇi kere pāt jīu dhalī dhalī jōmāhar."—*sri m 1*. "bra dhalī pabaṇi jīu jōmā."—*var maru 2 m 5*. perished by withering like waterlily. See ਚੁੰਮਣ 3.

ਪਬਨ [paban] See ਪਬਨ.

ਪਬਰ [paber] *Sk* पुरब *adj* superb, excellent. "pavar tū hānavla kavla kācānvānī."—*sava m 1*. 'oh golden lotus! you were excellent and blossoming.' Lotus means human body.

ਪੱਬ [pabb] *n* front part of a foot. 2 short for ਪਬਰ, mountain. "mecak pabbān se jīn ke tān."—*caritr 1*. 'bodies like dark mountains.'

ਪੱਬਥ [pabbay] *n* mountain. See ਪਿਸਾਨ.

ਪੱਬਰਾਟ [pabbraṭ] *n* king of mountains, the



Himalayas. 2 Sumeru. 3 king of a hilly region.

ਪੰਜਾਬੀ [pabbakar] *adj* of the size of a mountain.

"gajraj pabbakar."—*paras*.

ਪੰਜਾਬੀ [pabbani] *n* daughter of the mountain,

Parvati. "papa pavitri pabbani."—*datt*. 2 *adj* mountainous, hilly.

ਪੰਜ [paby] See ਪੰਜ.

ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਦੀ ਸਾਸ਼ [pabybhedni is sastra]

stream, which pierces through the mountains; her lord, Varun—the god of water; his weapon—the noose.—*sanama*.

ਪੰਜਾ [pamar] See ਪੰਜ. 2 See ਪੰਜ 3 and 4.

ਪੰਜ [pay] *Skt* पय *vr* go, flow. 2 *n* पयस् milk.

3 water. 4 semen. 5 strength. 6 pay has also been used for पद (pay) — "hath lagahr gur amar pay"—*saveye m 3 ke*.

ਪੰਜਾ [payaz] See ਪੰਜਾ.

ਪੰਜਾ [payan] *Skt* पयान *n* going; act of moving, voyage, departure.

ਪੰਜਾਮ [payam] *P* पत्र *n* message 2 account, description.

ਪੰਜਾ [payar] *n* underneath world, netherworld.

"jan payar gayo kurāgam."—*prithu*. 2 paddy straw. 3 love, fondness, affection. 4 a poetical metre, which is another form of anād; it is marked by four feet, fourteen characters in each foot, first pause at the eighth, second at the next sixth matra, guru and laghu in the end.

Example:

bhīncōd kahi ab, sunrye janab,  
nakis akāl kahō, ek nītr phab,  
dur dur dēr dār, ghaṭ baṭ rok,  
ṭahīrye chor sōb, jāhū ko ṣok.

—*gurupad*.

ਪੰਜਾ [payal] *n* the underneath world. 2 paddy straw.

ਪੰਜਾਲਾ [payala] *P* पाल *n* cup, mug, bowl.

2 transform of ਪੰਜਾਲ. See ਪੰਜਾਲ. "jini akas kulah sirī kuni, kause sapat payala."—*bher*

*namdev*

ਪੰਜਾਲਿ [payali] in the nether world. "pāi thālī gaganī payali purī rahia"—*saveye m 4 ke*.

ਪੰਜਾ [payukh] See ਪੰਜਾ and ਪੰਜਾ.

ਪੰਜਾ [pyohaṣ] See ਪੰਜਾ.

ਪੰਜਾ [payohar] See ਪੰਜਾ.

ਪੰਜਾਹੀਦਨ [payohidan] See ਪੰਜਾਹੀਦਨ.

ਪੰਜਾ [payoj] *n* lotus that grows in water; something born of water.

ਪੰਜਾ [payod] *n* cloud, that gives water. 2 cattle that gives milk.

ਪੰਜਾ [payodhar] *n* cloud that carries water.

2 pond. 3 milk-bearing part of the body, teat, breast. "jāke subhāt payodhar pīna."—*NP*.

4 coconut. 5 mountain. 6 See ਦੋਹਰੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 9.

ਪੰਜਾ [payodhi], ਪੰਜਾਨਿ [payonidhi] *n* expanse of water; sea, ocean.

ਪੰਜਾ [payāpe] *Dg* statement. 2 utterance, sentence. 3 See ਪੰਜਾਪੇ.

ਪਰ [par] part but. 2 after, succeeding,

subsequent 3 *Skt* adj other, another.

4 belonging to someone else. "pardhān partān partī nīda."—*asa m 5* 5 different, varied,

separate. 6 far, away, distant. 7 superb,

excellent. 8 pious; in the habit of doing things.

9 enemy, foe. 10 Shiv. 11 salvation, liberation.

12 *Skt* पश्च *adv* last year, previous year.

13 *suf* above, on. "uparī gaganu, gaganu par gorakhū."—*maru m 1*. "satīguru par ke vāstrā pakharakhī."—*NP*. 'wash robes worn by the

true Master.' 14 imperative form of ਪਰਨਾ.

"gurcārān par māgo khīna."—*GPS*. 15 *adv* by lying down. "namo kin par dād samāne."

—*NP*. 16 *P* प *n* wing, feather "na par pākhi tārī."—*var bīha m 3*.

ਪਰਾ [parau] lie down. 2 lay down. "kāhu

revidas parau terī sabha"—*gau*. 3 read, recite.

4 I read, I study. "bidia na parau badu nāhl

janau."—*bīla kabir*. 5 day before yesterday.

6 day after tomorrow. See ਪਰੇ 2.

ਪਰਉਪਕਾਰ [par-upkar] *n* act performed for the good of the other; help; benevolence. "par-upkar pūn behu kīa."—*gāu m 4*. "mithra ten, nahi par-upkara."—*sukhmani*.

ਪਰਉਪਕਾਰੀ [par-upkari] ਪਰੋਪਕਾਰਿਨ੍ benevolent, who works for the good of others. "jān par-upkari ae."—*suhl m 5*.

ਪਰਆਤਮਾ [par-atma] See ਪਰਾਤਮਾ. 2 another's mind.

ਪਰਾਈ [parai] lies down.

ਪਰਾਈਆ [paraia] *adj* who lies down. 2 See ਪਰੈ-ਪਰਾਈਆ. 3 of the other; other's. "jān ko pir paraia?"—*brīa m 4*.

ਪਰਸ [paras] *Skt* परस् *n* act of touching. "puhap sugēdha parās manukhy dehā māmā."—*gāthā*. 2 *Skt* परस. parās—philosopher's stone. "parām parās guru bhetīe."—*gāu ravidas*. 3 पस dice. "bām parās te jhuth bānava."—*parās*. 'created falsehood from the left side.' 4 See ਪਰਸੁ.

ਪਰਸਣ [parasā] *Skt* परसन *n* act of touching, to touch.

ਪਰਸਣਾ [parasā] *v* touch. 2 meet, come face to face. "jīnī parasā guru sātiguru pura."—*tukha chāt m 4*. "parasā cāran gātī nirmāl rītī."—*sukhmani*

ਪਰਸਣਿ [parasā] for touching. "tisu nanak parasāi ave."—*asa m 5*.

ਪਰਸਣ [parasā] touching with. 2 by touching. See ਪਰਸਣਾ. 3 See ਪਰਸੁ.

ਪਰਸਤਸ [parasā] *P* پرستش *n* worship, prayer.

ਪਰਸਤਨ [parasā] *P* پرستن *v* worship, pray.

ਪਰਸਨ [parasā] or ਪਰਸਨ [parasā] See ਪਰਸਣ. 2 *Skt* प्रस question, act of asking. "gurbānī sū prīti sū parasā."—*gnaru solhe m 1*. 3 *Skt* प्रसन्न *adj* happy, joyful. 4 *adv* getting pleased, happily. "parasā parās bhāe kubīja kau."—*naṭ m 4*.

ਪਰਸਨਾ [parasā] See ਪਰਸਣਾ.

ਪਰਸਨਿ [parasā] being pleased, pleasingly. "parasāi parās bhāe sadhu jān, jēnu hārī

bhāgvanu dikhīe."—*kālī m 4*. 'The saints met joyfully as if they had a glimpse of the Creator.'

ਪਰਸਪਰ [paraspar] *adv* mutual, reciprocal. 2 See ਅਨੁਕੋਨਣ. 3 See ਪਰਸ ਪਰਸ ਪਰਾ.

ਪਰਸਰਾਮ [parasram], ਪਰਸਰਾਮੁ [parasramu] a physician, who, after turning a disciple of Guru Hargobind, treated poor patients free of cost and preached Sikhism. 2 a great warrior in the army of the sixth Guru. 3 a Vairagi saint, devotee of Guru Gobind Singh, whom the Guru preached the essence of Yog.

4 Parshuram—Ram with an axe; in Purans he is the incarnation of Vishnu. He was the fifth son of Brahmin Jamdagni and his wife Renuka. He was a Kushik because his mother belonged to Kushik dynasty. He extirpated Kshatris in Treta, the second aeon. His tale is told in detail in Mahabharat, Purans and Ramayan.

It is mentioned in Mahabharat that he taught martial arts to Karan and fought against Bhisham. When members of the Kuru dynasty held a meeting after the war, he also participated in it. He was born before Ram, but they were contemporary as well. It is stated in Mahabharat that Ram attacked and rendered him unconscious. It is mentioned there that Parashuram was a worshipper of Shiv, and when at the time of marrying Sita, Ram broke the bow of Shiv, Parshuram was filled with anger and gave his Vaishnav bow to Ram and challenged him to fasten its string. Ram easily fastened the string of the bow, on which he accepted his defeat. But the arrow fixed on the string, Ram did not let go in vain, and he destroyed Parshuram's power to move

<sup>1</sup>According to Matsya Puran, Parshuram was the sixth incarnation of Vishnu and according to Bhagwat, he was the sixteenth incarnation.

through the skies, as – “nabh ki gati tāhi hāi sār sō.” – *ramav*. The story goes that when Parshuram returned the earth to the Brahmans after conquering it from Kshatris, from that day; he stopped staying on the earth at night, only to spend the night in the sky.

Parshuram became a disciple of Shiv at a very young age. Shiv trained him in the art of arms and weapons and bestowed the gift of divine axe upon him, due to which he came to be known as Parshuram (Ram with an axe). It is mentioned in Mahabharat that he chopped off the head of his mother Renuka on the directive of his father. He was engaged in severe fighting against the Kshatris, extirpated them from the earth twenty-one times and gave the earth to the Brahmans. Parshuram killed the Kshatris and with their blood filled five ponds named Samatpanchak. It is said that he populated the land of Malabar. Some are of the opinion that this region was granted to him by Varun (god of waters). Others hold that he pushed back the ocean and developed many colonies. The cause of his enmity with the Kshatris was that Arjun (Kartveerya Sahasrabahu), the king of Haihaya dyansty had killed Jamadagni i.e. Parshuram's father. “*paraṣuram rove gharī ara.*” – *var ram 1 m 1*. See *ਸਰਸੁਥਾਹੁ*, *ਜਮਦਗਨਿ* and *ਰੋਹਣਾ*.

**ਪਰਸਰਾਮੇਸੁਰ** [paraśrameśur] Parshu (with an axe) Ram, the incarnation of Vishnu. “*paraśrameśur kar kutharu raghu teju hārio.*” – *saveye m 1 ke*.

**ਪਰਸਾ** [parśa] *xa n* water. 2 axe, small axe.

**ਪਰਸਾਦ** [parśad] or **ਪਰਸਾਦੁ** [parśadu] See ਪੁਸਾਦ 1. “*guru parśadu kare namu deve.*” – *majh a m 4*. “*guru pura pura parśad.*” – *bher m 5*. 2 See ਪੁਸਾਦ 2. “*ihu parśad guru te jāṛe.*” – *var mālā m 1*. 3 See ਪੁਸਾਦ 3.

**ਪਰਸਾਦਨ** [parśadən] *Skt* ਪੁਸਾਦਨ *n* pleasing. 2 food, victuals. “*dādāut parśadən bhoga.*” – *gau a m 5*. 3 *adj* pleasing.

**ਪਰਸਾਦਾ** [parśada] *xa n* bread. 2 See ਪੁਸਾਦ 3.

**ਪਰਸਾਦਿ** [parśadi] by the grace of, by virtue of kindness. “*parśadi nanak guru āgād.*” – *sadu*. “*gur parśadi smritas cinia.*” – *sar m 4*. 2 See ਪੁਸਾਦਿ.

**ਪਰਸਾਦੀ** [parśadi] *n* bread. 2 consecrated food. 3 *Skt* प्रसादिन् *adj* kind, merciful. “*sāhe sacu mīra parśadi.*” – *gau a m 3*. 4 by the grace of, due to kindness. “*gurparśadi tū pavṇia.*” – *majh a m 4*. 5 See ਪੁਸਾਦੀ.

**ਪਰਸਾਦੁ** [parśadu] See ਪਰਸਾਦ and ਪੁਸਾਦ.

**ਪਰਸਾਦੇ** [parśade] plural of ਪਰਸਾਦਾ. 2 by the grace of, by virtue of kindness. “*sukh para sātān ke parśade.*” – *sor m 5*.

**ਪਰਸਿ** [parśi] by touching. “*kācanu tēnu hoī parśi parś kō.*” – *saveye m 4 ke*.

**ਪਰਸਿਐ** [parśiē] by virtue of, by touching. “*darsanī parśiē guru ke.*” – *saveye m 2 ke*.

**ਪਰਸਿਧ** [parśidh] *Skt* प्रसिद्ध *adj* famous, renowned. “*tihure lok parśidh kabira.*” – *mālā ravidas*.

**ਪਰਸੁ** [parśu] See ਪਰਸ and ਪਰਸਨਿ. 2 *Skt* पशु *n* axe. “*parśu āḍolā hāthnālā.*” – *ramav*. “*tum pāṭṭis pāī parśu pāram siddhi ki kha.*” – *sanama*. 3 *Skt* प्रियम् *adj* very dear. “*namu parśu jini pāīo.*” – *saveye m 2 ke*. 4 *parś*; philosopher's stone. “*parśu bheṭī parśu keryao.*” – *saveye m 4 ke*. ‘The true Master, who is like a philosopher's stone, has also rendered me valuable with his touch.’

**ਪਰਸੁਆਰਥ** [parśuarath] *n* benevolence; in fact *parāth* and *svarth* are two different words but this word has been formed in Punjabi from the combination of these two, and its meaning is benediction or favour. 2 an act performed for another's good and one's own.

**ਪਰਸੁਪਰ** [parśudhar] *n* one who bears an axe.

2 a baptised Sikh who keeps an axe.

ਪਰਸੁਰਾਮ [parasuram] See ਪਰਸੁਰਾਮ.

ਪਰਸੁਤ [parsut] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਸੁਤ *adj* born, produced.  
2 producer, progenitor.

ਪਰਸੁਤਿ [parsuti] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਸੁਤਿ *n* origin, birth.  
2 act of giving birth, reproduction. 3 cause, reason. 4 offspring, progeny. "maia mai tregun parsuti jamaia."—*maru solhe m 3*.

ਪਰਸੁਨ [parsun] *n* flower. See ਪ੍ਰਸੁਨ. "selan kanan sō dharni parsunahi jyō jīn sis uṭhai."—*NP*.  
'The mythical snake Sheshnag supports the entire earth on his head like a flower.'

ਪਰਸੇਵਿ [parseu] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਸੇਵ *n* sweat, perspiration.

ਪਰਸੋ [parso] See ਪਰਸੁ 2 "barchi əru dhal gada parso."—*kalki*. 2 See ਪਰਸੋ.

ਪਰਸੋ [parsō] *Skt* परश्चत् *adv* day after tomorrow.  
2 day before yesterday. 3 ਪਰ-ਦਿਵਸ *n* another day.

ਪਰਸੋਸਾ [parsōsa] See ਪ੍ਰਸੋਸਾ.

ਪਰਸੋਗੁ [parsōgu] See ਪ੍ਰਸੋਗੁ. 2 sequence. "avagavənu hot he phunī phunī, ihu parəsōgu nā tuṭe."—*ram kabir*

ਪਰਸੰਨ [parsān] See ਪ੍ਰਸੰਨ.

ਪਰਸੰਵੇਦ [parsāved], ਪਰਸੰਵੇਦਤ [parsāvedy] *adj*  
which can be known properly through the other.

ਪਰਸੁ [parast] *P* پارس *adj* worshipper, it is used as a suffix, as — ਬੁਤਪਰਸੁ, ਖੁਦਪਰਸੁ etc.

ਪਰਸਤ੍ਰੀ [parstri] other's wife; woman other than one has married.

ਪਰਸੰਮੇਪਦ [parsmepad] *Skt* a verb used for the other; to the contrary, a verb used for the self is atamnepad. transitive and intransitive.

ਪਰਸਿਯੁ [parsiyu] offered. See ਪਰਸਤ. "guru parsiyu amar pragasu."—*savaye m 3 ke*.

ਪਰਸੁ [parsva] other's wealth.

ਪਰਹਰਨ [parharan], ਪਰਹਰਨ [parharan] *Skt* परहरन *n* act of snatching, grabbing. 2 renunciation. "kulakhni parharī choḍi bhatar."—*var guj 1 m 3*. 3 eradicating, removing. "jese jēladhi bari

parharē."—*caritr 297 4* See ਪੁਰਹਰ.

ਪਰਹਰਨਾ [parharna] *v* steal another's wealth. "parharna lobh jhuth nīd iv hi karat gudarī."—*dhana m 5*. 2 attack, assault.

ਪਰਹਰਿ [parharī] after forsaking, after giving up. "parharī lobh nīda kuru triagahu."—*sor m 1*. "parharī papu pache ap."—*oṣkar*.

ਪਰਹਰੀਆ [parharia] *adj* in the habit of stealing others' wealth. 2 *n* act of stealing another's wealth; theft, robbery. "kam krodh nīda parharia kadhe sadhu kr sōgi marī."—*sar m 5*. 3 *adj* who attacks.

ਪਰਹਰੁ [parharu] forsake, give up. "parharu lobhu əru lokacaru."—*gau kabir*. 2 See ਪਰਹਰਿ.

ਪਰਹਾਰ [parhar] See ਪਰਿਹਾਰ 2 See ਪੁਰਹਰ. 3 fire. See ਪਰਹਰਿ.

ਪਰਹਰਿ [parharī] in the fire, with the fire. "bhramben dahan bhae khīn bhitarī ram nam parharī."—*sar m 5*. 'burnt to ashes in the fire of meditation.'

ਪਰਹੇਜ [parhez] *P* پرهز *n* self-control, restraint. 2 act of avoiding evil acts. 3 abstinence.

ਪਰਹੇਜਗਾਰ [parhezgar] *P* پرهزگار *n* abstemious person, content person. 2 one who exercises abstinence, one who does not indulge in immoral acts.

ਪਰਹੇਜੀਦਨ [parhezidan] *P* پرهزیدن *v* abstain, refrain, refrain from evil doings.

ਪਰਕਰ [parkar] See ਪਰਿਕਰ.

ਪਰਕਾਸ [parkas] See ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ.

ਪਰਕਾਜ [parkaj] others' work.

ਪਰਕਾਰ [parkar] See ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ. "chātiḥ śmriti parkar karahi bahu melu vadhai."—*var sar m 4*.

ਪਰਕਾਲਾ [parkala] *P* پركالا *n* spark, ember.

ਪਰਕਿਰਤ [parkirat] See ਪਰਕਿਰਤਿ.

ਪਰਕਿਰਤਿ [parkiratī], ਪਰਕਿਰਤੀ [parkirti] *n* other's work. "sudu vesu parkiratī kamave."—*gau m 4*. 2 See ਪ੍ਰਕਿਰਤਿ. "parkiratī choḍe, tātū pache ap."—*bher m 3*.

ਪਰਕੀਆ [parkia], ਪਰਕੀਆ [parkiya] *n* a woman

who is in love with a person other than her husband; a woman other than one's wife. In poetical compositions, such a woman is of two types – *udha*, who is married; and *anudha* who is unmarried.

परकीर्ति [parkārti] See परिग्रह.

परकृति [parkṛiti] See पृथिवि. "pārmadbhutā parkṛiti parā."—*guj/edev*.

परकृतिपर [parkṛitipar] *adj* who is beyond nature. See परकृति and पृथिवि.

परख [parakh] *n* act of looking at carefully; examining merits and demerits; inspection. See परीक्षा. 2 ability to discriminate between merits and demerits, power of discrimination.

परखना [parakhna] *v* examine, observe, inspect, verify; determine merits and demerits.

परखत [parakhat] examines, inspects. 2 sees. "gurmāṭi satti kar parkhat ādh hē."—*BGK*.

परखा [parkha] See परिषा. 2 See पत्रुषा. 3 See परीक्षा. "nahi parkha tum karat ho, ham janahi bheva."—*GPS*.

परखाँटा [parkhaṇṭa] *v* get examined, get inspected.

परखस [parxas] *P* *परख* *n* war, battle, fight. 2 teasing, irritating.

परखि [parakhi] after examining, after testing. "parakhi khajane pae se bahuri nē khoṭia."—*var guj 2 m 5*.

परगत [pargaṭ] *Skt* *पुष्ट* *adj* evident, obvious. "pargaṭ kia apī."—*var maru 2 m 5*. 2 clear, limpid. "matī malli pargaṭ bhāi."—*gām 3*.

परगटना [pargaṭna] *v* appear, become visible. "ap hi gupat apī pargaṭna."—*biṭa m 5*.

परगटना [pargaṭṭa] *adj* appeared, became visible. 2 *n* act of appearing, appearance. "ketṭia dīn dhūdhukara ape karta pargaṭṭa."—*maru solhe m 5*.

परगटा [pargaṭa] *adj* got manifest, became obvious. "gurmukha nō pāth pargaṭa."—*sri m 5*.

परगटीऐसा [pargaṭesa] ultimate Reality has revealed itself. "sac pargaṭesa."—*var ram 1 m 3*.

परगना [pargana], परगना [pargana] *P* *परग* *n* a territory which includes several villages.

परगज [pargar] *adj* evident, obvious, visible. 2 thick, dense.

परगानी [pargani] reveal. "tu ghaṭi ghaṭi iku varatda gurmukhi pargani."—*var gāu 1 m 4*. 2 make manifest or determined.

परगस [pargas] *n* light, glow, lustre, sunshine. 2 growth, blossoming.

परगसि [pargasī] with light. 2 in the light. 3 *Skt* प्रकाशिन bright, luminous. 4 *n* radiance, eminence. "mili jēn nanak nam pargasī."—*sodaru*.

परगसिमा [pargasīma] got luminous. 2 preoccupied. See विचल.

परगसु [pargasu] light. See परगस. "nam kare pargasu."—*sri m 4*.

परगजा [pargajha] made manifest. "jini gupat nam pargajha."—*jet m 4*. 2 worth adopting.

परगामी [pargami] *Skt* पारगमिन् *adj* which penetrates. "pargami tarān tarān"—*savrye m 4 ke*. 'for carrying across, a ship is at hand.'

परगाल [pargaḍal] See परगाल.

परगह [pargah], परगह [pargrih], परगह [pargrihu] *Skt* परगृह other's house. 2 other's wife. "jasa sāg biāiar sū hē re! tēo hi iku pargrihu."—*asa m 5*. "lobhadi drisati pargrihā."—*guj/edev*. 3 See परगह.

परग [pargh] *Skt* परिघ *n* iron-rod, used to shut the door flaps from inside. 2 long iron mace. "pargh bhāsūdi tomar sakti."—*NP*. In Dhanurved, the length of a परिघ is mentioned as three and a half hands. 3 arrow. 4 mountain. 5 lightning. 6 according to musicology, a drum-like instrument which is sounded with bamboo strips. 7 pitcher. 8 house. 9 obstacle, hindrance. 10 Sheshnag

—a mythical snake. 11 water. 12 moon. 13 sun.  
પરચઘ [pərg̃həɽ] See પરચિઘ. 2 temple or sect of  
a deity other than one's own. "an mānu, t̃au  
pərg̃həɽ j̃au."—g̃au m 1.

પરચઘિ [pərg̃həɽi] in other's house, at another's  
threshold. "t̃risna rac̃i ña pərg̃həɽi j̃aua."  
—sor̃̃ m 1.

પરચઘુ [pərg̃həɽu] See પરચિઘ. "pərg̃həɽu johe  
h̃aheh̃aɽi."—s̃rdhgosaɽi.

પરચૈ [pərc̃əu] n introduction, information,  
knowledge, understanding. "pərc̃əu pr̃am̃ənu  
gur̃ paɽau."—s̃əveye m 4 ke. 2 proof, evidence.  
3 miracle of spiritual power. "bar̃as̃u eku h̃au  
ph̃ir̃to k̃ine ñahu pərc̃əu laỹau."—s̃əveye m 3  
ke.

પરચમ્ [pərc̃əst̃] P ۲۴/۴ dress, robe 2 See  
પરચમ્સ.

પરચઢા [pərc̃əɽ̃a], પરચઢા [pərc̃əɽ̃a] v be  
acquainted, get to know. 2 practise.

પરચા [pərc̃a] See પરચૈ 1. "gh̃ar̃ h̃i pərc̃a paɽ̃e."  
—suhi m 1. 2 See પરચૈ 3. "koi mug̃al na h̃oa  
ṣ̃dha, k̃ine ña pərc̃a laɽ̃a."—asã̃ m 1. 3 P ۲۴  
piece of paper; slip of paper. 4 letter, missive.

પરચાઉઢા [pərc̃əuɽ̃a], પરચાઉઢ [pərc̃əuɽ̃u] v  
introduce, make familiar, acquaint oneself with.  
2 amuse oneself. 3 impart spiritual power.  
"ram̃c̃ādi mar̃uəh̃i r̃avaṇu, bh̃edu b̃abh̃uk̃h̃aṇ  
gur̃muk̃h̃i pərc̃əuɽ̃u."—s̃rdhgosaɽi. 'the  
Creator killed Ravan, the embodiment of  
vanity, by imparting spiritual power to His  
devotees.'

પરચા ચક રૈઢા [pərc̃a cak̃ h̃ona], પરચા ચક કર્ઢા  
[pərc̃a cak̃ k̃ar̃na] in police terminology, to tear  
half of a sheet of paper from the register and  
attach it with the file after charging the guilty  
one under a section of law.

પરચાર [pərc̃ar] See પરિચાર. 2 See પુચાર.

પરચાવૈ [pərc̃aṽi] n act of introducing. 2 act  
of amusing. 3 expressing sympathy on the  
death of a relative, condolence. "t̃ā lok̃

pərc̃aṽi ñā aṽaṇ."—JSBB.

પરચાવ [pərc̃ava] adj who introduces, who  
amuses. 2 n introduction, knowledge,  
acquaintance. 3 act of amusing.

પરચીન [pərc̃in] Skt પુચીન adj old, ancient.  
"diñadh̃in pərc̃in l̃eg."—BGK. 'we are in  
poverty and subjection since ancient times.'

પરચૂન [pərc̃un] n retail; ingredients like flour  
etc; provisions including salt, oil, flour, pulses  
etc. 2 mixture of good and partly bad actions.  
"pur̃ab̃i j̃añam̃i pərc̃un k̃amae."—nat̃̃ m 4.

પરચૂનીયા [pərc̃uñiā] n trader of groceries,  
grocer. See પરચૂન.

પરચે [pərc̃e] See પરચૈ. through practice.  
"gur̃muk̃h̃i pərc̃e b̃ed̃b̃ic̃ari."—s̃rdhgosaɽi.  
2 through knowledge. "ṣ̃at̃iguru pərc̃e māñi  
m̃ōdra paɽ̃i."—br̃iā̃̃ m 4.

પરચે કૈ ધરિ [pərc̃e k̃e gh̃ar̃i] See અરચે કૈ ધરિ.

પરચૈઢ [pərc̃āḍ̃] See પુચૈઢ.

પરચાઈ [pərc̃h̃ai], પરચાઈ [pərc̃h̃āhi], પરચાઈ  
[pərc̃h̃aṽā] n reflection, image, projection.  
2 shadow. 3 in magical lore, influence of a ghost  
on some person. "hot̃ bh̃ayo pərc̃h̃aṽā  
pret̃u."—NP.

પરચીન [pərc̃h̃in], પરચીન [pərc̃h̃ān], પરચીન  
[pərc̃h̃āna] Skt પરિચ્છન્ન adj covered, hidden.  
"ṛ̃kat̃u rup̃i ph̃ir̃r̃h̃i pərc̃h̃āna, k̃oi ña k̃ia-  
h̃i j̃eh̃a."—sor̃̃ m 1. "ṛ̃ko ap̃i ph̃ir̃e pərc̃h̃āna."  
—maj̃h̃̃̃ m 3. 2 Skt પરિચ્છન્ન separated.  
3 limited, bound. 4 Skt પ્રચ્છન્ન covered. 5 secret,  
hidden. "m̃añmuk̃h̃ ṣ̃ec̃ r̃ahe pərc̃h̃āna."—BG.

પરજ [pərc̃j] n public, offspring, progeny. "ṣ̃ut̃ek̃  
pərc̃j b̃igol."—g̃au kab̃ir̃. 2 Skt adj born of  
another. 3 n Indian cuckoo; it is well-known  
that the crow takes care of cuckoo's eggs.  
Hence this word paraj. 4 Skt પરજિમિકા a musical  
measure formed by the union of dh̃anaṣ̃r̃i,  
g̃ādh̃ar and મરુ [maru] In this r̃iṣ̃abh and  
dh̃eṽat (2<sup>nd</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup>) notes are pure and  
mad̃hỹam̃ is sharp, all other notes being pure.

The primary note is *ṣaraj* (first) and the supplementary note is *pācām* (fifth). The proper time for its singing is the second quarter of the night. "maru ṣ parajor kaṇṇa kalyan subh."—*krīṣan*.

**પરજન** [parjən] *n* strangers, who are not members of a family or residents of a village. "purjən parjən sabh mīle."—*GPS*.

**પરજનજ** [parjany] *adj* worthy of birth because of other person. 2 *Skt* पर्जन्य *n* which irrigates several lands; cloud, rain. 3 cloud's thunder. 4 *Indar*. 5 *Vishnu*.

**પરજનન** [parjaren] See **પરજનન**.

**પરજનિ** [parjari] *n* pain caused by another person (enemy). See **અસનિ**.

**પરજલન** [parjalən] *n* act of burning, being on fire.

**પરજા** [parja] *n* public, the ruled. "kuṛ raja kuṛ parja."—*var asa*. 2 universe, people. "tin kau parja pujañ ai."—*var guj / m 3*.

**પરજાવન** [parjaren] See **પરજાવન**.

**પરજાલના** [parjalna], **પરજાલન** [parjalna] *v* ignite fire, cause conflagration. "brāham-aganī sahje parjali."—*bher kabir*. 2 burn. "bharam moh parjalna."—*maru solhe m 5*. "gur ke sabadi parjalie."—*var guj / m 3*.

**પરજાલિ** [parjali] *Skt* material for burning; articles to be burnt as offerings and incense. "puja prem mata parjali."—*asa m 1*. 2 by making fire, by lighting. 3 after burning, after putting on fire.

**પરજાલે** [parjale] burnt, scorched, burnt to ashes. See **પરજાલન**. "behu cīta parjale."—*sri m 3*.

**પરજાલી** [parjali] *n* flame, blaze. 2 gun, which throws out fire; cannon. "sūternal ghurnal bhan curanī pun parjali."—*sanama*.

**પરજાક** [parjāk] *Skt* पर्यङ्क *n* bed, cot.

**પરજાત** [parjāt] *Skt* पर्यन्त *adv* to, up to. 2 *n* limit; ultimate boundary. "parmano parjāt akasah."—*gatha*. 'assuming the form of an atom, (it)

may travel upto the end of the sky.'

**પરજાન** [parjān] See **પરજનજ**.

**પરજિઆ** [paraṛia] *adj* પર (beyond) – અઝગજ (fault) without fault. 2 free from destruction. "pari paraṛia."—*var ram 2 m 5*. 'beyond mind and thought, sans fault and destruction.'

**પરજ** [parə] *Skt* पर्ण *vr* become green. 2 *n* leaf. 3 betel leaf. 4 feather, wing. 5 See **પર**. 6 See **પરન 2**.

**પરજાસા** [parənsala], **પરજાકુટી** [parəṅkūṭi] *n* house made of leaves; hut with walls and roof of leaves.

**પરજાસીર** [parəncir] one who has worn clothes of leaves 2 dress of leaves.

**પરજાટ** [parjat] See **પરિજાટ**.

**પરજાધિ** [parajadhi] who dresses himself with leaves. 2 arrow, something having wings. 3 bird.

**પરજામ** [parjam] See **પરજામ**. "puj paṛ par parjam kina."—*NP*.

**પરજામ** [parjay] See **પરિજામ**.

**પરજા** [parja] See **પરજા**. 2 *n* handkerchief, towel, scarf. 3 *Skt* पृष्ठ trust, belief. 4 support, base. "agocar sahrbo jā ka parja" —*var gau 2 m 5*. 5 See **પરજા**.

**પરજાદિ** [parjati] after marrying. "jīdu vahuṭi maraṇu var, lejaṣi parjati."—*s farid*. See **પરિજા**.

**પરજાદિદ** [parjaidi] *S* getting married, act of marrying.

**પરજામ** [parjam] See **પરિજામ**. 2 See **પરજામ**. 3 system of regulating respiration. "nasa mūd kart parjamā."—*VN*.

**પરજા** [parje] through. "akhī parje je phirā dekhā sabh akaru."—*var sar m 1*. 2 *Skt* પરિજા *n* marriage. "marje parje māñie."—*BG*. 3 *Skt* पृष्ठ faith, trust. "apu chadī sēda rahe parje."—*anādu*.

**પરજામટા** [parjamna] *v* reach the last stage, alter.

**પરજ** [parat] *n* bottom, base. 2 *adj* reverse,

contrary, opposite. 3 falls. 4 melts, decays. "kaci gagari rir parat ha."—*sor kabir*. 5 See પરત્વું.

પરતર [paratah] *Skt* પરત: part from the other. 2 behind, 3 away, further.

પરતરખ [partakh], પરતરખિ [partakhri], પરતરખન [partakhni], પરતરખ [partakh], પરતરખિ [partakhri], પરતરખન [partakhni] *Skt* પરતરખ પૂરિ-અર્થ adj obvious, evident. "partakhri deh parbraham suami."—*seveye m 4 ke*. "partakhri ride guru arjan ke hari puran braham."—*seveye m 5 ke*. "guru arjan partakhri hari."—*seveye m 5 ke*.

પરતરત [paratna] v turn, return, come back. 2 rotate, revolve, cause to turn. 3 go back upon one's word, back out.

પરતરન [partan] other's body. i.e. other's wife. "per dhan partan per ki nida."—*dhana m 5*. 2 other's son, other's children. "pardhan partan parti nida."—*asa m 5*.

પરતરલ [paratla] n strip of leather or silk, or brocade which is worn across the shoulder, back and chest, coming upto the waist where a sword is fastened; sword-belt.

પરતરવ [paratva] n image, reflection. "jese sise vira apne rukh ka paratva padha ha."—*JSBM*.

પરતરપ [partap] *Skt* પરતપ n glory, fame. "pragat bhara partap prabhu bhai."—*sor a m 5*. 2 *Skt* પ્રતાપિન adj glorious. "alakh abhev purakh partap."—*sukhmani*. 3 *Skt* પરિતપ n intense burning, severe pain. "nam bin partapae."—*asa chet m 1*. "partap-higa prani."—*ram m 1*. 4 hearts' intense desire, mind's painful state. "hari nave no sabhuko partapda, vin bhaga para na jai"—*mala a m 3*. "sabh nave no partapda."—*sri m 1 jogi dhar*. 5 See પરતપ.

પરતરપાદે [partapae], પરતરપરિત [partap-higa] suffers severe pain, will suffer. See પરતપ 3.

પરતરપદા [partapda] has intense longing. See પરતપ 4.

પરતરપી [partapi] *Skt* પરતાપિન adj troublesome

for the enemies. 2 *Skt* પરિતાપિન sufferer, in distress. 3 pain-giving, troublesome. 4 *Skt* પ્રતાપિન glorious, renowned, celebrated.

પરતરપુ [partapu] n agony, torment. "partapu laga dohagru."—*sri m 1 jogi dhar*. 2 burning sensation, fire. "kiulaginivir partapu?"—*ram a m 1*. 3 See પરતપ.

પરતરપે [partape] burns. 2 (there) will be a lot of trouble. "vela hathi na ave partape pachtavego."—*kan a m 4*.

પરતરવ [partava] n examination, test. "kim partava lkhū, man dhari."—*GPS*.

પરતરિબિમ્બ [partiba] woman other than one's wife, another's spouse

પરતરિપાલ [paratipal] adj protector, sustainer, nourisher. "paratipal prabhu kripal kavan gun gani?"—*bher partal m 5*.

પરતરી [part], પરતરીબિ [partiba] woman other than one's wife, another's spouse

પરતરીખન [partikhani] See પૂરીખન.

પરતરીત [partit] See પૂરીત

પરતરીતિ [partiti] *Skt* પૂરીત n faith, trust, belief, reverence. "jake manl gur ki partiti."—*sukhmani*.

પરતરીર [partir] *Pkt* પૂરીર n peeled banana, soft portion of a banana after its skin is peeled off. "jaghva partiran ai duti gai."—*krisan*. 2 *Skt* પૂરીર shore, coast, bank.

પરતરે [parte] came back, returned. 2 See પરતે.

પરતરે [parte] *Skt* પરત: (परतस्) part through another, from other, by other. "satigur no mile su hari mile, nahi kise parte."—*gau var 1 m 4*. 'cannot get realization of the Divine through any other.'

પરતરીર [partir] adj in subjection, in bondage.

પરતર [partre] *Skt* adv at another place. 2 at any other time. 3 in the next world.

પરતરીબિ [partiba] woman other than one's wife. "partiba ravan jahi sei ta lajahi."—*phunhe m 5*.



**ਪਰਵਿਣ** [pətrɪn] in Ramavtar, some ignorant scribe has erroneously written this word for ਪਰਵਿਨ. "jəḷḷṭu pətrɪn pətr dāhe." The correct line is as – "pətrɪn pətr dāhe." 'the wings of birds got burnt.'

**ਪਰਵਿਸ** [pətrɪy] See ਪਰਵਿਸ਼.

**ਪਰਵਾਹੀ** [pərhau] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਵਾ *n* custom, tradition. "vin gurābād ju māṅga ura pərhau."—BG. 'This custom is without gain.' 2 place that belongs to others. 3 See ਪਰਵਾਈ 2.

**ਪਰਵਾਇ** [pərhay] *n* other world. "kru rāhie cāṇa pərhay."—maru solhe *m* 1. "laha le pərhay."—oḥkar. 2 *Skt* tradition, custom, ceremony. "jəḷṭ kajɪ pərhay suhai."—asa *m* 5. 3 principle, tradition. "mahapurkha ka bolna hove kite pərhay."—suhī *m* 3 'commitment is principle based.'

**ਪਰਵਾਈ** [pərhay] at some other place, in an alien land. 2 sense – at the door of gods or goddesses other than the Creator. "manukh pərhay jāḷvdo."—var maru 2 *m* 5. 3 for fame, for renown. 4 beyond all places, in the final stage of consciousness. "kirpa le sukh paia sace pərhay."—asa *a* *m* 1.

**ਪਰਵਾਏ** [pərhay] See ਪਰਵਾਇ. 2 for fame. "raje dharam karahɪ pərhay."—maru solhe *m* 1. 3 for the heavenly abode.

**ਪਰਵ** [pərad] See ਪਰਵ. See ਪੁਰਵ.

**ਪਰਵਖਣਾ** [pəradakhna], **ਪਰਵੇਖਣਾ** [pəradacchna] See ਪੁਰਵਿਖਣਾ. "gurmukh marag cāṇa pəradakhna puran partape."—BG. "səphal cəran pəradacchna kəroiz."—BGK.

**ਪਰਦਾ** [pəda] *P* پردا *n* cover, curtain. "jɪnɪ bhəmpəda khola."—suhī chāt *m* 5. 2 veil; cover of cloth or house etc to protect women from other's gaze. In Valmik section 6, ch 116, Ramchandar said to Vibhishan, 'O King of the demons! woman's noble character is the best veil for her; purdah of the house, cloth, tent-wall, high wall is of no avail.'

For a woman to cover her face is prohibited in Sikhism. See ਗੁਰੂਪ੍ਰਤਾਪ ਸੂਰਜ ਰਾਸਿ 1, ch 33. 3 iron strips on string instruments to separate one note from another.

**ਪਰਦਾਖਤ** [pərdaxət] *P* پرداخ busy in work, engaged in labour. 2 free from duty. See ਪਰਦਾਖਤਨ.

**ਪਰਦਾਖਤਨ** [pərdaxətn] *P* پرداخ *v* be engaged in work; be busy; be ready. 2 be free, have leisure.

**ਪਰਦਾ ਪਾਝਨਾ** [pəda paɪna] *v* reveal a secret, disclose some hidden fact, expose someone's secret. "bic kac-hiri pəda para."—GPS.

**ਪਰਦਾਰਾ** [pədaray] woman who belongs to another man. "pədaray pərdhənu pərləbha" —mala *m* 1.

**ਪਰਦੁਖਨਿਵਾਰੁ** [pədukhnɪvaru] *adj* eradicator of another's suffering. "bhaybhājanu pədukhnɪvaru."—səveye *m* 5 ke.

**ਪਰਦੁਮਨ** [pərduman] See ਪੁਰਦੁਮਨ.

**ਪਰਦੁਖਨਾ** [pədukhnay] slander, act of talking ill of others. "kai koɪ pədukhnay kərahɪ." —sukhmanɪ.

**ਪਰਦੇਸ਼** [pədesɪ] *n* foreign country, alien land. "pədes jhagɪ saude kau aia."—asa *m* 5. 2 next world. 3 several births. 4 See ਪੁਰਦੇਸ਼.

**ਪਰਦੇਸੀ** [pədesi] *adj* foreign. 2 resident of the netherworld. 3 estranged, downcast. "manu pədesi je thie səbhu desu paray."—suhī chāt *m* 1.

**ਪਰਦੇ** [pədo] See ਪਰਦਾ.

**ਪਰਦੋਖ** [pədokh] evening. See ਪੁਰਦੋਖ. "kəḷṭ bicar pɪkhɪ pədokhu."—NP. 2 ਪਰ-ਦੋਖ evils of others, others' sins.

**ਪਰਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟਿ** [pədrɪsətɪ] *n* gazing at another's wife with lustful eyes. "nenəhu nud pədrɪsətɪ vɪkar."—gəu *m* 5.

**ਪਰਦ੍ਰੋਹ** [pədroh] *n* enmity, ill-will for others, ill-intention. "pədroh kəḷṭ bikar nɪda."—sar *m* 5.

ਪਰਦ੍ਰੋਹੀ [pardrohi] *adj* ill-intentioned, who wills ill of others.

ਪਰਧਨ [pardhan] other's wealth, wealth which is not one's own.

ਪਰਧਰਮ [pardheram] religion other than one's own; others' faith. "स्वधर्मं विधनं श्रेयः परधर्मो भयावहः"—*gita* २ 3 & 35.

ਪਰਧਾਨੁ [pardhanu] *adj*/chief, supreme, exalted. "ape hi pardhanu."—*sor m* 4.

ਪਰਧਨ [pardhan] *adj* chief, supreme, exalted, leader. See *Gk*-ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨ. "jint mani vasia parbraham se pure pardhan."—*sri m* 5. 2 daughter of Baba Ala Singh, honourable chief of the Phul dynasty. She was younger to prince Sardul Singh and was married to Sham Singh, chieftain of Ramdas Jhanda. She was a very pious and erudite lady. She granted fief to the dera of Baba Gandha Singh and desired scholars of Gurbani not to go to Kashi. After getting all types of knowledge at this place, they should serve the Sikh community and the country. The fief granted by her still exists but no priest and maharaja has paid attention to turn this place into a centre of learning.

ਪਰਧਾਨਿ [pardhanī] having supremacy. "tū sātṛvāṣi tū pardhanī."—*asa m* 5. 2 the president did.

ਪਰਧਾਨੁ [pardhanu] See ਪਰਧਾਨ. "soi nam pardhanu."—*saveye m* 3 *ke*.

ਪਰਧੁਨਿ [pardhunī] See ਸਬਦਿ ਪਰਧੁਨਿ ਧੁਨਿ ਅਰਿ.

ਪਰਨ [paren] *n* act of lying down. 2 a part of the main beat of tabor. These are played to accompany dhruvak for example—'dhaginkat tak tak takī nakīrk dhīnu kita gidi gina dha.' 3 support, shelter. "peran saran kar caran ko."—*NP*. 4 See ਪ੍ਰਣ. 5 *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਣ leaf. 6 feather, wing.

ਪਰਨਾ [parna] *v* happen, occur, lie. "pari na parna jaī."—*maru m* 5. 2 faith, protection. See

ਪਰਣਾ 3 and 4. "thakur pu tuharo parna."—*kan m* 5. 3 towel, handkerchief, duster.

ਪਰਨਾਈ [parnai] married, wedded.

ਪਰਨਾਮ [parnam] See ਪ੍ਰਣਾਮ.

ਪਰਨਾਮੀ [parnamī] See ਪ੍ਰਣਾਮੀ.

ਪਰਨਾਰ [parnar] See ਪਰਨਾਰੀ. 2 See ਪ੍ਰਨਾਰ.

ਪਰਨਾਰਿ [parnarī], ਪਰਨਾਰੀ [parnarī] woman who belongs to another man; woman other than one's wife. "parnarī ke bhaje sahas basav bhag pae."—*caritr* 21.

ਪਰਨਾਲਾ [parnala] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਣਾਲਾ *n* outlet for water, spout. 2 hand-pump.

ਪਰਨਾਲੀ [parnali] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਣਾਲੀ *n* pipe for carrying away water. 2 See ਪ੍ਰਣਾਲੀ.

ਪਰਪ [parap] *Skt n* home, house. "kahi mardana jāū parap jīhī, mujh pikhī nār yō prahī."—*NP*. 'whichever house I visit, the people looking at me make this comment.' See ਪਰਪ.

ਪਰਪੱਕ [parpakk] See ਪਰਿਪੱਕੁ.

ਪਰਪਚ [parpac] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਪੱਚ *n* hypocrisy, trick, pompousness. "parpac dhroh moh mīṭnai."—*bavan*.

ਪਰਪਟ [parpat] See ਪਾਪਟ.

ਪਰਪਾ [parpa] which has rows of houses built; bazaar, market, street. "parpa calī prakas chabila."—*NP*. 'women of graceful appearance, walked through the streets.' See ਪਰਿਪਾਚਲੀ. 2 parpa has also been used for paper. "modak saskulī parpa purī."—*NP*. 3 See ਪ੍ਰਪ.

ਪਰਪਾਈ [parpaī] See ਪਰਿਪਾਈ.

ਪਰਪਿਤਾਮਾ [parpitama] *n* father of one's grandfather. "pitama parpitama sujan kuṭōb aut."—*BGK*.

ਪਰਪੀਰ [parpir], ਪਰਪੀੜ [parpīṛ] others' suffering.

ਪਰਪੁਰਖ [parpurakh] person other than one's husband. "jesi parpurkha rai nari."—*bher namdev*.

ਪਰਪੰਚ [parpāc] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਪੰਚ *n* expansion of five elements; world. "birle paiahi, jo nē racāhī parpāc."—*gau thīti m* 5. 2 fraud, deceit. "karī

parpāc jagat ko dāhṛke."—dev m 9.

ਪਰਪੰਚਵੇਦ [parpācbeṇu] *Skt* चिपंची वीट n a string instrument which expands a note. 2 unheard five types of mystic sound as of a lute. "parpācbeṇu tahi mən rakhṛa."—ram a m 1.

ਪਰਪੰਚ [parpācu] See ਪਰਪੰਚ.

ਪਰਫੁਲ [parpharu], ਪਰਫੁਲਿਤ [parphulit], ਪਰਫੁਲਾ [parphura], ਪਰਫੁਲਤਾ [parphulta], ਪਰਫੁਲਿਤ [parphulit] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਫੁੱਲ adj flowering, fully developed, blossoming. 2 delighted, happy. "parpharu cit samalṛ sor."—basāt m 1. "jṛu udian kusam parphulit."—gau kabir. "sadh ke sāgṛ sādā parphule."—sukhmanī. "sāt sāge mēnu parphare."—mala pātal m 5. "parphulta rāhe."—basāt m 5. "atamjotṛ bhāi parphulit."—sar m 4. 3 result, consequence. "sad kite dukh parphuṛe."—maru m 1.

ਪਰਭ [parab] *Skt* पूर्ब vr fill, complete. 2 n ਪਰਭ religious function; festivity. 3 festival, pleasure. 4 part, portion. 5 part of a book; section as eighteen sections of Mahabharat. "sunō byas te parab astṛ dāsānā."—gyan. 6 joints of the body, junction.

ਪਰਬਸ [parbas] *adj* in subjection; who is in bondage; dependent.

uno bhālo supath kupath ko nā duno bhālo  
sunō bhālo ghar pe nā khāl sath kārīye,  
anāl ki lapāṭ jhapāṭ bhālī nahar ki  
kapṛi ke kapāṭ te dur hi se dārīye,  
yāhe kāvṛ "jīvan" pāram pūsarṛh hē  
pārghar bās phīr rās sō nikṛīye,  
har man līje pe nā bad kīje nīcān sō  
sārbās dije pe nā parbas pārīye.

ਪਰਬਤ [parbat] *Skt* पर्वत n mountain. "parbat suina rūpa hovāhṛ."—var majh m 1. 2 arrogance; vanity regarding oneself as superior. "kiṛi parbat khāṛa."—asa kabir. 'kiṛi' means humility. 3 one of the ten branches of ascetics. See ਦਸਨਮ ਸੰਨਤਸੀ.

ਪਰਬਤਾਰਿ [parbatārī] *Skt* पर्वतारि Indar, the

enemy of mountains, who with thunderbolt had broken the heads of mountains into pieces.

ਪਰਬਤਿ [parbatṛ], ਪਰਬਤੀ [parbatī] *adj* resident of hilly area; hilly, mountainsous "parbatṛ kala mehṛa."—BG. 'Kala and Mehṛa Sikhs of hilly area.' 2 n hillman, highlander. 3 in the hills. "bānṛ tīnṛ parbatṛ hē parbrahṛm."—sukhmanī. "sūnē parbatṛ gupha kārī."—var majh m 1.

ਪਰਬਲ [parbal] See ਪ੍ਰਬਲ.

ਪਰਬਾਦ [parbad] *Skt* प्रवाद n false infamy; slander "āhābudhṛi parbad nīt."—bṛīa m 5.

ਪਰਬੀਤ [parbin], ਪਰਬੀਨ [parbin] *Skt* प्रवीट adj skilled, shrewd. 2 who has full knowledge; fully enlightened. "janānhar prābhū parbin."—sukhmanī. "sō sarābguṇ parbinā."—bṛīa chāt m 5. See ਪ੍ਰਵੀਟ

ਪਰਬੋਧ [parbodh] *Skt* प्रबोध n sense of being vigilant, absence of sleep. 2 enlightenment; absence of ignorance. "mānu parbodhahū harī ke nār."—sukhmanī.

ਪਰਬੋਧਹੁ [parbodhahū] enlighten, educate. See ਪਰਬੋਧ 2.

ਪਰਬੋਧਨ [parbodhan] *Skt* प्रबोधन n enlightenment, wakefulness, vigil. 2 knowledge of reality, self-realization. 3 enlightening; imparting knowledge. 4 equipping with knowledge or making enlightened. "cālū cālū sākṛhī, hām prābhū parbodhah."—bṛīa a m 4. 5 encouraging; assuring.

ਪਰਬੋਧਿਆ [parbodhia] awakened, made aware. "gūrī tūṛhē mānu parbodhia."—suṛhī m 4. 2 See ਪਰਬੋਧਨ.

ਪਰਬੋਧੈ [parbodhē] should awaken, make aware. 2 make enlightened. "prithmā mēn parbodhē apnā, pāche āvērū rījhāvē."—asa m 5. 3 awakens, 4 enlightens.

ਪਰਬੁਹਮ [parbrahṛm], ਪਰਬ੍ਰਹਮ [parbrāhm] n ultimate Reality, without attributes and beyond the world; the all-prevading Divine without

rank; the supreme Being.

ਪਰਬ [parabh] See ਪੁਰੁ.

ਪਰਬਰਿ [parbharī] *Skt* प्रभरु transporter, carrier. "maṭan mō dhar parbharī dal."—*cārit* 125. 'Sweets placed in the pitchers were handed over to the bearers.'

ਪਰਬਵ [parbhav] *Skt* *n* repeated births, other birth. 2 See ਪਰਾਵ. 3 See ਪੁਰੁ.

ਪਰਬਵਾਨੁ [parbhavanu] *Skt* परिहृत *n* wandering, rambling. "ihu jog na hovē jogi jī kuṭīb choḍī parbhavanu karāhī."—*ram* 3.

ਪਰਬਵਨ [parbhavan] alien house. See ਪਰਗਿਰ. 2 See ਪਰਾਵਟੁ.

ਪਰਬਾਸ [parbhas] See ਪੁਰਾਸ. "jāi suta parbhas vic goḍe utte per pāsare."—*BG*.

ਪਰਬਾਤ [parbhat] See ਪੁਰਾਤ.

ਪਰਬਾਤਿ [parbhātī] See ਪੁਰਾਤ. "raṇī gāi phirī hoi parbhātī."—*asa* 5. 2 at dawn, at daybreak. "īsanu karāhī parbhātī sudh manī."—*saveye* 4 ke.

ਪਰਬਾਤੇ [parbhate] *adv* at dawn, at daybreak, early in the morning. "parbhate prabhnamu jēpī."—*var maru* 2 m 5.

ਪਰਮ [param] *adj* supreme, highest. "or parampurakh devadhīdev."—*bā* 1 kabir. 2 head, chairman. "kahū pīl parmā kaṭe."—*cāḍī* 2. 3 primal, arch. 4 *n* the Creator, the ultimate Reality.

ਪਰਮਸਿੰਘ [paramsiṅgh] See ਰੂਪਚੰਦ ਭਾਈ.

ਪਰਮਹੰਸ [paramhāṣ], ਪਰਮਹੰਸੁ [paramhāṣu] *n* the ultimate Reality, the Divine without attributes. "paramhāṣu sec jotī ēpar."—*gāu* 3 m 1. 2 fully enlightened one, who can distinguish truth from untruth. "jīe dāra māra sārbaṭr rāmāṣ paramhāṣehī rīṭī."—*guṭ* 5 m 5. 3 according to the Hindu scriptures, one of the four classes of ascetics. See ਸੰਨਿਆਸੀ.

ਪਰਮਗਤਿ [paramgatī] *n* excellent state, salvation, liberation. "jītu milīe paramgatī paīe."—*sri* 1 jōgi 5 dārī. 2 high status. "char

ki putrī paramgatī paī."—*bavan*.

ਪਰਮਗੁਰਦੇਵ [paramgurdev] *n* adorable, supreme Being, the Creator, the ultimate Reality. "bheṭe lasu paramgurdev."—*ram beṇī*. 2 Guru Nanak Dev.

ਪਰਮਗੁਰੂ [paramguru], ਪਰਮਗੁਰੂ [paramguru] *n* the ultimate Reality, the Creator. 2 Guru Nanak Dev. "gavau gun paramguru sukhsagar."—*saveye* 1 ke. 3 imam; muslim high priest. See ਗਿਬਨਾ.

ਪਰਮਜੀਤਸਿੰਘ [paramjitsiṅgh] heir-apparent of Kapurthala State. See ਕਪੂਰਥਲਾ.

ਪਰਮਤ [paramat] *n* other's religion. 2 other's view, advice. 3 See ਪੁਰੋਤ.

ਪਰਮਤੰਤ [paramtāt] *n* gist of all knowledge, self realization, spiritual knowledge. "paramtāt mahī jogī"—*asa* 1. 2 the ultimate Reality "paramtāt mahī rekh nā rup."—*var ram* 1 m 1.

ਪਰਮਦਭੂਤ [paramadbhut] *adj* excellent, superb. "paramadbhutā pērkrīṭī pāṣ."—*guṭ* jēdev.

ਪਰਮਧਾਮ [paramdham] *n* abode of the gods, paradise. 2 stage of immortality, abode of the true One. 3 the Golden Temple; a gurudwara in Amritsar. 4 company of holy persons.

ਪਰਮਨਾ [parmana] a woman who is attracted towards another man.

ਪਰਮਨੁ [paramanu] another's heart. "jīu mēn dekhāhī paramanu tēsa."—*prabha* 3 m 1. 2 who is beyond the mind; whom the mind cannot comprehend. "jō jēn paramtīṭī paramanu jān."—*gāu kabir*. 3 the Divine.

ਪਰਮਪਦ [parampad], ਪਰਮਪਦੀ [parampadvī], ਪਰਮਪਦੁ [parampadu] *n* highest status, high rank, salvation, final stage of consciousness. "gurparsadī parampadu pāṣa."—*sodarū*.

ਪਰਮਪੁਰਸ [parampurās], ਪਰਮਪੁਰਖ [parampurakh] *Skt* ਪਰਮਪੁਰੁਸ *n* the ultimate Reality. "pranī parampurakh pāg lago."—*hājare* 10.

ਪਰਮਰਿਖਿ [paramrikhī] *Skt* ਪਰਮਰਿ *n* the exalted sage; devoted Sikh.

**પરમાલ** [pərmal] *Pkt* પરિમલ scent made by crushing many fragrant things. "rasu pərmal ki vasu."—*srī m 1*. 2 excellent fragrance; sandal. "akəhu pərmal bhāe."—*vaḍ a m 3*. 3 See પરમહ. 4 See પરિમલ.

**પરમાલદિ** [pərmaladī] *adj* source of excellent fragrance; which produces fragrance. "sarbe adī pərmaladī kasəṭ cādan bhūila."—*prabha namdev*. 'ordinary wood turns into sandal in the company of that which is the origin of all and the origin of fragrance.'

**પરમાલી** [pərmāli] *adj* sweet smelling, fragrant. "pərmāli beṭho ri ai."—*guj namdev*. 'All prevailing God, the source of fame's fragrance has come and entered my heart.'

**પરમાલુ** [pərmalu] *n* other's filth, i.e. slander, talking ill of others. "kai as nā pūnia nī pərmalu hīrte."—*var gau 1 m 4*. 2 See પરમલ.

**પરમાણ** [pərman] See પુમાદ.

**પરમાણુ** [pərmanu] *Skt n* પરમ-અણુ. 5 પરમાણુ. tiniest part, a thin particle of earth, water etc which cannot be divided and cannot be seen with naked eyes, atom. According to Vaisheshik school of philosophy, when atoms of earth, water, fire and wind come together then two atoms form dvynuk and three dvynuks form tāsrenu. So the world is created by the union of atoms; when they disperse, the world meets with catastrophic end. "pərmano pərjēt akasah"—*gatha*.

Believers in Vaisheshik and Nayay school of philosophy hold that the world was created as written above. Their theory is known as atomism.

**પરમાણુવાદ** [pərmanuvad] See પરમાણુ.

**પરમાણે** [pərmano] See પરમાણુ.

**પરમાત્મા** [pərmatma] *Skt* परमात्मन् *n* the supreme Being, the ultimate Reality.

**પરમાતા** [pərmata] *n* stepmother. 2 great grand mother. 3 maternal grandmother "nəhi nansar

mata pərmata briddhmata."—*BGK*. 4 See પુમાત્.

**પરમાદ** [pərmad] See પુમાદ. "gae gun gobid, bīnsio sabh pərmad."—*sar m 5*. 2 See પરમાદિ.

**પરમાદિ** [pərmadī], **પરમાદી** [pərmadī] *adj* first and primal; first of all; root of all; original. "pərmadī purakh mənopemā."—*guj jədev*. 2 mad in love, rapturous. "bīsam bīnod rāhe pərmadī."—*prabha a m 1*. 3 See પુમાદી. "nam japavahu je pərmadī."—*GPS*.

**પરમાદુ** [pərmadu] See પુમાદ. "jhurī māt dekhe pərmadu."—*oākar*.

**પરમાન** [pərman] See પુમાદ. 2 *adj* matching, equal. "bhūrikuṭi kuṭīl dhənukh pərmana."—*GPS*.

**પરમાનાદિ** [pərmanadī], **પરમાનાદુ** [pərmanadu] *eternal*. "japī hārī hārī pərmanadu."—*var gau 1 m 4*. 2 supreme bliss.

**પરમાનંદ** [pərmanānād] *n* highest pleasure, great bliss, state of blessedness, spiritual happiness, bliss of realising the Creator. 2 the ultimate Reality, the ocean of joy. "jo nā sunāhī jās pərmanāda."—*gau m 5*. 'who do not hear the praise of God.' 3 a holyman, resident of Barsi (district Sholapur) who was a great renunciant and devotee. In most of his compositions, he uses his pen-name, Sarang, but in the holy scripture of the Sikhs his name is mentioned as Parmanand i.e. "pərmanānād sadhsāgātī mīlī."—*sar*. Parmanand's year of birth and account of life are not known. 4 a resident of Suitanpur, father of Jai Ram and father-in-law of Bibi Nankī.

**પરમાનંદા** [pərmanānda] See પરમાનંદ. 2 vocative O Parmanand!

**પરમાનંદુ** [pərmanāndu] See પરમાનંદ. 2. "mere pritam ram hārī pərmanāndu beragi."—*mōla pətal m 4*.

**પરમાર** [pərmār] *adj* who kills another e.g. the enemy. 2 *n* a subcaste of the Rajputs. See

ચતુર્થ. 3 S birds like the eagle which feed themselves by killing other birds.

પરમાત્મ [pārmāth] *n* most excellent substance. 2 essence. 3 spiritual knowledge. "pārmāth parves nahī."—*sor ravidas*. 4 liberation, salvation. 5 abstract, doctrine, gist. "egge is da pārmāth."—*JSBM*.

પરમાર્થી [pārmāthī] *adj* પરમાર્થિન્ who tries to know the self; seeker; who desires to know the essence of the creation.

પરમાર્થ [pārmāth] See પરમાત્મ. 2 See પરમાર્થી. "harigun gavahi mili pārmāth."—*asa m 1*.

પરમાવધિ [pārmāvadhī] *n* extreme limit, boundary on the other side, highest degree. 2 excellent end; death after self realization, because of which one does not die again.

પરમિતિ [pārmīti] *Skt* પૂર્મિતિ. *n* real knowledge which is attained through evidence. "pārmīti baharī khftha."—*gau kabir*. 'tattered quilt has been worn outward (on the body).' 2 *adj* which is beyond measurement, limitless. "pārmīti rup agām agocar."—*kan m 5*. 3 which is beyond weighing, not weighable. 4 far from distress, untroubled.

પરમિતિપારુ [pārmītiparu] *adj* beyond empirical knowledge or evidence. 2 *n* the Divine which cannot be known through mind and intellect. "papa, pārmītiparu na para."—*bavan*.

પરમિત્ર [pārmītri] *n* enemy's friend. 2 false friend, insincere friend. "I has pārmītri bhau duja hē, khān mēhī jhūjhū binasī sēbh jai."—*g5d m 4*.

પરમુદ્ધ [pārmudā] See પુદ્ધ. 2 *adj* delightful, pleasing. "bar pārmudā apvarag."—*NP*. blissful state of emancipation.

પરમેસ [pārmes], પરમેસર [pārmesar], પરમેસુ [pārmesaru], પરમેસુર [pārmesur] *n* supreme Reality, superb Reality, the Creator, the Divine.

'pārmesar ka asra.'—*brīa m 5*. "apṛṣṭar parbrāham pārmesaru."—*sor m 1*. "acut parbrāham pārmesur."—*maru solhe m 5*.

પરમેસુરિ [pārmesuri] The Divine did. "hath der rakhe pārmesuri."—*gujm 5*.

પરમેસુરી [pārmesuri] See પરમેસુરી.

પરમેસુર [pārmesvar] See પરમેસર. "api pārmesvar bhayau."—*saveye m 5 ke*.

પરમેસુરી [pārmesvari] limitless power of the Creator, the great Illusion. 2 in Purans, Durga the goddess.

પરમેદ [pārmōd] See પુમેદ.

પરમેધ [pārmōdh] See પુમેધ. "yāhe an pārmōdh jēta."—*caritr 150*. 2 See પુમેદ.

પરમ્ [pārmō] *Skt* પરમ્ *part* acceptance. 2 permission.

પરમસુખતુરિ [pārmastapānhūtri] See અપતુરિ (d).

પરમટન [pārmātan] *n* roaming, going about, wanderlust.

પરમવસન [pārmāvāsan] *Skt* પરવસન *n* end, termination, eradication. 2 act of determining the real meaning. 3 act of participating; inner meaning.

પરમસ [pārmās] *Skt* પર્યાસ *n* fall, act of falling. 2 assassination, killing. 3 changing, transformation. 4 See પૂર્મસ.

પરમસ [pārmās] *Skt* પર્યાપ *n* leather seat placed on the back of a horse; saddle. See પાસ.

પરમપાપ [pārmāpāt] *Skt* પર્યાપ્ત *adj* gained, obtained. 2 finished, ended. 3 full, complete.

પરમપ [pārmāp] *Skt* પર્યાપ *n* synonyms such as ab=jal, agan=atis, hāva=pāvan=vāyu etc. 2 opportunity, chance. 3 series, order. 4 figurative expression where a single base is provided to several objects.

hoz aneko aṣṣay ek,  
krām sō kahī pārmāp vibek.

—*garabgājī*.

Example:

hāume trīsnā sēbh aganī bujhāi,

binse krodh khima gahrlai.

—*gao a m 3.*

dukh binse sukh kio bistran.—*gao kabir.*

kaṭu bol gae base miṭhe ben rana me

nen tyag capalta gahi ab laj he.

(b) another figurative expression about something shifting its place.

ikk lian nū chaddke duje thā ṭhāṭray,

is nū bhi kavī akhde bhed ikk paryay.

Example:

sudha surpurī tyag vasyo sātṛasna pe  
vikhāṭvāṭh tyag nūcibh pe vasyo.

પરબખોલિ [paryayokti] figurative expression having words with the same meaning.

paryayokti he bīdh doṭ.

rāna sō jāṭ bacān ju hoī.

duṭio chāl kār sadhe kaj.

yo lēcchan bhakhē kavīraṭ.

—*garabgājini.*

Example:

he ajitsiḡh! sātṛu te moko karo ajit.

(b) the second form of this figurative expression involves something indirectly said, which may help in achieving the objective.

Example:

pāḥir oḍḥi ghār rāho sukh sō kār nirvāh,  
kharag pag muḥr dijrye jāṭ jāg ke māh.

This statement is made by a woman to her cowardly husband with the intention of sending him to the battlefield.

પર્યાલોચન [paryalocaṇ], પર્યાલેચન [paryalocna] *Skt* પર્યાલોચન *n* act of observing minutely; considering, pondering, act of determining merits and demerits.

પર્યૈક [paryāk] *Skt* પર્યૈક *n* bedstead, cot.

પર્યંત [paryāt] *Skt* પર્યંત *adv* upto. 2 *n* extreme limit. 3 side.

પરૈ [parrā] *P ૧૨* *adj* which flies, flying. See પરીસ and પરીસેત. “kdne khatāg par-rā.”—*ramav.* ‘made the arrows fly.’

પરારંભ [pararābhan] See પરિરંભ.

પરલ [paral] quantity of fodder that can be tied in a rope, seven hands long. 2 *Skt* પરલિ colony, habitation, town. “khai koṭu nā paral pagara.”—*bher kabir.* ‘neither trench, nor enclosing wall, no city with habitation, and no palace in the middle of that city.’ In olden times, a palace was built in the middle, people lived around it within the enclosing wall encircled by a ditch.

પરલૈ [parlai], પરલૈ [parlai] *Skt* પરલ *n* sense of being dissolved. 2 state of the world ending, dissolving of the world into nature. “opati parlai khin māhi karta.”—*asa m 5.* “utpati parlai sabde hove.”—*majh a m 3.* See પરલ 2. 3 swoon, stupefaction.

પરલ [parla] *adj* on the other side. 2 on the opposite side. 3 fell, lay. “bhaupar parla.”—*ram m 5.*

પરલે [parle] plural of પરલ. 2 destruction, absorption. “vici dehi dox asadh pāc dhatu, hēri kie khini parle.”—*naṭ m 4.* ‘destroyed in a moment.’

પરલે [parle], પરલે [parlo] See પરલૈ. “sāmraṭh he opati sabh parle.”—*var maru 2 m 5.* ‘creation and destruction.’

પરલોક [parlok], પરલોક [parlog] *n* foreigners, unknown people. 2 *Skt* the other world where one has to go leaving the mortal frame behind; heaven, paradise. “jiḡh parlok jāṭ apkirati soi abidra sadhi.”—*sar pāmanād.* “log geyo parlog gavayo.”—*savaye 33.* 3 *adj* who is beyond all living beings, the transcendent One. “kese bhetē parlok so?”—*akā.*

પરલોભ [parlobh] *n* avarice for other’s possession. 2 *Skt* પરલોભ extreme greed, “pardara pardhan perlobha haume bikhē bikar.”—*māla m 1.*

પરલે [parl] final destruction. See પરલૈ. “opati parl eke nimakh.”—*savaye sri mukhvak m 5.*

The recitation “parlop gam” is incorrect.

ਪਰਵ [parav] See ਪਰਵ.

ਪਰਵਸ [parvas], ਪਰਵਸਿ [parvasi] *Skt* ਪਰਵਸ and ਪਰਵਸਤ *adj* in other's subjugation, in other's bondage. "oh parvasi bhāio bicara."—*dhana m 5*. See ਪਰਵਸ.

ਪਰਵਸਤੁ [parvast] *n* upbringing, nurturing. "ajē ki parvast karijē."—*NP*. 2 other's thing.

ਪਰਵਤ [parvat] See ਪਰਵਤ.

ਪਰਵਦਗਰ [parvedgar], ਪਰਵਦਗਰੁ [parvedgaru], ਪਰਵਦਿਗਾਰ [parvedigar] See ਪਰਵਦਿਗਾਰ. "parvedgar apar agem beēt tū."—*asa ferid*. "parvedgaru salahis jis de colit anek."—*sri m 5*. "nau parvedigar da."—*var gau 2 m 5*.

ਪਰਵਰ [parvar] *P* ਪਰਵ *adj* nourisher, sustainer; used as a suffix in compound words, as —*caribparvar* etc. 2 See ਪਰਵਰ.

ਪਰਵਰਣੇ [parvarne] *adj* clearly stated. "devi deva dehure puja parvarne."—*BG*.

ਪਰਵਰਦਨ [parvardan] *P* ਪਰਵਰ *v* bring up, rear.

ਪਰਵਰਦਾ [parvarda] *P* ਪਰਵਰ *adj* brought up, nurtured.

ਪਰਵਰਦਿਗਾਰ [parveradigar] *P* ਪਰਵਰ *n* the Creator who sustains; the Divine who protects.

ਪਰਵਰਿਓ [parvario], ਪਰਵਰਿਅਉ [paravariau], ਪਰਵਰਿਆ [parvaria] *adj* changed into another form, was transformed. See ਪਰਵਰਿਓ. 2 encircled, surrounded. "ou šteri namunidhan he, namo parvaria."—*var sri m 4*. 3 covered, hidden, protected. 4 brought up, reared.

ਪਰਵਰਿਯ [parvaria] *P* ਪਰਵਰ *n* bringing up.

ਪਰਵਰਿਯਉ [parvariyau] See ਪਰਵਰਿਯਉ 1. "api naraiṇu kēladharī jag mahi parvariyau."—*saveye m 3 ke*.

ਪਰਵਰਿਯਨ [parvaridan] See ਪਰਵਰਦਨ.

ਪਰਵਰਣੁ [parvaranu] *S v* understand. 2 carry out research, decide.

ਪਰਵਾ [parva] short for ਪਰਵਾਹ. 2 first day of either half of a lunar month "parva pritam karahu bicar."—*gau thirti kabir*. 3 *P* ਪਰਵਾ *power*,

strength. 4 respite. 5 patience, contentment. 6 attention, care. 7 need, want. 8 fear. 9 bringing up, nourishment.

ਪਰਵਾਹ [parvah] See ਪਰਵਾਹ. "chutet parvah amia."—*saveye m 4 ke*. 2 See ਪਰਵਾਹ 7. "parvah nahī kise kerī."—*var asa*. 3 *Skt* ਪਰਵਾਹ day of rejoicing; festival.

ਪਰਵਾਜ [parvaz] *P* ਪਰਵਾਜ *n* flight. *Skt* ਪਰਵਾਜ.

ਪਰਵਾਣ [parvan] See ਪਰਵਾਣ and ਪੁਰਾਣ.

ਪਰਵਾਣਾ [parvana] *n* something meant for measuring; a measure. "patr parvana piche pais ta nanak tolia jape."—*var asa*. 2 *P* ਪਰਵਾਣਾ letter, written order, edict. "parvana ara hukamī pethara."—*dhana chār m 1*. 3 script of an order. "kara kagadu man parvana."—*dhana m 1*. "jinha dhure peya parvana."—*m 1 var ram 1*. 4 moth, winged insect. 5 *Skt* ਪਰਵਾਣਿਕ *adj* who has knowledge of religious scriptures; savant. "hove parvana karohi dhingana keli lakhā vicari."—*ram a m 1*.

ਪਰਵਾਣੀਕ [parvanik] See ਪਰਵਾਣਿਕ.

ਪਰਵਾਣੁ [parvanu] See ਪਰਵਾਣ. 2 *n* with which something is measured; a measure. "amulu tulu amulu parvanu."—*japu*. 3 *adj* credible, authentic, acceptable. "pragat purakhu parvanusabh thai janie."—*asa m 5*. "nī vāstrā pahiri hovahi parvanu."—*var asa*. 4 accepted, popular. "namu vāstrā jisū šteri parvanu girasat udasa jiu."—*majh m 5*. 5 proven, i.e. evident, obvious. "ape hi gupat varāida piara, ape hi parvanu."—*sor m 4*.

ਪਰਵਾਣੋ [parvano] See ਪਰਵਾਣੁ 4. "maran mūsa auria haku he, jo hot marani parvano."—*ved alahgiri m 1*.

ਪਰਵਾਣ [parvad] *Skt n* slander, reproach. 2 See ਪਰਿਵਾਦ.

ਪਰਵਾਣੀ [parvangi] *P* ਪਰਵਾਣੀ *n* approval, sanction 2 permission. "guru kile parvangi."—*GPS*.

ਪਰਵਾਨਾ [parvana] See ਪਰਵਾਣੁ 4. "sadh sāgi jini



həri həri jəpio nanək so pərvana."—*sar m 5*.  
2 *P* *ਸ਼ਿਖ* *n* written order, edict. 3 moth, winged insect. 4 *Skt* verified, proved. "matz patz puri pura pərvana, na ave na jasi."—*suhi chšt m 1*.

ਪਰਵਾਨੀ [pərvani] See ਪ੍ਰਮਾਣਿਕ *n* reflection, image, shadow. "jese dərpen mahi badan pərvani."—*kan namdev*.

ਪਰਵਾਨੁ [pərvanu] See ਪਰਵਾਨ. 2 proof, testimony. 3 result, consequence. "is patia ka ihe pərvanu. saci silz caləhu sulitan."—*bher namdev*.

ਪਰਵਾਰ [pərvār] See ਪਰਿਵਾਰ. "mānc pərvare sadharu."—*jəpu*.

ਪਰਵਾਲ [pərvāl], ਪਰਵਾਲਾ [pərvālā] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਵਾਲ *n* coral. "suine ka birəkh pət pərvālā."—*var majh m 1*. "nam nidhan həri vənje hire pərvālē."—*vargəu l m 4*.

ਪਰਵਿਦਗਰ [pərvīdgar] See ਪਰਵਰਿਦਗਰ. "jəpia pərvīdgar."—*s kabir*.

ਪਰਵਿਰਤਿ [pərvīrəti], ਪਰਵਿਰਤੀ [pərvīrti] *Skt* प्रवृत्ति disposition. "gurmukhi pərvīrəti nirvīrəti pachāṇē."—*szdhgosaṭi. 2* tradition of the other, other's custom. "putar prahīlad siu kahia mai. pərvīrəti na pərahu rahi sāmjhāi."—*bher a m 3*. 3 other's means of livelihood. 4 *Skt* परिवृत्ति act of returning/coming back.

ਪਰਵੇਸ [pərvəs] *n* other's dress, disguise. "nətus bhekh dikhavē... sukhəhi nahi pərvəs re."—*asa m 5*. 2 admission, approach, access. "pərmārath pərvəs nahi."—*sor revīdas*. 3 See ਪਰਿਵੇਸ.

ਪਰਵੇਖ [pərvəkh] See ਪਰਵੇਸ. 2 See ਪਰਿਵੇਖ. "cād māno pərvəkh pəryo he."—*cādi 1*.

ਪਰਵੇਲ [pərvəl], ਪਰਵੇਲਿ [pərvəlɪ] *n* alien creeper, i.e. other man's wife. "pərvəlɪ na johəhi."—*var maru 2 m 5*. 2 urgency. "pāj tət pərvəl št vigovhi."—*BG*. 'urgency of five vices and senses.'

ਪਰਵੰਨਿਆ [pərvāniā] ਪਰਿ-ਵੰਨਿਤ, clearly stated,

properly explained "bhala bura pərvāniā"—*BG*. 2 having expertise, intelligent, clever.

ਪਰਾ [pəra] *Skt* *n* first of four types of speeches. See पार ब्रह्मी. 2 science which makes one aware of reality beyond all objects; spiritual knowledge. "अथ परा यया तदकार मविगम्यते."—*gruti*. 3 part release. 4 reversion. 5 in front of, face to face. 6 renunciation. 7 valour. 8 disrespect. 9 adjsuperior, excellent. "gurdev pəraṣ pəraṣ pəra."—*baven*. 10 got. "pəra kəreje chek."—*s kabir*. 11 the other side, the opposite bank, the far side. See पुरा. 12 *P* *ਸ਼ਿਖ* line, row. "gəj bajin ko pəra bādhavā."—*GPS*.

ਪਰਾਉਠਾ [pərauṭhā] *n* pratha; many layered roti cooked by applying ghee into the dough.

ਪਰਾਇਓ [pəraio], ਪਰਾਇਆ [pəraia] *adj* other person's, related to the other person. "pəraia chidr ətkələ."—*asa m 4*. 2 fled, retreated. "pəraio mān ka birhā."—*dhāna m 5*. "dukh duri pəraia."—*biha chšt m 5*.

ਪਰਾਇਐ [pəraie] at other's (place). "bari pəraie besnā."—*s farid*.

ਪਰਾਇਤ [pəraia] *adj* alert, ready, engaged, attached. "jəsi mur kuṭəb pəraia."—*bher namdev*. 2 *n* support, hope. "sakat ki uh pīd pəraia."—*gādi kabir*. 3 See ਪਰਾਯਨ. 4 See ਪਰਾਯਣ.

ਪਰਾਇਣ [pəraia] *v* happen, occur, lie. "jisu bhetat pari pəraia."—*maru solhe m 5*. 2 flee, retreat. "bāde gun lobh te jat pərai."—*cādi 1*. 3 fleeing, going away, running. "let nam hi virhān pərai."—*NP*.

ਪਰਾਇਨ [pəraia] See ਪਰਾਇਣ.

ਪਰਾਈ [pərai] *adj* other's; belonging to the other person. "pərai əmān kru rəkhie?"—*var sar m 3*. 2 going away. See ਪਰਾਯਨ. "bāde gun lobh te jat pərai."—*cādi 1*.

ਪਰਾਏ [pərae] *adj* unfamiliar, other's, which are not your own, not one's own. 2 ran away, fled. See ਪਰਾਯਨ. "pəyade pərae."—*caritr 125*.

ਪਰਾਸਚਿਤ [pərascit] See ਪਰਾਚਰ.

**ਪਰਾਸਰ** [parasar] *Skt* ਪਰਾਸਰ *adj* who throws away. 2 *n* Indar. According to Nirukt, Indar is called Prashar because he kills demons and throws them afar. 3 a Vedic sage who composed several verses of Rigved. He was disciple of Kapil, the seer. He got hold of Vishnu Puran from Pulasty and taught it to Maitrey. He also laid down the religious laws. His mating with Satyavati, led to the birth of Krishan Dvaipayana (Vyas). According to Nirukt, he was son of Vashishth, but in Mahabharat and Vishnu Puran, he is said to be born to Adrishyanti and was son of sage Shakti and grandson of Vashisth. "atir parasar nara sarad byas te adir jite munir bhae"—*datt*.

**ਪਰਾਸਾ** [parasa] *n* ਪਰ-ਆਸਾ expectation from others.

**ਪਰਾਸੁ** [parasu] *Dg* who has breathed his last; dead.

**ਪਰਾਸੁ** [parast] *Skt adj* conquered, defeated.

**ਪਰਾਸ੍ਰਾ** [parasray] *n* other's support, reliance on the other. 2 dependence. 3 *adj* dependent; who relies on other's assistance.

**ਪਰਾਹਨ** [parahan] See ਪਿਰਾਹਨ.

**ਪਰਾਹੀ** [parahi] runs, flees. 2 gets destroyed, is spoiled. "jikhke parse parlok parahi."—*VN*.

**ਪਰਾਹੁਣਾ** [parahuna], **ਪਰਾਹੁਨਾ** [parahuna] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਾਹੁਣ and ਪ੍ਰਾਹੁਣ *n* one who stays on; one who pays a visit; guest. "bhalke uthi parahuna mere ghar avau."—*var gau 2 m 5*. The soul is also called 'guest' for abiding in many bodies.

**ਪਰਾਕ** [parak] *Skt n* sword. 2 according to Manu and Shankh Simritis, fasting for twelve days. 3 See ਪ੍ਰਾਕ.

**ਪਰਾਕ੍ਰਮੀ** [parakam], **ਪਰਾਕ੍ਰਮਿ** [parakur], **ਪਰਾਕ੍ਰਮ** [parakram] *n* sense of going forward. 2 attack, invasion. 3 force, strength. 4 endeavour, effort. "rahe parakam tana."—*sri pahzre m 1*. 'endeavour and strength are finished.' "jort parakur jade"—*var ram 3*.

**ਪਰਾਕ੍ਰਮੀ** [parakrami] *adj* ਪਰਾਕ੍ਰਮਿਨ, strong. 2 enterprising, energetic.

**ਪਰਾਕ੍ਰਿਤ** [parakrit] *n* service of the other; other's obligation. "audr sabdē parakritah."—*var asa*. 2 See ਪ੍ਰਾਕ੍ਰਿਤ.

**ਪਰਾਖਹਿ** [parakhahi], **ਪਰਾਖ** [parakha], **ਪਰਾਖੇ** [parakhe] examines, tests, inspects. "guri milre hiru parakha."—*jet m 4*. "ape dana sasu parakhe."—*maru solhe m 1*.

**ਪਰਾਗ** [parag] *Skt n* fine powder formed on flowers; pollen. It is the semen of plants and trees. When black bees and honey bees mix it with the stamens and pistils of flowers, then fruit and seed are produced. "pāsu parag si sohat sōdar"—*NP*. 2 dust. 3 paste prepared with sandal and camphor. 4 fame, repute. 5 movement according to one's own will, absence of dependence; liberty. "māganī māg te ekahi māg. nanak jate parahi parag."—*bavan*. 'from which you may get freedom.' **ਪਰਾਗ** [prag] has also been used by poets for prayag, a place of pilgrimage.

**ਪਰਾਗਕੇਸਰ** [paragkesar] *n* long and thin yarns in pollen-bearing flower. It is the generative organ of flowers by which female flowers, become pregnant.

**ਪਰਾਗ** [paraga] a Brahman of Chibber subcaste, who was a resident of village Karhiala in district Jhilm. He was the son of sage Gautam. He adopted Sikhism and made himself a model for others. He took part in the battles fought by Guru Hargobind; hence "jet so paraga dhir perā jōg ayo he."—*GPS*. This spiritually-enlightened person and holy warrior had four sons. — Bhai Matidas, Satidass, Jatidass and Sakhidas. See ਮਤੀਦਾਸ.

**ਪਰਾਗੀਦਾ** [paragīda] *P* ਪ੍ਰਾਗੀਦਾ *adj* divided, separated, scattered.

<sup>1</sup>He was Diwan of Guru Tegbahadur, and was martyred along with the Guru in Delhi.

ਪਰਾਗਮੁਖ [parāgmukh] *Skt* adj disrespectful; who has turned away his face. 2 deserter. 3 against, opposed to. 4 who moves with his face turned back.

ਪਰਾਚੀ [paraci] See ਪ੍ਰਾਚੀ.

ਪਰਾਚਤ [parachat], ਪਰਾਚਤਿ [parachit] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਾਚਤਿ expiation, penance, action performed for absolving oneself from sin, ਪ੍ਰਾਯ: (austerity) ਚਿੰਤ (determination); action performed with austerity and determination is called prayachit. 2 In Gurbani this word is used for sin, which one has to expiate, "sagel parachat lathe."—*sor m 5*.

ਪਰਾਜਯ [parajay], ਪਰਾਜੇ [paraje] *n* defeat.

ਪਰਾਢੇ [paradhe] on the other side, across. "bhau dularu tari paradhe."—*gau m 4*. 'delivered across the ocean of material world, which is otherwise difficult to cross.'

ਪਰਾਣ [paran] See ਪਿਰਾਣਿ and ਪਿਰਾਣ. 2 See ਪ੍ਰਾਣ.

ਪਰਾਣਾ [parana] See ਜੈਦ ਪਰਾਣਾ and ਪਿਰਾਣਾ.

ਪਰਾਣੀ [parani] *n* animate being; person. "pure gur ki sumati parani."—*gau m 5*. 2 knew, realised. 3 a pointed stick for goading the cattle forward.

ਪਰਾਤ [parat] *n* transform of ਪਾਤ੍ਰ [patr]; wide flat vessel, especially used for kneading flour. 2 See ਪਾਤ੍ਰ ਪਰਾਤਿ. 3 ਪ੍ਰਾਤ (ਮਾਨਰ) morning, daybreak. 4 runs away, flees. "mahakal pikh det parat."—*saloh*.

ਪਰਾਤਿ [parati] *adv* after, later, subsequently. "mare parati curel hve."—*caritr 91*. 'turned a witch after death.' 2 *Skt* parant death, demise, end, expiry. 3 salvation.

ਪਰਾਤੈ [paratau] See ਪਰਾਣਾ.

ਪਰਾਤਮ [paratam], ਪਰਾਤਮਾ [paratma], ਪਰਾਤਮੁ [paratamu] *Skt* परात्मन् *n* the ultimate Reality, the transcendent One. "atamu cini paratamu cinahu."—*maru solhe m 1*. "atma paratma eko kare."—*dhana m 1*. 'atma is the living being, and paratma is the Divine.'

ਪਰਾਤ [parata] *adj* deeply in love with. "nanak gurcaran parata."—*sri a m 5*. 2 engrossed in greed. "jru kudi min parata."—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਪਰਾਤਿ [parati] *adv* in the morning, at daybreak. 2 because of love. "chadarlio maha bali te apne caran parati."—*dhana m 5*.

ਪਰਾਤੀ [parati] *adj* in love with. "guru pure ki ot parati."—*maru solhe m 1*. 2 submits, surrenders.

ਪਰਾਤੇ [parate] adopted with loving devotion. "tin sadhucaran le ride parate."—*maru solhe m 5*. 2 moved. "te te pari parate."—*gau m 5*.

ਪਰਾਤੋ [parato] See ਪਰਾਤ. "nanak gursabad parato."—*gau m 5*.

ਪਰਾਦਾ [parada] *n* tasselled tag for braiding the hair.

ਪਰਾਧ [paradh] *n* crime, offence, sin. "koṭi paradh mite teri seva."—*dev m 5*.

ਪਰਾਧੀ [paradhi] *adj* criminal, accused, culprit. "koṭi pradhi toria re."—*sor m 5*.

ਪਰਾਧੀਨ [paradhin] *adj* dependent, under subjection.

ਪਰਾਨ [paran] See ਪ੍ਰਾਣ. 2 ghee. "agan mahi honat paran."—*sukhmani*. 3 animate; living being. "nirbhau bhae paran."—*asa chit m 5*. 4 went. "jini japia te pari paran."—*prabha partal m 4*. 5 See ਪ੍ਰਾਣ. 6 See ਪਰਾਨ. 7 See ਪਰਾਨੈ.

ਪਰਾਨਾ [paranha] See ਪਰਾਨਿਤ. 2 See ਪ੍ਰਾਣਾ.

ਪਰਾਨਥ [paranath] falls, lands. "jo suni so pari paranath."—*maru m 5*.

ਪਰਾਨਪਤਿ [paranpati] *n* master of breath; soul. 2 the Creator, the Divine.

ਪਰਾਨਾ [parana] ran away, absconded. "dukh dur parana."—*majh m 5*. 'vanished'. 2 landed, lay. "suami simrat pari parana."—*dhana m 5*. 3 departure, journey. "as ades baddhi parana. mahal na pave phirat bigana."—*suhj a m 5*. 'Hope and fear are obstacles in the spiritual

journey of a human being.' 4 ship. "həri hari tari parana."—*guj m 5*.

પરંતિ [paranī] *n* a living or sentient being. "balak bīradh nē suratī paranī."—*asa a m 1*.

પરંતિહ [paranīhā] I have landed; I have been transported. "bhe pavak pari paranīhā."—*asa m 5*.

પરંતિહન [paranīden] *P* پاريدن *v* cause to fly.

પરંતે [paranē] absconded, fled; who moved away. 2 landed. "te bhāvjal te pari parane."—*GPS*. 3 went, got. "kavac bhed sar par parane."—*saloh*.

પરંતે [paranē] infers. "jo hovan so duri parana."—*sukhmāni*.

પરંતે [parano] went away, fled. 2 fell, landed. 3 happened, took place. See પરંતે.

પરંત [paran] *n* پاران other's grains or food.

પરંપતિ [parapatī] See પરંપિ. 2 *adj* પર-અર્પેતિ beyond all types of calamities and sorrows. 3 *n* the Creator, the Divine. "acaraj sunīo parapatī bhepule."—*bīla m 5*.

પરંપુરબલા [parapurbala] *adj* immemorial, primordial, from the beginning. "sār nam tera parapurbala."—*maru solhe m 5*.

પરંપુરબિ [parapurabi] *adv* from time immemorial, from the beginning. "parapurabi jīsaht iikhia."—*sar m 5*.

પરંપુરબેટ [parapurben] because of the original. "danā parapurben bhucāte mahipatah."—*sahas m 5*.

પરંભય [parabhay], પરંભવ [parabhav] *n* disrespect, disdain, disgrace. "ichast jamadī parabhayā."—*guj/je dev*. 2 defeat, capitulation. 3 annihilation.

પરંમસ [paramas] (See પ્રિય *vr*) *Skt* પરમાર્થ *n* reflection, thinking, concentration. 2 holding, clutching. 3 recollection, memory retrospection. 4 reasoning, argument. 5 counsel, consultation.

પરંમુખ [paramukh] See પરંમુખ. "samukh

paramukh kabī vicrāte."—*GPS*.

પરંમુક [parayam] See પરંમુક.

પરંમુક [paraya] See પરંમુક.

પરંમુક [parar] *n* the other side, opposite of urar.

2 year gone by. See પરંમુક. 3 See પરંમુક.

4 See પરંમુક.

પરંમુક [pararath] *n* પર-અર્થ another's purpose or interest. 2 *adj* for another's sake or good.

પરંમુક [pararadh] *Skt* પરાર્ધ *n* time corresponding to half of Brahma's life. 2 a number-100000000000000000; figure 1 followed by seventeen zeros. 3 sandal. 4 saffron.

પરંમુક [parara] *adj* of paddystraw. "kahu gari godri nahi, kahu khan parara."—*asa kabir* 'One does not have even a tattered quilt, another has a thatched hut to live in' See પરંમુક.

પરંમુક [parari] *Skt* part during the preceding year.

પરંમુક [parare] *adj* on the other bank of a river, etc; at a distance; away. "tāj sakat pāre parare."—*naṭ a m 4*. 2 further off, far away.

પરંમુક [paral] *Skt* પરાલ *n* paddystraw. 2 fruitless, vain. "choḍījahī se karahī paral."—*dhana m 5*.

પરંમુક [paralbadh] *Skt* પરલબધ *n* an act done in the previous life as a result of which now the body has been assumed.

પરંમુક [parali], પરંમુક [parali], પરંમુક [paralu] *n* See પરંમુક. "rovan valē jēte sabhī bānahī pād parali."—*sri m 1*. "chirē kara hoī paralu."—*var mālā m 1*. "manmukh thīe parali."—*var ram 3*.

પરંમુક [paravau], પરંમુક [paravahu] (you) fall or land. "bhavsagar te par paravahu."—*GPS*. 2 (you) obtain, get. "aḡun chodahu guṇ karahu, ese tāt paravau."—*asa a m 1*. 3 (you) flee, abscond. "sabhe jēg te abe paravahu."—*saloh*.

પરંમુક [paravan] *v* flee, abscond. "kīh bhāt paravāt hō bāl hare?"—*krisan*. 2 get torn. "nīj

parad paravān cah-hi.”—*NP*. ‘He wants his veil to be torn.’

ਪਰਾਵਰ [paravar] *Skt* adj excellent, superb.  
“param paravar nath.”—*NP*. 2 preceding and succeeding. 3 high and low, beginning and ending.

ਪਰਾਵਰ [parav] falls, lands. “baharī jatau olaṭī-  
parav.”—*asa* 2 m 1. 2 flees, absconds.

ਪਰਾਵਰਿ [paravri] *Skt* n an outcast. 2 one, who, through penance, has cast off his sins; ascetic.

ਪਰਿ [pari] *prep* coming at the beginning of words, it lends them the following meanings:  
all round, around; as ਪਰਿਵਰਾ.

2 richly, abundantly; as ਪਰਿਪੂਰ.

3 excessively; as ਪਰਿਚਪਲ.

4 imputation of a fault, as ਪਰਿਵਾਦ.

5 rule, seriatum, as ਪਰਿਵੇਦ, etc.

6 adv on, above, upon. “haṭ pari ala.”  
—*ram* beṇi. See ਪਰਿਵਰਿ ਹਟ.

ਪਰਿਅ [paria] fell, lay “ja aharī harīju  
paria.”—*sodaru*.

ਪਰਿਅਰਿ [pariar] See ਪਰਾਵਰ.

ਪਰਿਸ਼ਿਸ਼ਟ [pariṣiṣṭ] adj leftover, remaining. 2 n  
appendage of some writing; appendix.

ਪਰਿਸ਼ੋਧਨ [pariśodhan] n proper or thorough  
correction or rectification. 2 repayment of debt  
in full.

ਪਰਿਸ਼ੰਖਾ [pariśākhya] n enumeration, count.  
2 a figure of speech denying a thing at one  
place, and asserting it at another.

“ik thal varēduty thal mahī  
kachu ṭhāṭray prāsākhya gai.”

—*garabgājni*.

Example:

“ghore hathī citrān ke rāhe citrāri majh  
ram ke janam rāhyo dām dāptar me.”

—*rāghunath kavī*.

“surtai ādhre me dīṭhtai pahān me,  
nasika cānan madhy nān rāhyo haṭ mē,

dharām rāhyo pothān vadai rahi vīṭkṣan me,  
bādh prapa patan me panī rāhyo ghaṭ me,  
yah kalīkal ne bihaī kīyo sabb jag  
“nayak” su kavī kesi bāni he kuthaṭ me,  
raṭ rāhi pāthan rajai rahi ṣitka  
raja bhāyo nai aru rai gāṭ bhaṭ me.”

—*nayak kavī*.

(b) Denying the existence of a thing at  
several places and showing its presence at one  
place, is the second form of this figure of  
speech.

Example:

“sukhu nahī bahutē dhanī khaṭe,  
sukhu nahī pekhe nīṛatī naṭe,  
sukhu nahī bahū des kamae,  
sarab sukha harīharī guṅgae.”

—*bher m 5*.

“nah sītā cādr-devah, nah sītā bavāncādanah,  
nah sītā sīt ruten, nanak sītā sadh svajānah.”

—*sahas m 5*.

“hot sukh jān me nā bān me nā dhān me nā  
jap me nā tap me nā tīrth me nā rīye,  
bhog me nā jog me sājog me vījog me nā  
deṣ vīdeṣ dāṣodīṣa j bhramā rīye,  
gyan me nā dhyan me nā syān sāmān me nā  
man āpman me nā prabhūta bādha rīye,  
sadhān samādhi vyādhi jānīye ṭhāṭ sīgh  
sukh he vīcar me vīcare sukh pā rīye.”

—*ālākarsāgārsudha*.

ਪਰਿਸ਼ਰਮ [pariṣarām] *Skt* n tiredness, fatigue.  
2 hardwork, exertion.

ਪਰਿਸ਼ਰਮੀ [pariṣarāmī] adj hardworking,  
industrious.

ਪਰਿਸ਼ਰਵ [pariṣarav] *Skt* n dripping, leaking.  
2 spring, fountain. 3 cascade, waterfall.

ਪਰਿਹਰਾ [parihara] *Skt* n seizing, snatching.  
2 abandoning, relinquishing. 3 removing,  
averting.

ਪਰਿਹਰਨਾ [pariharna] v abandon, relinquish.  
2 snatch, seize. 3 remove, hinder, restrain.

परिहा [parihā] See पुनर्हा.

परिहास [parihās] *Skt n* laughter. 2 ridicule, banter.

परिहार [parihar] *Skt n* act of removing some defect. 2 abandoning. 3 common village land, to avail which all have equal right. 4 wealth seized during a victory. 5 refutation, repudiation. 6 defiance, disregard. 7 a Rajput tribe, mentioned by Todd in his book named Rajasthan.

परिकर [parikar] *Skt n* family, household. 2 bed, couch. 3 retinue. 4 preparation. 5 waistband. 6 a figure of speech, in which a significant adjective is employed to qualify a noun.

"jahā viśeṣaṇ sabhipray,  
parikar bhuṣaṇ sox ganay."

—garabgājini.

Example:

"agran ādhera mīṭigara  
gur gīraṇu diparo."

—gau am 5

"satiguru suraj harat he sabh jag ko ādhar.  
kalāptarover jagatguru mānvāchit phal det."

The adjectives *viz* suraj (the sun) and kalāpvrikṣ (the mythological wish-fulfilling tree), employed to qualify satiguru (the true spiritual guide) are absolutely meaningful. They have been employed to demonstrate his two qualities, *viz* dispelling nescience and granting the desired reward.

परिकरकुर [parikarākur] (rise of a subordinate). a figure of speech in which there is a mention of a noun to be qualified, with the purpose of conveying an abstruse meaning.

"sabhīpray viśeṣy so parikar ākur man,  
varṇat budh anumān kar grāthan ko mat jan."

—ramcōdrbhuṣaṇi.

Example:

"guṇi purāṣ sabh nāraṇ ko apne vaṣ karlet."

Here "guṇi" has double meaning. guṇ is (1) excellent quality (2) a rope.

परिक्रम [parikram], परिक्रमा [parikrama] *Skt n* the act of circumambulating, going round a revered deity. "devkilal parikram dini." —krisaṇ. 2 path laid around a temple for circumambulation. See पुरिख.

परिक्षय [parikṣay] *Skt n* annihilation, destruction. 2 death, breathing one's last.

परिक्षित [parikṣit] *adj* spread around, surrounded. 2 *n* a king of the lunar dynasty, who was son of Abhimanyu from Uttara. He was grandson of Arjun and father of Janmejaya. Ashwatthama had killed him in the womb itself but Krishna blessed him with life; that is why he was named Parikshit.

When, after relinquishing his throne, Yudhishtir went to the Himalayas, Parikshit became the king of Hastinapur and Indraprastha. He died of snakebite. That is why his son, Janmejaya performed the snake sacrifice, i.e. fire ritual to destroy all the snakes. 3 See परीक्षित.

परिक्षण [parikṣhaṇ] *Skt* act of digging around. See परिखा.

परिखा [parikha] *Skt n* moat, ditch. 2 trench around a fort, which is kept filled with water. In ancient times, it was used to block the advance of the enemy. According to Neeti Shastar, this trench happened to be a hundred cubits wide and ten cubits deep.

परिज्ञा [parigya] *Skt* परिज्ञा *n* subtle knowledge. 2 definite or thorough knowledge. 3 See पुरज्ञा.

परिज्ञात [parigya] *Skt* परिज्ञात *adj* known, ascertained. 2 clearly or thoroughly known.

परिग्रह [parigraha] *Skt n* receiving, obtaining. 2 acceptance of alms. 3 amassing of wealth.

Several scholars have written that Janmejaya had waged war against Takshak clan of Nag race and from there has evolved the tale of Sarapamedh.

4 family, household. 5 wedlock marriage. 6 favour, grace. 7 oath, vow. 8 hand. 9 army's

परिध

परिध [pariḥ] See परिध.

परिध [paricay] See परिध.

परिध [paricarya] Skt परिध n attendance (on somebody). 2 worship. 3 nursing and looking after a patient.

परिध [paricar] Skt n attendance, nursing. 2 See परिध.

परिध [paricarak] Skt n attendant, servant. 2 See परिध.

परिध [paricarika] Skt n female attendant or servant. 2 See परिध.

परिध [paricit] adj known, familiar. 2 accumulated, heaped, raised.

परिध [periched] Skt परिध n cover. 2 garment, dress. 3 family, household.

परिध [perichāhi] See परिध.

परिध [periched] Skt परिध n a section or chapter of a book. 2 division, part, portion.

परिध [perichān] See परिध.

परिध [pariḥjan] Skt n all the people dependent on a family; attendants, servants, etc. 2 members of a household.

परिध [pariṇet] Skt adj bent down. 2 transformed; changed, as milk into curd. 3 ripened. 4 digested (as food).

परिध [pariṇay] Skt n marriage, wedlock.

परिध [pariṇayan] Skt n act of marrying, wedding.

परिध [pariṇam] Skt n alteration, transformation. 2 result, consequence. 3 a poetic figure of speech, in which a subject identifies itself with, and its functions are transferred to, an object with which it is compared.

"tve upmey sarup jāhī, kriyavan upman, alākar pariṇam tāt, su kavī karat vakhyān."  
—alākarsagarsudha.

Example:

"nenkamal nirkhē gursikkhān."

Here eyes are being compared with the lotus but seeing, which is the function of the eyes, is being done by the lotus, which is the object of comparison.

परिध [pariṇamvad] Skt n doctrine of the Sankhya philosophy, according to which the creation of the universe takes place as a result of Prakriti's alteration.

परिध [pariṇami] adj subject to change; altering.

परिध [pariṇi] n army which possesses or rains down arrows.—sānāma.

परिध [paritap] See परिध.

परिध [paritokh] Skt परिध n great happiness, delight. 2 complete satisfaction, contentment.

परिध [parityag] Skt n abandonment, renunciation.

परिध [parityagi] adj who forsakes or renounces (परित्यागिन्).

परिध [parid], परिध [parida] P ५ bird.

परिध [paridhan] Skt n an upper garment, robe, dress.

परिध [paridhi] Skt n circumference, circle. 2 halo around the sun or the moon. 3 rampart. 4 dress. 5 branch of a tree pitched near or round a sacrificial fire-pit. 6 protective line drawn round the sacrificial fire or the kitchen-square. 7 ocean.

परिध [paridhey] Skt adj worth-wearing. 2 n garment, dress.

परिध [paripakk], परिध [paripakv] Skt adj quite ripe, completely cooked. 2 digested. 3 accomplished, perfect.

परिध [paripa] See परिध. 2 See परिध.

परिध [paripak] Skt n state of being completely cooked or ripe. 2 digestion. 3 efficiency, expertise. 4 reward, result.

परिध [paripācī] n lightning. "paripācī

prakas chābila.”—NP. 2 Scholars also read this line as, “parpa cāli prakas chābila.” See પરપા 1.  
**પરિપાટી** [paripatī] *Skt n* sequence, order. 2 manner, method. 3 principle.  
**પરિપાલન** [paripalan] *n* rearing. 2 guarding.  
**પરિપુલ્લ** [paripulāt] *Skt* પરિપુલ્લ *adj* inundated from all sides; immersed in water. 2 drenched, soaked. “jā paripulāt vilocan kine.”—GPS.  
**પરિપુરણ** [paripurāṇ] *Skt adj* quite full. 2 satiated. 3 completed. 4 all pervasive.  
**પરિપૂલ્લ** [pariphull] *Skt adj* blossoming.  
**પરિભંગન** [paribhāṅgaṇ] *Skt adj* broken, fragmented. 2 broken-hearted.  
**પરિભાષ** [paribhāṣ] *Skt n* insult, humiliation.  
**પરિભાષા** [paribhākha] *Skt* પરિભાષા *n* an apophthegm. 2 such an interpretation as leaves no doubt about the proper meaning. 3 censure, calumny.  
**પરિભ્રમ** [paribhṛga] See પરિભ્રમ.  
**પરિભ્રમણ** [paribhramāṇ] See પરિભ્રમ.  
**પરિભ્રમ** [parimaraṣ] *Skt* પરિભ્રમ *n* attachment, relation. 2 reflection, cogitation. 3 See પરિભ્રમ. 4 *Skt* પરિભ્રમ *jealousy, envy.*  
**પરિમર્દન** [parimardan] *n* thorough rubbing, crushing.  
**પરિમલ** [parimāl] See પરમલ. 2 turmeric paste for rubbing on the body to clean and soften the skin. 3 sexual intercourse. 4 a group of learned persons.  
**પરિમાપ** [pariman] *Skt n* perimeter; expanse. 2 weight. 3 measurement, measure. 4 value, price. 5 number, count. 6 height, physique.  
**પરિમિતિ** [parimiti] *Skt n* measurement. 2 weight. 3 limit, boundary.  
**પરિરંબહ** [parirābhāṇ], **પરિરંબન** [parirābhan] *Skt* પરિરંબન *n* embracing, hugging. “parirābhan gar sāḡ umāga.”—NP. See રંબ *vr.*  
**પરિસ્પન્ન** [parisāṣat] *adj* shining all around; resplendent. “mukh māḍal prisāṣat joti.”—*gyan.*

**પરિવરજન** [parivarjāṇ] *Skt n* complete avoidance. 2 giving up, renouncing. 3 act of killing or murdering.  
**પરિવરતન** [parivartan] *Skt n* change, transformation. 2 turning or whirling round. 3 interchange. 4 flux of time.  
**પરિવદ** [parivad] *Skt n* censure, slander. 2 exposure of someone's actual defects or blemishes. Scholars have differentiated between nīda and parivad. According to them, nīda is defaming a person on the basis of something that has not happened, and parivad is defaming a person by making public his actual defects. 3 metallic straw to strike the strings of a musical instrument; plectrum.  
**પરિવાર** [parivar] *Skt a* cover, covering. 2 sheath, scabbard. 3 relations, family. 4 attendants, retinue. 5 halo (around the sun or the moon).  
**પરિવારિત** [parivarit] *adj* surrounded, encompassed. “parivarit bahu jāh kahā” —GPS.  
**પરિવેશ** [parives], **પરિવેષ** [parivekh] *Skt* પરિવેશ *n* perimeter of a circle. 2 serving of meals. 3 halo (especially one around the sun or the moon). 4 a protective wall around a city; rampart.  
**પરિવેદ** [parived] *Skt n* thorough knowledge, accurate information.  
**પરિવ્રજ** [parivraj] *Skt n* a wandering mendicant.  
**પરિવ્રત્તિ** [parivṛtiti] *Skt n* turning around, revolution. 2 barter, exchange. 3 a figure of speech, also called vinimay, in which there is exchange of a thing for what is in surplus. It is also.  
 “dibe tanakhī ke jāhā, mile bitt bahu aj,  
 parivṛit bhuṣaṇ tahi kahī je prabīn kaviraj.”  
 —ramcādrabhuṣaṇ.



## Example:

"caransarən guru ek pēḍa jar cəl,  
 sətīguru koṭi pēḍa agehor let hē,  
 ek bar sətīguru māt̃r simran mat̃r,  
 simran tāhī baršbar guru het hē,  
 bhavnu bhagatī bharī kōḍi agr-bhag rakhe,  
 tahī guru sarəb nidhan dan det hē,  
 sətīguru dayanidhī mahima agadhbodh  
 namo namo namo namo netī netī netī hē."

-BGK.

"bōḍna ko let-hi abōḍta ko det tih,  
 priti let det hē prāti sukhset hē,  
 bhau ur let-hi prābhau bāḍo det ap  
 nirguṇ pād det gən dokh let hē,  
 thorijesi bhet let jəm ki abhet det  
 sətīguru nanak ji kərunāiket hē,  
 hōṭa let dasən ki brahmgyan det tih  
 mən let carən me mukatī ko det hē."

-NP

(b) Exchange of a thing for what is less is another form of parivṛitti.

## Example:

"tīrathu tapu dāia dātu danu,  
 je ko pavt tīl ka manū."-japu.  
 "aganī tapna jāl mahī rāhino,  
 vrat kəno sitōṣən sahino,  
 urādḥ vahu adho sir kərna,  
 khərə hon cīr lō ikcərna,  
 karam tamsi kəraṇ dukhare,...  
 inī mīrhanat bād, ləghu phal pai."

-NP.

ਪਰੀ (pari) happened. "kahu nanak meri puri pari."-bīa m 5. 2 which has wings, bird. "kisu pari ke pākhan lyayo."-GV 10. 3 fell. 4 fallen down, lying down. "pari mudrika pai."-caritr 64. 5 P ੯੫ day after tomorrow. 6 very beautiful woman. "kete rag pari su kahianī."-japu. Here pari stands for feminine personification of the main musical mode. 7 fairy, nymph.

ਪਰੀਸਰ [parisāh], ਪਰੀਸਰਿ [parisāhī] serves food, etc. See ਪਰੀਸਨ. 2 distributes. "sāgatī kul tare sacu parisāhī."-maru solāhe m 1. 3 will land or happen. "kese par parisāhī."-səloh. 4 Skt परिश endurance, forbearance.

ਪਰੀਸਨ [parisən] Skt परिसेन n act of laying food before somebody.

ਪਰੀਸਨਾ [pariṣṇa] v lay food before somebody. See ਪਰੀਸਨ.

ਪਰੀਖਕ [parikṣak], ਪਰੀਖਾ [parikṣa], ਪਰੀਖਿਤ [parikṣit] Skt परि-दीख adj examining or inspecting thoroughly. 2 n examination, inspection, investigation. 3 adj carefully inspected, tried or tested. 4 See ਪਰਿਖਿਤ.

ਪਰੀਖ [parikh] n test, examination. 2 adv having examined or tested, etc. "tənu manū sitəlu sacu parikh."-gau m 1.

ਪਰੀਖਤ [parikhat] See ਪਰੀਖਿਤ 2.

ਪਰੀਖਿਆ [parikṣiā] See ਪਰੀਖਾ. "jisu manī base tisu sacu parikṣiā."-sukhmani.

ਪਰੀਖਤਾ [parikhyat], ਪਰੀਖਤੁ [parikhyatu] See ਪਰੀਖਿਤ 2 "sukhdeu parikhyatu guṇ rāve" -səveye m 1 ke.

ਪਰੀਚੇ [parice] Skt परिचय n familiarity, knowledge. "gurmātī harīnam parice."-maḥ m 4. 2 acquaint yourself with.

ਪਰੀਚਤ [parichat] See ਪਰਿਚਿਤ 2 "manahu kal parichat kau jəmdād prācād kīdḥ cəmkayo."-krāsən. "ek dīvas parichat-hī mīl kīyo māt̃r mahan."-gyan.

ਪਰੀਚਾ [paricha] See ਪਰੀਖਾ. 2 a book, authored by some Sikh, but ascribed to the Guru, on which the dice is thrown and by adding values appearing on the relevant line, prediction is made of auspiciousness or its opposite.

ਪਰੀਚਿਆ [parichīā] See ਪਰੀਖਾ and ਪਰੀਖਾ 2.

ਪਰੀਚਿਤ [parichit] See ਪਰਿਚਿਤ 2 and ਪਰੀਖਿਤ 3.

ਪਰੀਤ [pariṭha] (meal etc) served up. See ਪਰੀਸਨ. 2 Skt परिदित before the eyes, in sight, evident. "harī agəmu agocarū parbrāhmū he... jin

gurbacān sukhane huārē, tīn agē anī parīṭha.”  
—*gāu m 4. 3 Skt* परिवर्त interchange, change.

ਪਰੀਤ [parit] See ਪਰੀਤਿ and ਪ੍ਰੀਤਿ. 2 *Skt* adj surrounded, encompassed. 3 *Skt* परीत narrow.

ਪਰੀਤਮ [paritam] See ਪ੍ਰੀਤਮ.

ਪਰੀਤਿ [paritī] *Skt* collyrium made of the juice of flowers. 2 See ਪ੍ਰੀਤਿ. “nanak sai bhālī paritī, jitu sahrb seti patī rēhē.”—*m 1 var vād.*

ਪਰੀਤਿ [paritē] *Skt* परिवतः part in every way. “purohita prit parite vīratī mōgahī”—*BG.*

ਪਰੀਠਨ [paridān] *P* उड़ v fly up, take wing.

ਪਰੀਏ [paridhe] served up. See ਪ੍ਰੀਏ. 2 those who serve or distribute food. 3 See ਪਰਿਏਸ਼.

ਪਰੀਬੰਦ [paribād] *n* bracelet having small tinkling bells.

ਪਰੀਰੁਖਸਾਰ [pāriṛuxsar] *P* adj fair-faced, See ਰੁਖਸਾਰ.

ਪਰੀਲਾ [parila] *adj* far away. 2 beyond words, ineffable. “nanak pāre parila”—*gūj m 5.*

ਪਰੀਵਾ [parivā] I go or swim across. “hāirīgī parī parivā.”—*majh m 5.* ‘With the Creator’s love, I swim across the ocean of life.’

ਪਰੁ [paru] (you) get into, seek. “mān, sarnī parū ṭhakur prabhū tākē.”—*sukhmani.* 2 *adv* without fail, certainly. “jo prabhū kōhē soi parū kījē.”—*suhi chēt m 4.* 3 undoubtedly. “jaka karāj soi parū jānē.”—*gāu m 3.* 4 See ਪਰ. but, however. “pārēhī mānmukh, parū bīdhī nāhī jānē.”—*maru solhe m 1.* 5 *Skt* पर्व *n* hill, mountain. 6 ocean. 7 paradise. 8 knot, riddle.

ਪਰੁਸ [parus] See ਪਰੋਸਣਾ. “sāpēd perusgē sāg umāgā.”—*NP.* ‘Soon the meals were served.’ 2 See ਪਰੁਖ.

ਪਰੁਖ [parukh] *Skt* पर्वुख *adj* hard, harsh, unkind. “herāt bolīyo mukh tē parukha.”—*NP.*

ਪਰੁਖਾ [parukha] See ਪਰੁਖ. 2 *n* coarseness, harshness, cruelty, brutality. “īrkha parukha chār amarkha.”—*NP.* jealousy, cruelty, deception, anger. 3 *Skt* पर्वुख a type of poetic composition in which such letters as ट, ठ, ड, द,

ड, ढ and composite letters are abundantly used. The sentiments of heroism, fury and terror are best expressed in this manner, as—“āhīp hīy dhārēk pīṭh kamāṭh lūṭh karēk uṭh kharēk sun bhārēk hār brīkhabh bāka”—*sikkhprabhakar.* “dāh dāhāt dāvar dāmākrīṣ.”—*cādi 2. 4* river Ravi.

ਪਰੁਲੀ [parulī] *adj* causing dissolution of the whole world; annihilating, destroying. “dharāmraī parulī prātīhar.”—*mala namdev.* See ਪ੍ਰਤਿਹਾਰ.

ਪਰੁਰਾਉ [parurāu], ਪਰੁਰਾਵ [parurav], ਪਰੁਰਾਵਾ [parurava] *Skt* पुरुरवस् son of Buddha from Ilā, grandson of the moon, who was the first king of the lunar dynasty. Pratishtanpur (Jhusi), near Prayag, was his capital. He was a righteous person believing in the Divine. “dūrba parurāu āgrāu.”—*saveye m 1 ke.* ‘Durvasa, Parurava and Angira.’

ਪਰੇ [parē] *adv* away, on the opposite or far side. 2 on that side. 3 afterwards. 4 fell. “jōsātīgurrī sārānī parē.”—*var ram 2 m 5.*

ਪਰੇਅ [parēa] *adj* beyond the reach of mind and speech. “parēā pavitrā.”—*VN.* 2 *Skt* प्रियस् dearest.

ਪਰੇਸ [parēs] *Skt* परेस पर-दीस *n* Braham, the Divine.

ਪਰੇਸਨ [parēsān] *P* उलझ *adj* perplexed, distressed, amazed, downcast. “kār mālet bāhu presān bho.”—*sāloh.*

ਪਰੇਸਾਨੀ [parēsānī] *P* उलझ *n* perplexity, distress, amazement. “nā phīr presānī māhī.”—*trīlāg kabir.*

ਪਰੇਕੇ [parēkē] come to, seek. “sārānī parēkē.”—*maru solhe m 1.*

ਪਰੇਖਾ [parēkha] *n* examination, test. “īlām parēkhē nār.”—*NP.*

ਪਰੇਜ [parēj] short for ਪਰੇਜੇਸ਼.

ਪਰੇਟੇ [parētē] far away. 2 wrapped in. “bīṣṭā āṣṭī rakat parējē cam”—*asa m 5.*

પરેડ [paret], પરેડ [paretu] *Sk* પેરેડ *adj* departed. 2 dead. 3 *n* dead body. 4 ghost, spectre. "maramohu parētu he."—*var guj 1 m 3*. 5 spectre, spectrality. "khin mahi binsio maha parēt."—*bher m 5*.

પરેથન [parethan] *n* dry flour used for dusting the pastry board; dry flour applied to the kneaded ball; dry flour used as sprinkle on the kneaded one.

પરે પરાંરે [pare parare] *adv* further off, on the far side; i.e., far away.

પરે પરીલા [pare parila] See પરીલા.

પરેમ [parem] See પુમ.

પરેય [parey] *adj* beyond thought and speech. "pareyā pavitā."—*VN*.

પરેચલા [parecha] See પુરલા.

પરેરે [parere], પરેરે [parere] *adv* away, further off. "mukh dekhat agh jahī parere."—*saveye m 4 ke*. "kasmala mīrījahī parere."—*kan m 5*.

પરેવા [pareva] *n* that which flown from afar — pigeon. 2 bird. 3 See પલવા.

પરેવે [pareve] gets, becomes. "jatan karau urjahi pareve."—*asa m 5*.

પરે [pare] See પરી. 2 See પરી.

પરે પરાલી [pare parala] farther than far away; beyond thought and speech. "harī parū na pave pare parala."—*biā a m 4*.

પરે પરાંડિ [pare parati] *Sk* પરાત્પર *adj* farthest, further than the farthest. "gun bešt... kahanu na jai pare parati."—*dev m 5*.

પરે પરાંરે [pare parare] See પરી પરાંરે. "taji sakat pare parare."—*naṭ a m 4*.

પરે [paro] (you) be, (you) land etc. 2 day after tomorrow. "paro, aju ke kal."—*s m 9*. 'day after tomorrow, today or tomorrow.'

પરોહિયા [paroha] *adj* threaded, strung. "harī nam ride paroha."—*sor m 5*.

પરોસ [paros] See પરીસ. 2 See પરીસ.

પરોસા [parosan] *n* female neighbour. 2 act of laying out food. See પરીસન.

પરોસનહારા [parosanhara] *n* one who serves food. "pekhe bijan parosanhare."—*kan m 5*.

પરોસના [parosna] *v* serve food.

પરોસા [parosa] *n* one who serves or distributes food. 2 quantity of food sufficient for one person; quantity of food put on a plate of metal or leaf and served or sent to one person.

પરોસી [parosi] See પરીસી.

પરોહા [parohat] See પરીહા.

પરોહ [parok], પરોહ [parokh], પરોહ [paroch] *Sk* પરોહ *adj* escaping observation, invisible, hidden. 2 *n* absence. 3 one who has true or spiritual knowledge, mystic.

પરોજન [parojan] See પરીજન. "pun tīh sāg na kachu parojan."—*NP*. 2 to the turquoises. See પરીજન.

પરોજા [paroja] See પરીજા. "cir parojan race saroja."—*NP*. 'Lotus flowers have been made by cutting the turquoises.'

પરોજા [paroja] *v* pierce. 2 string, thread (beads, flowers, etc) with the needle.

પરોટ [parot], પરોટ [parota] *Sk* પેરેટ *adj* pierced, perforated. 2 attached. "sād beragi tātu parota."—*ram a m 1*. 3 sewn. "harī rakhau kāthī parot."—*keda m 5*.

પરોપકાર [paropkar] *n* benevolence, philanthropy. પરોપકારી [paropkari] *Sk* પરોપકારિ *n* benefactor, philanthropist.

પરોબાલ [parobal] *P* feathers and wings.

પરોવના [parovna] See પરીવ. "naṭ... man mahī parovna."—*var guj 2 m 5*.

પરી [parē] *Sk* પરમ *part* afterwards, later. 2 only. 3 connection, relationship. 4 See પરી.

પરીંગ [parāg] short for પરીપરીંગ. *n* a secondary colour, prepared from primary ones. "rāg parāg anek na japaṇī kartaba."—*var ram 2 m 5*.

પરીટપ [parātap] *Sk* *adj* tormenting the enemies. 2 one who has subdued his senses. 3 fabulous gem supposed to fulfill all desires. 4 Arjun.

ਪਰੋਤਿਯਾਗੀ [parātragi] *adj* extremely self-denying. 2 *Skt* परित्यागिन् forsaker, renouncer. "sarəb dokh parōttragi."—*gāthā*.

ਪਰੰਤੂ [parāntu] *Skt* part but, however, nevertheless.

ਪਰੰਦ [parānd], ਪਰੰਦਾ [parānda] *P* पंक्षि *n* bird. See ਪਰਿੰਦਾ. "parāndaē na girah jar."—*var majh m 1*. 'Birds do not have money on them.'

ਪਰੰਪਰਾ [parāpara] *Skt* *n* series, succession. 2 familyline. 3 musk; fragrance.

ਪਰੰਪਰਾ [parāpara] *Skt* *n* a series, succession. 2 tradition.

ਪਰਿਯਾਭੂ [pariyāu] occurred, happened. "pariyāu jācak ik sarna."—*saveye m 5 ke*.

ਪਰੋਸੇ ਪਰੋਸੇ [paryo paroso] already grown up. "paryo paroso sut grāhi dehe."—*carrir 124*.

ਪਲ [pal] *Skt* *n* period of 24 seconds. "pal bhitarī taka hor udhar."—*sukhmāni*. 2 flesh, meat. "bahu bhut pīsacē kakan dākanī tokh kare pal me pal sō."—*krisan*. 3 weight of four tolas. 4 balance. 5 pan of a balance. 6 eyelid, eyelash. 7 dunce.

ਪਲਸਰ [palsar] just a moment. 2 meat-stew, broth.

ਪਲਕ [palak] *n* eyelid. "mukh dēkhau palak chadī."—*var jet*. 2 eyelash. *Skt* पलक. 3 an instant or a moment. "sitā mān mājhahī palak na thive bahra."—*var jet*.

ਪਲਕਾ [palaka] See ਪਲਕ 1. "palaka na lage priā-prem pagē."—*asa chāt m 5*. 2 bed. "palakē na lagē palaka pe pare."—*carrir 180*.

ਪਲਕਾਰਾ [palkara] *n* moment. 2 twinkling of an eye.

ਪਲਕੀ [palki] *n* small cot, bassinet.

ਪਲੱਕ [palakk] *n* leopard's leap; act of leaping like a leopard. "raṇ mo rāndhir plakk-hīgē."—*kalki*.

ਪਲਾਘ [palagh] See ਪਲੱਘ.

ਪਲਚਨਾ [palacna] *v* scrape flesh from bones with beak or teeth. 2 cling. 3 be engrossed or

absorbed in; be covetous.

ਪਲਚਰ [palcar] *Skt* *n* carnivore. 2 ogre.

ਪਲਚਾਈ [palcai] gets covetous, becomes lustful. See ਪਲਚਨਾ. "hete palcai."—*vaḍ chāt m 3*.

ਪਲਚਿ [palaci] *adv* greedily; lustfully. "palaci palaci sagli mul."—*majh barahmaha*.

ਪਲਟਨ [palṭan] *E* platoon *n* a small group of foot-soldiers; squad; platoon. "do palṭan pahucē is kala."—*GPS*. It is a transform of battalion.

ਪਲਟਨਾ [palatna] *v* overturn. 2 change. 3 turn back, return. 4 retract.

ਪਲਟਾ [palṭa] *n* change. 2 act of overturning. 3 returning sequentially to the lowest key in singing after having reached the highest pitch. 4 scraper, used to turnover bread, etc when baking on a griddle.

ਪਲਾਟਿ [palatī] *adv* turning back or in the opposite direction. "kai palatī surājsrjda karar."—*akāl*. 'Having turned their backs towards the east, many bow their foreheads towards the west.' "palatī bhāi sabb kheh."—*s kabir*.

ਪਲਤ [palat] next world, world after death. "halat palat dux lehu savar."—*sukhmāni*. 2 See ਪਲਿਤ

ਪਲਤਾ [palṭa] a Khatri subcaste. Bibi Nanki's husband, Jai Ram son of Parmanand, belonged to this subcaste. 2 a flat package of paper.

ਪਲਤਿ [palatī] in the next world; hereafter. "halatī palatī sukhū paide."—*sri m 3*.

ਪਲਤੂ [palatu] *n* the next world. "halatu palatu tiri dove gavae."—*majh e m 3*. See ਪਲਤ 1.

ਪਲਤੇ [palte] See ਪਲਿਤ. "cabe tata loh sar vicī sāghē palte."—*gau var 1 m 4*.

ਪਲਥੀ [palṭhi] act of sitting cross-legged; sitting on one's haunches with knees close to one's body.

ਪਲੱਥਾ [palattha] *n* act of turning one's hand; fencing, swordplay. "palatthe khilari. karē

'During the time of Bhai Santokh Singh, many English and French words gained currency in Hindustan.

ghav kari."—GPS.

ਪਲਾ [palna] v be reared. 2 rot, decay. 3 grow or become old. 4 n cradle, bed hanging with a rope. "palna par pōdhavai."—NP.

ਪਲਪਾ [palpāk] n mud of flesh. "rakat bīdu ka gara." 'mud, made of mother's blood (i.e. ovum) and father's semen, from which is formed the body.'

ਪਲਪਾਕ [palpākaj] n human body, which is formed from ਪਲਪਾ [palpāk]. "palpākaj mahi koṭi udhare."—dhana a m / . "pal pākaj mahi nam chāḍae."—mala a m / . The divine Name liberates not only after the mortal frame has been cast off but it does emancipate when one is still alive. So liberation is obtained through the divine Name while one is alive. 2 Scholars also interpret pākaj as eye because the eye is often compared with the lotus (pākaj). Thus palpākaj means twinkling of the eye. The divine Name bestows liberation in no time.

ਪਲਪਾ [palpha] in a moment, in an instant. "dokh sabh jān ke harī durr kie ik palpha."—prabha m 4.

ਪਲਪਾਕ [palbhach] carnivore. See ਪਲਪਾ. 2 lion.

ਪਲਪਾ ਨਾਦਨਿ [palbhach nadanī] n army which makes noise like the flesh-eating animals. —sanama. carnivorous animals make noise to eat flesh in the battlefield. 2 which roars like a lion, the gun.—sanama.

ਪਲਮ [palam] P ਪ n dust, ashes. 2 injured portion's turning ashen i.e. gangrene.

ਪਲਾ [palar], ਪਲਾਇ [palari], ਪਲੀ [palri], ਪਲਾ [palaru] Skt ਪਲਾ n straw, husk. "ja paka ta kaṭia rahi su palari vari."—var majh m / . 2 Skt ਪਲਾ stone. "ratan padarathu palari trage."—majh a m 3. 'giving up a gem in exchange for a stone.' 3 mire, mud. 4 scum, moss. 5 dirt, filth. 6 milk 7 a kind of sweet meat made of ground til seed or sesame and molasses or sugar. 8 power, strength. 9 corpse,

dead body. 10 S rainwater. 11 Skt ਪਲਾ pond, tank. "sukh palari tragi maha dukh pave." —maru solhe m 3. "harī sukhpalari tragia." —var bria m 3. 12 balance bearer, merchant. "gun kisaihi tin su kari sabhi avgan sabadi jalae. augin vikaṭi palri jis dei su sace pae."—var gau / m 4. 'holy men (traders) buy (i.e. take away) the defects (bad qualities) and (in exchange for the bad qualities) provide virtues.' 13 Skt ਪਲਿਤ giving up. "cori cor na palarihi dukh sah-hi garthe."—BG. 14 adv having eliminated. "dukh palari harī nam vaseae."—mala a m 3.

ਪਲਾ [palal] See ਪਲਾ 2. 2 Skt flesh; meat. 3 dirt, mire. 4 a kind of sweetmeat made of pounded sesum and molasses or sugar. 5 sesame flower. 6 stone. 7 corpse, dead body. 8 milk. 9 strength, power.

ਪਲਾ [palav] See ਪਲਾ.

ਪਲਾ [palval] a town in district Gurgaon of Punjab. "palval ko raja rahe."—caritr / 69

ਪਲਾ [palva] just a moment. "tith thar nahī palva thahireye."—krisan.

ਪਲਾਨ [palvan] adj fleshy, fat. 2 See ਪਲਾਨ.

ਪਲਾ [palve] (may) put on new leaves, flourish, bloom, blossom. "tati tor na palve je jali tubi dex."—s farid. 'crop once destroyed by water does not blossom even if it is submerged in water.' Even in the company of holy saints, persons, whose minds have been polluted by vices, can never prosper.

ਪਲਾਇ [palvāg], ਪਲਾਇਮ [palvāgam] Skt ਪਲਾਇ adj jumpy, leaping. 2 n frog. 3 long-tailed and black-faced monkey. 4 monkey. "palvāgam gan kudat ae."—GPS. 5 a poetic metre. It has four lines of 21 matras each, with the first pause at the eighth matra, the second at the last thirteenth and ending in a jagān and one guru, 19, 5.

Example:

"sam dām uprati, adi vipaṇ giri vas ko,

bhanyo su prabhu subh, sāt dhārau tajas ko,  
rajyog bhal, bhakti vibek vicar jo,  
prabhuta rag trikal gyan tēp sar jo."

—*śikhiprabhakar*.

(b) There is another form of this metre, each line of which begins with a guru. For example:

"vidya parhke, mān abhiman nā dhariye,  
ārān ke hit, ilām hunar pēricariye..."

(c) The third form of this metre has 21 matras in each line, with the first pause at the 11<sup>th</sup> matra, the second at the next 10<sup>th</sup>, ending with a terminal guru.

Example:

"jis ki bāni nāhi, citi hārān kare,  
jis ki kriyāsarir, nā mān kārān kare,  
jis ko jīvan jagat, lokhit nāhi he,  
hārī vrīṣ lihu jan, su jan mrit vāhi he"

ਪਲਾ [palā] *n* pan of a balance.

ਪਲਾ [pala] *n* pan of a balance. 2 skirt or border of a garment. See *E* pall. "oṭ gāhi sāt pala." —*dhāna m 5*.

ਪਲਾਹਿ [palau] *Sk* ਪਲਾਹ *n* lamentation, wailing. 2 incoherent talk.

ਪਲਾਹਿ [palau], ਪਲਾਹਿਯ [palaugadh] a district in the Chotta Nagpur area, which, surrounded by hills, was regarded as a place for shelter. "ek palau des sunije." —*cārtr 132*. "para si palaugadh." —*akal*.

ਪਲਾਹਿਯ [palain], ਪਲਾਹਿਨ [palain] *Sk* ਪਲਾਹਨ *n* flight, escape. "sāgle dukh palān." —*joḍi m 5*.

ਪਲਾਸ [palaś] *Sk* ਪਲਾਸ਼ *adj* flesh-eating, carnivorous. 2 cruel, merciless. 3 green. 4 *n* a tree, also known as dhak or ਕੇਸੂ [kesu] or ਪਲਾਹ [plah] butia fondosa. According to chapter 160 of the Uttar Khand (the second half) of the Padam Purān, Brahma was transformed into butea fondosa due to a curse from Parvati. So, it is a manifestation of Brahma. According

to the Shatpath Brahmin, this tree had sprung up from Brahma's flesh. Its flowers are used in dyeing and also in various medicines. Its gum is used as a remedy for many diseases. 5 leaf; foliage. "so kul dhak palas." —*s kabir*. 'a leaf of the dhakk tree.' 6 petal. "bād te palasakhy." —*saloh*. 'whose eyes are like lotus petals.' 7 carnivorous ogre. 8 carnivore like a lion, etc.

ਪਲਾਸਕ [palasak], ਪਲਾਸਕਖ [palasakhy] having eyes like petals of a lotus. See ਪਲਾਸ 6.

ਪਲਾਸੀ [palasi] A city, on the bank of river Bhagirathi, in district Nadia of Bengal, where, on 23<sup>rd</sup> June, 1757, Lord Clive won a victory over Nawab Sirajjudaula of Murshidabad. 2 *Sk* पलाशिन *adj* leafy. 3 flesh-eating, carnivorous. 4 *n* carnivore. 5 tree with leaves. "purano palasi māno vāyu dāryo." —*narsīgh*.

ਪਲਾਸੁਰ [palasur], ਪਲਾਸੋਰ [palasor] See ਤਰਨਤਾਰਨ

ਪਲਾਹ [palah] See ਪਲਾਸ 4. 2 *Sk* पलाह incoherent or nonsensical talk, lamentation. See ਕਰਣਪਲਾਹ.

ਪਲਾਹ ਸਾਹਿਬ [palah sahib] See ਗੁਰਪਲਾਹ. 2 a gurdwara, at a distance of one and a half miles to the north-west of Khalsa College, Amritsar, where Guru Hargobind had halted under a butea fondosa tree.

ਪਲਾਹਾਰ [palahar] nonvegetarian food. 2 carnivorous, flesh-eating.

ਪਲਾਹੀ [palahi] a village in tehsil and police station, Phagwara of Kapurthala state. It is situated at a distance of three miles to the north of Phawara railway station. In the residential area of this village, there is a nicely built gurdwara in memory of Guru Har Rai. Nearby, there are residential houses; Guru Granth Sahib is installed in one room. A piece of land, measuring 14 ghumaons, has been attached with the gurdwara by the state. Akali Singhs are the officiants there. 2 See ਝਲਾਹੀ.

ਪਲਾਖ [palak], ਪਲਾਕੀ [palaki] *Sk* पलक *n* leaping,

jumping. 2 act of mounting astride a horse with a jump.

ਪਲਾਖ [palakh] *Skt* ਪਲਾਖ *n* banyan tree. 2 According to the Purans, a continent, where this tree is found. "palakh dip mahī betho jāi."—*NP*. See ਪਲਿਖਨ.

ਪਲਾਖੀ [palacni] *n* flesh-eating demoness. 2 goddess Kali. "palacni cūre bhut."—*PP*.

ਪਲਾਣ [palaṇ] *P* पालन *n* saddle put on the back of a donkey, camel etc. 2 See ਪਰਜਾਣ.

ਪਲਾਣੇ [palane] *adj* pack-saddled. "tūre palane paunveg."—*varasa*.

ਪਲਾਤਾ [palata] See ਪਰਤੁ and ਪਲਤ. "sāvre halet palata."—*maru m 5*. 'This world and the next were set right.'

ਪਲਾਧ [paladh] half a moment. "thir nahī rehī paladh."—*kalki*.

ਪਲਾਨ [palaṇ] See ਪਲਾਣ. "cīr palaṇ kīkan dhasi vāsudha mahī."—*cādi 1*. 'Piercing the pack-saddle and the horse, the sword got stuck into the ground.' 2 *Skt* ਪਲਾਨ grain cooked with meat.

ਪਲਾਧਨ [palayan] *Skt* *n* running away, flight, escape.

ਪਲਾਧ [palaṇ] *Skt* *n* paddy straw. 2 chaff, hay. 3 hollow, unsubstantial.

ਪਲਾਓ [palao] See ਪਲਿਆ. 2 kept or carried out. "palao chār dharmā."—*ramav*. 'carried out the duties of a Kshatri.'

ਪਲਿਆ [palia] *adj* brought up. 2 *Skt* grey-haired, aged. 3 ripe. 4 white, grey. "sīr palia dārī pali muchā bhi palia."—*s ferid*.

ਪਲਿਖ [palik] ਪਲ-ਟਿਕ a moment.

ਪਲਿਤ [palit] See ਪਲਿਆ. 2 *Skt* *n* heat, hotness. 3 mud, mire. 4 fragrant gum—resin. 5 chilli.

ਪਲਿਯੋ [palio] See ਪਲਿਓ.

ਪਲੀ [pali] (of a female) aged. See ਪਲਿਆ. 2. 2 *Skt* ਪਲਿਯ ladle for taking out ghee, oil etc.

ਪਲੀਆ [palia] in the skirt, in the mantle. "uṭhī tīnake lagi palia."—*maru m 5*.

ਪਲੀਤ [palit] *P* पलित *adj* impure, unholy. 2 base,

degenerate.

ਪਲੀਤਹ [palitah], ਪਲੀਤਾ [palita] *P* پلته A twisted wick; wick of an earthen lamp.

2 igniting charge for a cannon. "prem palita surat hāvai gola gīan cālā."—*bher kabir*.

3 sound, touch are vices of the five sense organs, which incite the mind and fan the fire of desire. "pāc palitah kau parbodhe."—*gāḍ kabir*.

4 match of a gun or a cannon. 5 According to the tantriks, a string of cloth, on which some pungent material is applied to fumigate the nostrils of a person possessed by some ghost. "jharat mātrān sāg... bahuro lēx palita."—*NP*.

ਪਲੀਤੀ [paliti] *adj* polluted. "mut palitā kaparu hor."—*japu*. 2 *n* pollution, impurity.

ਪਲੀਤ [palid] See ਪਲੀਤ.

ਪਲੁਤ [palut] See ਪਲੁਤ.

ਪਲੁਥ ਲੁਥ [palutth lutth] heap of corpses. "palutth lutth bīthhī."—*ramav*

ਪਲੁ [pālū] *n* end-portion of a sari, dupatta, etc. 2 *Skt* ਪੈਲਥ leaf. 3 petal. "pālū anāt mul bīckar."—*ram beni*. The tenth door, as assumed in Yog is a region wherein the soul is supposed to reside.

ਪਲੇ [pālē] in the skirt of one's garment or the end-portion of a dupatta. "udharāhī lagi pālē."—*sar m 5*. 'by aligning with the saints' i.e., by following the saints. 2 observed, fulfilled. "sārāb thar sābo uṭh dharam pālē."—*drīp*.

ਪਲੇਸਣਾ [palesṇa] *v* heat; heat a green stick to remove its bark. *Skt* ਪਲੁਣ to heat, burn.

ਪਲੇਟਨਾ [paleṭna] *v* wrap, surround, encase. "pasu māṇas cāmī paleṭe."—*var mala m 1*. "grīhasāī kuṣābī paleṭra."—*sri m 5*. See *E* plait.

ਪਲੇਟਿ (paleṭi) having wrapped. "kuṭ mulāma paleṭi dharehu."—*var gāu 1 m 4*.

ਪਲੇਥਨ [palethan] See ਪਲੇਥਨ.

ਪਲੈ [palē] gets, does. "lobhi ka jiu tēlpalē."—*sri m I*. 'gets postponed.' 2 is reared or brought up. See ਪਲਨਾ. 3 in one's possession. See ਪਲੈ 1. "pale sacu sace saci ara."—*maru solhe m I*.

ਪਲੈਆ [palōa] went away, vanished. "tare chape ādher palōa."—*BG*. 2 got obliterated, disappeared.

ਪਲੈਓ [palōi] ran away, fled. 2 disappeared. "tarka lekḥ palōi."—*sri m I*.

ਪਲੈਓ [palōi] ran away, fled. 2 vanished. "nāmahu cāden bīrakh palōi."—*BG*. 'gets coalesced with, i.e., merges its identity with.'

ਪਲੈਸਟਾ [palosṭa], ਪਲੈਸਨਾ [palosna] v ਪੁ-ਲੈਟਨ shake, agitate. 2 caress or lightly move the hand over somebody's head. "mud palosṭ karnar bēdhṛ pothi."—*g3d kabir*.

ਪਲੈਸਿ [palosṭi] having patted lightly on the head. See ਪਲੈਸਨਾ.

ਪਲੈਟਨ [palōṭan], ਪਲੈਟਨ [palōṭhan] *Skt* ਪੁਲੈਟਨ *n* massaging or kneading the muscles. "syam palōṭat udhav par."—*krisan*. 2 shake. 3 act of moving something up and down.

ਪਲੈਵੇ [palove] may or should flee or run away. 2 be absorbed in. "tin trilok samadhī palove."—*ram ben*. 'The trinity of the three emotions (*viz.* rāj, sat and tam) and the three worlds should merge in a state of trance.'

ਪਲੈਯਾਰ [palāyar] carnivore. See ਪਲਾਯਾਰ. "palāyar nacca."—*VN*. 'The carnivores danced.'

ਪਲੈਯ [palāy] See ਪਲੈਯ. 2 *P* ਲੈਯ leopard. 3 panther. See pictures under ਸਿੰਘ.

ਪਲੈਯ [palāy] *Skt* ਪਲਾਯ and ਪਲੈਯ *n* bed, cot. "cūṛa bhānu palāy sū mūdhe!"—*vaḍ m I*.

ਪਲੈਮ [palām] *Skt* ਪੁਲੈਯ adj/hanging, pendulous. "bīrakh akar bitharkar bāhu jāṭa palāme."—*BG*. 2 See ਪਲਮ.

ਪਲਹਾ [palhav] *Skt* ਪਲਹਾ or ਪਲਹਾ. Parthians or Persians. According to Manu, they are from the Kshatri caste but have been ostracised by them. Mahabharat says that the Palhavs

had sprung up from the tail of Vashisht's cow. At one time, Kanchi was the capital of this caste. They had reigned from the middle of the sixth century to the middle of the eighth century. Arcot, Madras, Trichanapali and Tanjaur were under them. 2 territory bordering the Coromandal, which is in the state of Madras.

ਪਲ [pall] *Skt n* granary, barn. 2 process of ripening fruit by placing it in layers of grass and straw, etc.

ਪਲਾ [pallav] *Skt n* leaf. 2 shoot, sprout. 3 bracelet. 4 expansion. 5 unsteadiness. 6 strength. 7 Palhav region. 8 resident of Palhav. See ਪਲੁਵ. 9 petal. 10 finger, digit. "hath dīve pathoj sam, pallav se palvan, tame nāg suce khac nakhān kī pāḡti."—*GPS*. 11 border, margin. 12 in Sanskrit books, this word has been used for palhav. See ਪਲੁਵ.

ਪਲਾ [palla] *n* border, edge or skirt of a garment. 2 a leaf (of a door).

ਪਲਾ ਫਾਨਾ [palla phāna], ਪਲੈ ਲੱਗਣਾ [palle lagḡṇa] v attach oneself to somebody; rely for support or help. 2 accept one as husband.

ਪਾ [pav] you fall etc. See ਪਾਈ. 2 *Skt n* purity, purification. 3 air, wind. 4 cowdung. 5 process of winnowing grains from straw.

ਪਾਈ [pavai] fits, is approved. "binu gur ghal na pavai thar."—*sīdhgoseṭr*. 2 drinks. "iku bād na pavai keh."—*sri m I*. 'does not drink even a drop of water other than the swati rain drop.'

ਪਾਵਾਇ [pavai] recipient. 2 one who bows. 3 gets; is received. "sāṭigur sārāṇī pavai."—*bīle m 4*.

ਪਾਵਸਤ [pavasat] *Skt* ਪਾਵਸੁ sky and earth. See ਪਾਵਸ.

ਪਾਵਗ [pavag], ਪਾਵੇ [pavge] adj the holiest of the holy; the purest. "hārī kīe patṛ pavge"—*nā m 4*.



ਪਵਨ [pavan] *Sk* ਪਵਨ *n* air. "pavan pani agni patal."—*japu*. 2 See ਪਵਨੁ and ਪਵਨ 3 See ਪਵਣਾ.

ਪਵਨ ਵਾਹੁ [pavan vau] *Sk* ਪਵਨ ਯਾਤੁ purifying wind. "bhe vici pavan vauh sad vau."—*var asa*. See ਵਾਹੁ.

ਪਵਣਾ [pavna] *v* bow, fall etc. "perī pavna jagi vartara."—*BG*. 2 fall. *S* ਪਵਣੁ.

ਪਵਣੁ [pavanu] *n* air. "pavanu guru pani pita."—*japu*. "ekhi sdhu jibh rasu nahi kani pavanu na vaje."—*asa m 1*. 'The air, impinging on the eardrum, does not produce any sound.' 2 See ਪਵਣਾ 2.

ਪਵਣੁਦੁਤ [pavanu-udut] *adj* having the speed of wind; swift as wind. 2 *n* mind, conscience. "kam krodh vasi kare pavanu-udut na dhavt."—*sevaye m 3 ke*.

ਪਵਣੈ ਪਾਣੀ ਜਾਣੈ ਜਾਤਿ [pavne pani jane jati]—*mala m 1*. One should acquaint oneself with the nature of air and water. Both air and water come in contact with and soothe all without any reservation; likewise one should be helpful to all.

ਪਵਦੇ [pavde] fall. "jharī jharī pavde kace birhi."—*sava m 5*.

ਪਵਨ [pavan] *Sk* *n* air, which purifies. "pavan jhulare mata dex."—*hila m 5*. See ਮਾਰੂਤ. 2 breath. 3 water. "aganī na dahr, pavan nahi magne."—*gau kabir*. 4 kiln for baking earthen pots.

ਪਵਨ ਉੱਤਲਾ [pavan utla] See ਮਾਰੂਤ.

ਪਵਨ ਅਰੰਭੁ ਸਤਿਗੁਰੁ ਮਤਿ ਵੇਲਾ [pavan arābhū satiguru mati vela]—*sidhgosaṭi*. Repetition of the Creator's Name with every breath is the basis, and the communion with the Guru is the moment for receiving spiritual knowledge. See ਮਤਿਵੇਲਾ.

ਪਵਨਸੁਤ [pavansut] son of the wind god, Hanuman. 2 Bhimsen.

ਪਵਨਸੁਤੁ [pavansutu] *n* linking every breath with meditation on the Divine. "pavansutu sabhu

nika karia satigurisabadu vicare."—*naṭ a m 4*. 2 practice of the breathing exercise.

ਪਵਨਕੁਮਾਰ [pavankumar], ਪਵਨ [pavna], ਪਵਨਤਨ [pavantana], ਪਵਨਤਾਤ [pavantat] *n* son of the wind god, Hanuman. 2 Bhimsen.

ਪਵਨਤਾਤ ਸਸਿ [pavantat sasi]—*GV 10*. son of the wind; Bhim; moon; Raja Bhim Chand. Bhai Sukha Singh has written this name by way of a conundrum.

ਪਵਨਧਾਰ [pavandhar] *adj* life-supporting. 2 doing breathing exercise. 3 *n* breathing exercise. 4 vow to live on air. "kahō pavandhar jat birhae."—*ram a m 5*.

ਪਵਨਨਿਵਾਸ [pavan-nivas] *n* sky. 2 tenth door. 3 stillness of air. 4 entry of air in the abdomen. "tisi khine mata udar kina pavan nivas."—*GV 6*. It is held in the Purans that the incarnation does not enter the womb. Only the wind enters the womb of the would-be mother, lives there for the full period of pregnancy and shapes the belly in such a way that people come to believe the mother to be pregnant. In the tenth month, the wind gets discharged and the deity, taking the form of a child, makes its appearance. "tā paṇ ko agya hoi kī rī jarke mata ke udar mē sojhi kar, jo us ko putr bhau malum hove."—*JSBM*. For this, see ਗੁਰਮਤਿਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ a 182.

ਪਵਨਪਤ [pavanpat], ਪਵਨਪਤਿ [pavanpati] *n* lord of breath; soul. 2 one who controls one's breath; yogi. "pavanpati unman rahin khara."—*ram kabir*.

ਪਵਨਪਿਧਾਨ [pavanpiala] kōbhak (pitcher) like cup of breaths. "pavanpiala saja."—*ari kabir*.

ਪਵਨਪੁਤ੍ਰ [pavanputr], ਪਵਨਪੁਤ [pavanput] See ਪਵਨਸੁਤ and ਪਵਨਕੁਮਾਰ.

ਪਵਨਪ੍ਰਵੇਸ਼ [pavanpraves] See ਪਵਨਨਿਵਾਸ 4. 2 according to Tantrashastar, the entry of a ghost or an evil spirit into someone's body.

ਪਵਨਾ [pavna] *v* fall, lie, be put. 2 air-like. See

ਪਵਨ. "ape pavaku ape pavna."—*gaur kabir*.  
 ਪਵਨਿ [pavanɪ] due toor with the air. "pavanɪ  
 apkar tor camro."—*sar m 5*.  
 ਪਵਨੁ [pavanu] See ਪਵਨ. 2 breath. "pavanu na  
 sadhira sacu na sadhira."—*sardh gosar*.  
 "manu pavanu dui tūba kari he."—*gaur kabir*.  
 ਪਵਰ [pavar] See ਪੈਰ. 2 See ਪੁਰ. 3 See ਪੁਰ.  
 ਪਵਰਕ [pavrah] manhood, virility. See ਪੈਰਕ.  
 ਪਵਰੀ [pavri] See ਪਵਿਰੀ and ਪੈਰੀ. "pavri paki  
 param banavahi."—*GPS*.  
 ਪਵਰਿਰਾ [paviray] (they) fall, lie etc. 2 (they)  
 walk swiftly. "caran tapar sakyath, caran gur  
 amar paviray."—*savaye m 3 ke*. 'Steps rise  
 quickly towards Guru Amardev.' 3 take to the  
 road; resume journey.  
 ਪਵਰੀ [pavri] See ਪਵਿਰੀ and ਪੈਰੀ. "etu rahi poti  
 pavria caru."—*japu*.  
 ਪਵਾਹੀ [pavahi] adj of the track or the path.  
 "thiu pavahi dabh."—*s farid*. See ਪਵਿ 5.  
 2 See ਪੁਵਾਹੀ.  
 ਪਵਾਨ [pavan] n air. "raj rāk kau lage tulī  
 pavan."—*sukhmani*. 2 adj pure, sacred.  
 "sakhibhut pavan."—*sar m 5*.  
 ਪਵਾਰ [pavar] See ਪਵਾਰ. 2 journey of the world  
 of Yam (the ruler of the spirits of the dead).  
 There is a popular story that messengers of  
 Yam take the soul of the dead person to Yam's  
 world. But Yam, concluding from the account  
 of the said soul that it is not yet time for that  
 particular person to die, sends the said soul  
 back and the dead body resumes its breathing.  
 See ਪਵਾਰਿ.  
 ਪਵਾਰ ਜਾਨਾ [pavar jana] See ਪਵਾਰ 2.  
 ਪਵਾਰਾ [pavara] See ਪਵਾਰ.  
 ਪਵਾਰਿ [pavarɪ] in the world of Yam. "akhi miti  
 pavari gara."—*var majh m 1*. See ਪਵਾਰ 2.  
 ਪਵਾਰਾ [pavara] n *Skt* परिवृद्ध king; one who  
 remains surrounded by his subjects and the  
 army. "ran mahi jite pavare."—*asa m 5*.  
 2 arena of death; battle, war. 3 a narrative of

war. "jo ih suni pavara, tis jonam na  
 barabara."—*saloh*. 4 dispute, problem, trouble.  
 ਪਵਿ [pavi] *Skt* n lightning. 2 thunderbolt.  
 3 utterance, saying. 4 cactus, euphorbia  
 nerifolia. 5 Dg path, way, track, trail.  
 ਪਵਿਤ [pavit] See ਪਵਿਤ. "patit pavit bhae ram  
 kahat-hi."—*jadi namdev*.  
 ਪਵਿਤਪਾਵਨ [pavitpavan], ਪਵਿਤਪੁਨਿਤ [pavitpunit]  
 adj holiest of the holy, the holiest. "ik dhuri  
 pavitpavan hahi tudhu name lae."—*asa e m 1*.  
 "sai bhale sajogi is jug mahi pavitpunit."  
 —*dhana m 5*.  
 ਪਵਿਤ [pavitu], ਪਵਿਤ [pavitr] *Skt* ਪਵਿਤ adj clean,  
 unsullied. "bhae pavitu sarir."—*sri e m 3*.  
 "pavitr apavitrak kiran lage."—*manu e m 5*.  
 2 n rain. 3 water. 4 milk. 5 ghee. 6 honey. 7 a  
 ring of the sacred grass (*poa cynosuroides*),  
 according to the holy Hindu scripture, worn  
 while performing the annual ceremony to feed  
 and honour the dead, etc. See ਪਵਿਤੀ.  
 ਪਵਿਤਰਾ [pavitrata] n cleanliness, purification.  
 ਪਵਿਤਪਾਵਨ [pavitr-pavan] See ਪਵਿਤਪਾਵਨ.  
 "pavitr-pavan purakh prabhu suami."—*dev*  
*m 4*.  
 ਪਵਿਤਰ [pavitra], ਪਵਿਤਰੀ [pavitri] See ਪਵਿਤਰ 7.  
 "kusa pavitre sgaran pae."—*GPS*. On this  
 subject, see ਸੰਦਰਭ ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ, § 218 and ਕਰਤਾਵਤ  
 ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ section 11, § 3.  
 ਪਵੀ [pavi] n Indar, who carries the thunderbolt.  
 ਪਵਿਚ [pavich], ਪਵਿਚੇ [paviche] adj pure, sacred.  
 2 became pure. "hari japio poti paviche."  
 —*basat m 4*.  
 ਪਵਿਜੇ [pavije] may or should fall. "satigursaran  
 pavije."—*kali e m 4*.  
 ਪਵਿਤ [pavit], ਪਵਿਤ [pavita] adj pure, sacred.  
 "nam let te sagal pavit."—*bher m 5*. "kahu re  
 padia, kavan pavita?"—*gaub kabir*.  
 ਪਵਿਧੇ [pavidhe] fell, lay, etc. "jan janak sarani  
 pavidhe."—*basat m 4*. 2 See ਪਵਿਧ.  
 ਪਵੇਨ [paven] adj sacred, pure. "hari kie patit

paven."—*kan m 4*.

ਪਰੈ [pəve] fall. "jīn kī lekhe patī pəve."—*var*

ਪਰੈ [pəvəg], ਪਰੈਗ [pəvəgam] *n* horse, which runs fast as wind. "giri giri parē pavəg te."—*VN*. "peram pavəgam payo pole."—*GPS*.  
2 See ਪਰੈਗਮ.

ਪਰੈਗੀ [pəvəgi] *n* horseman, horse rider. "pere dhar pavəgi phajā cirke."—*kāiki*.

ਪਰੈਦਰੇ [pəvədre] lying. "pari pavədare dīth me."—*maru m 1*.

ਪਰੈਨ [pəvəna] *adj* sacred, pure. "harī kie patit pavəna."—*bīla m 4*.

ਪਰੈਨਿ [pəvəni] fall. "sādre nit pavāni."—*sohila*.

ਪਰ [par] See ਪਰ and ਪਰਧੇਠਾ. 2 See ਪਰਨਾ.

ਪਰਉ [parau] (you) fall, land, etc. 2 (you) read. 3 (I) fall into. "dubidha nā parau, harī binu avaru nā pūjau."—*sor m 1*. 4 I read.

ਪਰਉਐ [parai] we should read or utter. "harī nit parai."—*gōd m 4*.

ਪਰਚੈਤੀ [parchatti] *n* loft or shelf-like projection along the wall in a room etc.

ਪਰਚਾ [parcha] *n* fragment, long sliver. 2 See ਪਰਚਾਵਾ.

ਪਰਚਾਵਾ [parchavā] *n* reflection, image. 2 shadow, shade.

ਪਰਨਾ [parṇa], ਪਰਨਾ [parṇu] See ਪਰਨ. "harī parṇa harī bujhā."—*oākar*. 2 lie down. 3 fall.

ਪਰੇ [parat] See ਪਰੇ. 2 reading. 3 *adv* while reading. "parat gunat ese sabh mare."—*asa kabir*.

ਪਰੇ [parā] lies down, lands. 2 falls. 3 reads. "koi parā sahā kirta."—*ram m 4*. 4 price, rate. 5 cost price. 6 average cost, as— "do rupye ikk jīlā da parā prā."

ਪਰੇਤ [parat] *n* verification, scrutiny, checking, investigation, etc. 2 a variety of ਰਚ ਤਾਲ [car tal]. Whatever the rhythm, the hymns, sung in this tune, have been given the title of parat. See ਅਸਾ ਕਨਏ in ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ. The word parat

appears at the head of many verses of Sarabloh. The old traditions of singing parat are now vanishing. The Sikhs, through carelessness, have forgotten the musical system taught by Guru Arjan Dev. The parats sung by Bhai Gurmukh Singh, Bhai Atra and Bhai Dittu, etc., which we have heard, have become a thing of the past.

ਪਰਿਠਾ [pariṭhā] fall, bow. "jo gurcarni sikh parṭiṭhā."—*varsor m 4*. 2 while reading. 3 while falling.

ਪਰਦਾ [parda] See ਪਰਦਾ. 2 falls etc. 3 reads.

ਪਰਦਾਦਾ [pardada] *n* paternal grandfather.

ਪਰਨ [paran] See ਪਰਨ. 2 act of falling, lying down, etc.

ਪਰਨਸਾਲ [paransal], ਪਰਨਸਾਲਾ [paransala] *n* school. "prahlad pāṭhae paransal."—*basāt kabir*.

ਪਰਨਾ [parṇa] *v* lie down. 2 fall. 3 read. 4 receive, get. "satigur te samajh parī manī mahī."—*maru solhe m 4*

ਪਰਨਾਉ [parṇau], ਪਰਨਾਮ [parṇam], ਪਰਨਾਵ [parṇav] a word used in place of a noun; pronoun. For example—"vicitri sīgh nē jād hathi dā mukabla kārān lāi kālāgadhār dā hukam sunīa, tād uh bādē utsah nāl jōg vicc jān nū tīar hora." Here uh is a pronoun.

ਪਰਪੋਤਾ [parpota] *n* son of a son's son, son of a grandson, great grandson.

ਪਰਬੋ [parbo] *v* read. "me jānīo parbo bhālo."—*s kabir*. 2 lie down. 3 fall.

ਪਰਵਾ [parvā] *n* the first day of every lunar fortnight.

ਪਰਵਾਲ [parval] *Sk* ਪਰਵਾਲ trichiasis. When eyelashes turn in and rub against the eyeballs, the eyes become red and water begins to flow from them. The best treatment is that eyelashes should be got realigned surgically or the roots of the turned-in eyelashes be got electrolysed.

ਪਾਉ [paʊ] *n* a halting place, encampment, camp.

ਪਾਉਣਾ [paʊṇa] *v* cause to be torn, split, etc. "rovahi raje kōn paṛai."—*var ram* 1 *m* 1.

ਪਾਉਣਾ [paʊṇa] having got torn, split, etc. See ਪਾਉਣਾ.

ਪਾਉ [paʊ] See ਪਾਉ. "duhi paṛavi dukkh vihave."—*BG*. 'in this world and the next.' 2 in the house of one's father as well as that of one's father-in-law.

ਪਾਉ [paʊ] having read. "paṛi pāḍit avra samjhae."—*maru solhe* *m* 3. 2 having taught. "paṛi sua ganak udhare."—*naṛa* *m* 4.

ਪਾਉ [paʊ] learned, literate. "paṛia anpaṛia paṛamgati pave."—*gau* *m* 5. 2 harboured, felt. "bhe kau bhau paṛia simrat harinam."—*bher* *m* 5.

ਪਾਉ [paʊ] we should read. "paṛie gunie namu sabh sunie."—*ram ravidas*. 2 is read, is known by reading the books. "todhu jeha tuhe paṛie."—*var gau* 1 *m* 4. 3 should fall at or bow to. "sadhusarni paṛie carni."—*asa chāt* *m* 5.

ਪਾਉਣਾ [paʊṇa] is obtained, falls to one's lot. See ਪਾਉਣਾ.

ਪਾਉ [paʊ] have (been) read. "paṛe re, sagal bed, nahī cūke manbhed."—*dhana* *a* *m* 5. 2 learned, literate. "akhahi paṛe karahi vekhian."—*japu*.

ਪਾਉਣਾ [paʊṇa] See ਪਾਉਣਾ.

ਪਾਉਪਾਉ [paʊpaʊ] having repeatedly or continuously read. "kabit paṛepaṛi kabita mue."—*sor kabir*.

ਪਾਉ [paʊ] reads. "paṛe sunave tabu na cini."—*ram* *a* *m* 1. 2 falls, lies down, etc.

ਪਾਉ [paʊ] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਤਿਵੇਸ਼ neighbourhood, vicinity.

ਪਾਉਸਣੀ [paʊsaṇi], ਪਾਉਸਣੀ [paʊsaṇi], ਪਾਉਸੀ [paʊsi] *Skt* प्रतिवेशिन् neighbour, a female neighbour. "paʊsaṇi puchile nama."—*sor namdev*. See ਪਾਉਸਣੀ.

ਪਾਉਟਾ [paʊṭa] *n* son of a grandson; great-grandson. "put pota paʊṭa netta."—*BG*.

ਪਾਉਣਾ [paʊṇa] *adv* falling. "narakī paʊṭau kiu rahe?"—*oskar*. 2 while reading.

ਪਾਉਣਾ [paʊṇa] (to) the readers. "puchau bedpaʊṇa."—*maru* *a* *m* 1.

ਪਾਉ [paʊ] See ਪਾਉ and ਪਾਉ.

ਪਾਉ [paʊ] *adj* reader. 2 learned, literate.

ਪਾ [pa] *Skt* *vr* drink, protect. 2 *n* protection. 3 upbringing, fostering. 4 *Skt* short for ਪਾਏ. *P* ½ foot. "gunvāṭia pa char."—*var asa*. "trahi trahi tue pa saraṇ."—*savaye* *m* 3 *ke*. 5 foundation, base. 6 quarter of a seer. "babe ne pa da vaṭṭa vekhia."—*bhagatavali*. 7 short for and imperative of ਪਾਉਣਾ.

ਪਾਉ [paʊ] *n* foot. "paṛi gur ke pau."—*majh* *m* 5 *dinre*. 2 one-fourth of a seer. "pau ghiu sāḍi luna."—*sor kabir*. 3 obtain. "gurprasadi nanak sukh pau."—*sukhmani*. 4 I should or shall fall or bow to. "sadhu tere ki carni pau."—*sukhmani*.

ਪਾਉ [pau] *n* foot. 2 *Skt* पादा a skin disease. Medicines used for treating of psoriasis and ringworm are also useful for curing this disease. The Indian system of medicine regards it as a mild form of leprosy. Like ringworm, it is also caused by minute mites. It is a contagious disease.

ਪਾਉਣਾ [paʊṇa] See ਪਾਉਣਾ.

ਪਾਉਣਾ [paʊṇa] *v* obtain, acquire, attain. "para khajana bahut nidhana."—*asa chāt* *m* 5. 2 put or thrust in, insert. 3 take meals, put edible substance into the abdomen. "khir samani sagu me paṛa."—*maru kabir*.

ਪਾਉ ਪਾਸਾਨ [paʊ pasaraṇ] See ਪਾਉ ਪਾਸਾਨ.

ਪਾਉਣਾ [paʊṇa], ਪਾਉਣੀ [paʊṇi] *n* quarter of a rupee, four-anna coin.

ਪਾਉਣਾ [paʊṇa] *P* ½ *n* doormug, doormat. "nirmal rakhat cāni jese paʊṇa."—*vrīd*.

ਪਾਉ [paʊ] *n* quarter of a seer. 2 *adv* having obtained, acquired, put etc. "cale var paṛi."—*GPS*. "paṛi thagauri api bhulao."—*sar* *m*

5. 3 falls, bows. "jo pathar ki pai par."—*bher kabir*. 4 *Sk* ਪ੍ਰਾਯ like, as it were, resembling. "tri tri pai rathi kaṭṭare."—*paras*. 5 *Sk* ਪ੍ਰਾਯ: especially, particularly. 6 about, approximately. "dās dyos par dirkhi naren."—*dett*. 7 *P* ਪੈ ਨ feet. "par pərau gur ke balihare."—*sor m* 1. "par gahe jeb te tomre."—*ramav*. 8 foundation, base. "nanek jete kurjar kure kuri par."—*var majh m* 1. 9 firmness, steadfastness. 10 power, strength. "tera štu na para kaha par?"—*basāt m* 1. 'what strength do I have?' 11 excuse, pretext. 12 boundary, limit.

ਪਾਇ [pār] *n* foot. See ਪਾਇ 7. 2 power. See ਪਾਇ 10. "us ki pār kahā rh kare."—*GPS*. 3 base. See ਪਾਇ 8. "jog jugati ki rhe pār."—*basāt m* 1.

ਪਾਇਓ [paio], ਪਾਇਯਾ [paiaṛa], ਪਾਇਆ [para] got, obtained. "ab me sukh paio."—*jēt m* 5. "hārī paiaṛa baḍ bhagi-l."—*gāu m* 4. "paiaṛe sərəb sukha."—*var vād m* 4. "para nihcaluthanu."—*var guj* 2 *m* 5. 2 took meal, ate. "khīr səmanī sagu me para."—*maru kabir*. 3 clothed, caused to wear or put on. "kala khidholra tiri vemukhi vemukhe no para."—*var gāu* 1 *m* 4. 'The defiant clothed the defiant.' 4 *P* ਪੈ existence, essence. "gurtarān lagī ham binvata puchat kah jiu para."—*asa kabir*. 5 See ਪਾਯ.

ਪਾਇਸ [paie] See ਪਾਯਸ.

ਪਾਇਸੀ [paiei] will receive, obtain, etc. "manḍia phelu paiei."—*sava m* 4.

ਪਾਇਕ [paik] *Sk* ਪਾਦਿਕ *n* foot soldier. *P* ਪੈ. 2 messenger, envoy. 3 slave, servant. "pāc səmae gurmātī paik."—*maru solhe m* 1. 4 See ਪਾਯਕ.

ਪਾਇ ਕੁਹਾਰਾ ਮਾਰਨਾ [pai kuhara marna] *v* injure or harm oneself, cut one's own roots. "pai kuhara maria gaphal apne hathi."—*s kabir*.

ਪਾਇਖਾਨਾ [paikhana] *P* ਪੈਖਾਨਾ *n* ਪਾਈਨ [pain] (of

a low level) ਖਾਨਾ [xanah] (house), lavatory, latrine.

ਪਾਇਗੇਹ [paigahel], ਪਾਇਗਾਹ [paigah] *P* ਪੈਲ *n* main entrance of a palace, main gate. 2 inn. 3 rung (of a ladder). 4 authority, rank. "paigāhe tere paigāhe palat."—52 poets. 'Authority is attained at your door.' i.e., high rank is attained by visiting your place, or distinction is attained by falling at your feet.

ਪਾਇਤਾ [paita] has put in. "dhārī paita udre mahi."—*sri m* 5 *pahra*. 2 *n* carpet, etc spread to receive a guest; red carpet. "dur lo parte dāre."—*səloh*. 3 according to Tantrashastar, clothes, weapons, etc, which are sent after worship at the auspicious time of departure. Those who due to some reason cannot themselves depart at the said moment, send the paita in stead. "puj paita cād gānesa. ripudeṣan pər cādhe nāresa."—*NP*. See ਪੈਤਾ 2.

ਪਾਇਦ [pāid] *n* ਪਾਯ-ਦਮਨ tightening string at the foot of a cot. "bunke pāid pai bənae."—*GPS*

ਪਾਇਪੈ [paipē] *adv* having bowed or fallen at the feet (of). 2 on foot.

ਪਾਇਮਲ [paimal] See ਪਾਮਲ.

ਪਾਇਯਾਉ [paiaṛau] obtained, received. "sahaj jog nij paiaṛau."—*savṛye m* 5 *ke*.

ਪਾਇਲ [pail] *n* ornament for wearing on the feet; anklet with tiny bells. 2 peacock's dance. 3 process of laying out fruit on a bed of hay etc for ripening. *Sk* ਪੈਲ. 4 a village, two kōhs to the west of Anandpur, which was visited by Guru Hargobind while returning from the battle of Kartarpur. His horse, named Suhela, died of wounds at this place. The well, which the sixth Guru had got dug, is situated here. 5 a town in tehsil Rajpura of the Patiala state. Raja Amar Singh had annexed it after conquering it from the Pathans of Kotla, in 1766 AD.

ਪਾਇ ਲਾਗਨ [pai laḡan] v bowing to someone's feet; touching some one's feet.

ਪਾਈ [pai] obtained, received. "pai nāvnɪdɦɪ h̥ərɪ kɪ n̥aɪ."—oṣkar. 2 n a measure of grain which, in volume, roughly equals 25 seers in weight. 3 waterclock; small bowl with a hole underneath. It sinks when full. "muhl̥ət p̥ūni pai bh̥ərɪ."—vaḍ alah̥ni m 1. 4 one third of a paissa. 5 weaver's wooden shoes, worn by him while operating the handloom. "pai jorɪ bat r̥k kɪni."—asa kabir. A pair of wooden shoes (of a weaver) implies that by obliterating the duality, unity gets established. 6 adv to or at the feet. "jo pathar kɪ pai paɪ."—bh̥ɪr kabir. 7 See ਪਾਈ.

ਪਾਈ [pai] to or at the feet. See ਪਾਈ 6. "gatɪ hov̥ə s̥ətah̥ l̥əḡɪ paɪ."—asa m 5.

ਪਾਈਆ [paia] has put or placed. "jɪnɪ θ̥əḡəv̥lɪ paia."—an̥ḍu. 2 n a quarter of a seer.

ਪਾਈ ਜੋਰੀ [pai jorɪ] See ਪਾਈ 5.

ਪਾਏ [pae] obtained, received. "pae m̥ənorəth s̥əbhɪ."—var guj 2 m 5. 2 eats. "bhojanu nanka vir̥la pae kor."—var ram 1 m 3. 3 adv to or at the feet. "l̥əḡɪ satigur pae."—bh̥er m 5. 4 plural of ਪਾਏ, pillars, columns. 5 pillars or mainstays of religion. "car p̥ədarəth care pae."—bila m 4. 6 puts, stores. "jeha ṣ̥d̥ərɪ pae teha v̥ərt̥."—majh m 3. 7 has put or placed. "n̥ɪd̥ək d̥uṣ̥ət̥ s̥əbh̥ peri pae."—var sri m 5.

ਪਾਸ [pas] Skt ਪਾਸ਼ n side of the body, flank. "dhukɦɪ dhukɦɪ uth̥ənɪ pas."—s f̥erid. 2 side, direction. 3 adv near, close, at hand. "l̥e bh̥eṭa p̥əhucyo guru pas."—GPS. 4 Skt ਪਾਸ਼ n noose, snare. "pas̥ən pas l̥əe ərɪ ketak."—carɪtr 128. 'entrapped many enemies with the snares.'

Two types of nooses have been mentioned in Dhanurved — one for animals and the other for men. In ancient times, it was a weapon of combat. It was ten cubits long. It was made

of thread, leather-rope and coir and made slippery and tough with wax. There used to be a slip-knot at one end of the noose, which was thrown round the enemy's head. When the loop of the noose fell round the neck, the enemy got quickly dragged. On being pulled the neck of the enemy got pressed and, as a result, he died or swooned. 5 P 𑂔𑂔 burst, get splintered or scattered. 6 P 𑂔𑂔 watching, guarding. 7 protection, custody. 8 three hour period in a day.

ਪਾਸਾਕਤਨੀ [pasaktan̥nɪ]—sanama. river that destroys the noose with its own power, Vipasha. See ਵਿਆਸ 2.

ਪਾਸਕ [pasak], ਪਾਸਖ [pasakh], ਪਾਸਗ [pasag] Skt ਪਾਸ਼ੁਕ n counterweight, used to balance pans of a balance. P 𑂔𑂔.

ਪਾਸਦ [pāsad] P 𑂔𑂔 five hundred.

ਪਾਸਦੁਆਸ [pasduas] See ਪਾਸਿ ਦੁਆਸਿ.

ਪਾਸਧਰ [pasdhar] n who holds or carries a noose. Varun. 2 one who waylays; highwayman.

ਪਾਸਬਾਨ [pasban] P 𑂔𑂔 n watchman, guard. See ਪਾਸ 6 and 7.

ਪਾਸਰਾ [pasra] n nearness, vicinity. See ਪਾਸ. "h̥əu na choḍ̥əu k̥ət pasra."—suhi ੨ m 5 2 shelter or refuge of the feet.

ਪਾਸ਼ [paśav] Skt adj concerning or relating to animals. 2 cattle-like, animal-like.

ਪਾਸਵਰਤੀ [pasvart̥i] Skt पार्यवर्तिन् adj living or situated nearby; neighbouring.

ਪਾਸਾ [pasa] Skt ਪਾਸ਼ਕ n ivory dice, having four or six sides with a different number of spots on each side, used in playing copar etc. Players throw them randomly and move their counters according to the dots appearing on the said dice. "k̥əb̥əhu na harah̥ɪ d̥halɪ ju jan̥əh̥ɪ pasa."—suhi kabir. 2 flank, side of a body. 3 direction, side. 4 small brick of pure gold, twenty six tolas and eight mashas in weight. 5 oblong dice used in divination.

पसा धाला [pasa dhalā] v play the game of cōpār. 2 lay a wager. "jiu sahīb nālī nā harīe, tevehā pasa dhalīe."—*var asa*. 3 fashion or devise a sport. "karī kudrātī pasa dhalī jiu."—*sri m 1 jogī śdarī*. 4 throw dice for divination or enquiry into the future.

पसार [pasar] See पसारी. "sacuvakharu jiru ledīa se sacre pasar."—*śeva m 5*. 2 *Sk* पसार expanse. "jeh pasrī pasaru sāt pērtapī."—*sukhmani*.

पसारा [pasara] n expansion, expanse, extent. "śterī jotī pērgat pasara."—*majh a m 3*. 2 expansion of trade, business, etc. "manmukh khojī rasī, khojā pasara."—*majh a m 3*.

पसारी [pasari] See पसारी and पसारी. 2 jeweller, appraiser. "apahī rētan jāvahar manīkape he pasari."—*keda kabīr*.

पसारु [pasarū] See पसार 2. 2 expansive. "ape sukhām bhālīe, ape pasarū."—*var brīha m 3*.

पसि [pasī] adv near, nearby. "bināu kērau gur pasī."—*sodaru*. "bēhie pēria pasī."—*m 2 var majh*. 2 aside, apart. "dokh bēhu kīe sēbh pērhārī pasī dhare."—*nāṭ m 4*. "vēstu śdarī vēsātu sāmave, dujī hove pasī."—*var asa*. 3 in the noose. "bhag-hīn jāmpasī."—*sodaru*. 4 *Sk* पसि n noose. "nar kēth gar griv bhān grāhta bāhur bakhān. sēkal nām e pasī ke nīksat hē āpēman."—*śanama*.

पसिक [paśik] *Sk* adj who traps.

पसि दुसि [pasī duasī] adv around, near by. "ona pasī duasī nā bhījīe."—*sri m 4*. 2 See दुसि.

पसिय [pasīy] *Sk* पसिय n bond, fetter. "sērbēpasīy hē."—*jāpu*. 'He is the binder of all.'

पसी [pasī] will obtain or receive, etc. "śtu rku tīlu nāhi pasī."—*śaveye sri mukhvak m 5*. 2 adv near, nearby. "thakur, sēbhkīchu tum hī pasī."—*sar m 5*. 3 n halter, noose. See पस 4. 4 a subcaste of Khatris. "vega pasī kērnī sari."—*BG*. Inhabited by Khatris of this

subcaste, Passian da Chowk in Amritsar has been famous from the time of Guru Arjan Dev. 5 *Sk* पसिन् having a net or a noose. 6 *Sk* पसी stone. 7 javelin, lance.

पसीदा दा चोक [pasī da cōk] See पसी 4. "cōk pasī ko jēhī cīn."—*GPS*.

पसीदन [pasīden] *P* पसीदन v scatter, spread. 2 sprinkle.

पसु [pasu] See पस.

पसु [pāsu] *Sk* n dust, pollen. "pāsu pērag sī sohāt sōdar."—*NP*. 'The dust of the feet is like pollen.' 2 dry dung. 3 menses.

पशुपत [paśupat] adj concerning or relating to Pashupati (Shiv). 2 worshipper of Shiv, Shaiv. 3 Tantarshastar, authored by Shiv.

पसुरी [pasurī], पसुरी [pāsuri], पसुरी [pasulī] n rib. See पसली. "gān pasurin sēbh kētdīn."—*GPS*.

पसे [pase] adv closeby, near, at hand. "sērab cīt tudhu pase."—*brīha m 1*. 2 plural of पस.

पसोया [paśoya] *P* पसोया n act of washing feet. In Ayurvedic/Unani system of medicine, washing of feet and legs in cold or warm medicated water is a treatment for some ailments.

पसंग [pasāṅ] See पसंग.

पसंद [pasāṅ] See पसंद. "pasāṅ marag krīt śgju."—*śaloh*.

पह [pah] (you) fall, bow. "sētīgur kē pēgi pah."—*var kan m 4*. 2 near. "gāmne guru pah."—*GV 10*. 3 rinsing of cloth in a solution of alum, before dyeing it. "nanak pahē bahra kore rāgu nā soī."—*var asa*. "Ihu tēnu māta pahīa."—*trīśg m 1*.

पहण [pahan] See पहण and पहण.

पहण [pahṇa] v rinse in mordant — a solution of alum. See पह 3.

पहण [pahanu], पहण [pahan] *Sk* पहाण *S* पहण n stone. "gāl māhī pahānu lē lāṭkave."—*sufu* *pāsu* too is a Sanskrit word

m 5. "jrau pahen kau pati tore, so pahen nirju."—asa kabir.

ਪਾਹਨਨਾਵ [pahen-nav] a stone-boat. 2 i.e., benighted mentor and his teachings.

ਪਾਹੁ [pahur], ਪਾਹੁਆ [pahua], ਪਾਹੁਆ [pahua] n watchman, guard. "pahua ra chab coru na lage."—asa m 1. See ਚਾਬ.

ਪਾਹਾ [paha] See ਪਾਹਾ. 2 near, closeby, at hand. "həri sət na paha."—bīla chāt m 5.

ਪਾਹਾਰਾ [pahara] See ਪਾਹਾਰਾ. "jətu pahara."—jəpu. "nīdak ka pəgaṭ pahara."—gṣḍ ravidas. "pəgaṭ pahare japda."—sri jogiśdərī.

ਪਾਹਿ [pahi] near, closeby. "ādhe! tu bēṭha kādhi pahi."—sri m 5. "kāhu benṣti əpne sətigur pahi."—gau m 5. 2 gets, obtains. "sīmrət nam mukatīphāl pahi."—gau m 5. 3 remain ready in. "je səbhī mīlike akhāṇīpahi."—sodaru. 'All may jointly utter.' 4 Skt part save! protect! "māmā pahi mām pahi! tve sərən ae."—saloh.

ਪਾਹੀ [pahi] near, closeby, at hand. "so sīmrīt gur pahi jū."—sor m 1. 2 shoe. "nahī tē pahi pahi."—var mājh m 1. 'Otherwise, one gets shoebeating.' 3 wayfarer, co-traveller. 4 attainment. "gurbacnī phāl pahi."—sor m 1. 5 spread. "kəṇ bīnu gahu kī pahi?"—guj trilocan.

ਪਾਹੁ [pahu] See ਪਾਹੁ 3. "səramu pahu tənī hor."—var asa. 2 fall or bow to. "gur kī cərnī pahu."—sri m 5.

ਪਾਹੁਚਾ [pahuca] n message, despatch. 2 auspicious wristband, that is sent to relatives with the wedding invitation. It is also known as vīah dī gṣḍh (knot of wedding). Those accompanying the marriage procession tie these bands on their wrists. It was an old custom and is very rare these days. "gharī ghārī eho pahuca."—sohī/a. 3 See ਪਾਹੁਚਾ.

ਪਾਹੁਣ [pahun] Skt ਪ੍ਰਾਹੁਣ n guest, visitor. ਪ੍ਰਾਹੁਣ [prahun] too is a Sanskrit word. P/ਪਾਹੁਣੇਯ. See

ਪਾਹੁਣੇਯ.

ਪਾਹੁਣਚੀ [pahunca] n treatment of a guest. 2 hospitality.

ਪਾਹੁਣਾ [pahunā], ਪਾਹੁਣੀ [pahunī], ਪਾਹੁਣ [pahun], ਪਾਹੁਣਾ [pahunā], ਪਾਹੁਣਾ [pahunā] See ਪਾਹੁਣਾ and ਪਾਹੁਣਾ. "gharī pahunī bəl ram jū."—sohī chāt m 1. "pahunre mere sət piare."—asa chāt m 5.

ਪਾਹੁਰ [pahur], ਪਾਹੁਰ [pahur] n 'tempering water'; water sanctified with scriptural incantations, used to temper a person. 'pahir jan grīhārī lē ae."—VN. 2 nectar of the double-edged sword. "pio pahul khāḍ-dhar."—gurdas kəvr.

ਪਾਹੁਲੀਆ [pahulia] one who has taken pahu. 2 one who has taken nectar of the double-edged sword; an initiated or baptised Sikh.

ਪਾਹੁ [pahu] near, close. See ਨਿਹਲ. 2 wayfarer. 3 guest, visitor. "pahu ghārī ae muklau ae."—gau kabir. 4 S hook, buckle. 5 hole in which the hook of a buckle is fixed. 6 adv behind.

ਪਾਹੁਚਾ [pahuca] reached, arrived. See ਪਾਹੁਚਾ. 2 n access, reach, approach. "kāhīt jēt pahuca."—sar ə m 5.

ਪਾਕ [pak] n pus that comes out of a festering wound. 2 Skt the process of cooking food etc. 3 something cooked. "səc pak hoti."—gau ə m 5. 4 a demon, killed by Indar. See ਪਾਕਸਾਸਨ. 5 adj foolish. See ਅਪਾਕ. 6 P ॐ pure, clean. See ਪਾਕੁ. 7 unblemished, innocent. 8 Dg infant, child.

ਪਾਕਸਾਸਨ [paksasan] n chastiser of Pak, the demon; Indar.

ਪਾਕਸਾਰ [paksar], ਪਾਕਸਾਲ [paksal], ਪਾਕਸਾਲਾ [paksala] n kitchen. "apras karət paksar."—sar pātal m 4. "ətī suci terī paksal."—asa m 5.

The real root of this word is ਪਾਕਸ (ਚਰਨਮਿਤ੍ਰ) [padjal (cernamit)] Although it is a tradition to call nectar of the double-edged sword as pahul, it is not correct.



**ਪਕਨਾਮਾ** [paknama] a writing, authored by some Sikh but attributed to Guru Nanak. "makke madine di gosat" is another name of this composition. See ਮੱਕੇ ਦੀ ਗੋਸਟਿ.

**ਪਾਕਪਟਨ** [pakpatan] Pakpattan, a town in district Montgomery of Panjab, where venerable Farid used to live. Its ancient name is Ajodhan. Guru Nanak Dev visited this place. There is a gurdwara, known as Nanaksar, at a distance of four miles to the west of the town. The railway station is called Pakpatan. There are residential houses near the gurdwara with eight ghumaons of land attached to it. The priests are Singhs. A fair is held there on the fullmoon day of the month of Kattak.

To the north of the town, there is a large monastery of Udasi saints. It has thousands of ghumaons of land attached to it. Magnificent buildings have been erected there. There is excellent arrangement for free community kitchen. See ਫਰੀਦ.

**ਪਾਕਬਾਜ਼** [pakbaz] *P* پاک باز *adj* abstemious, a temperate or saintly person.

**ਪਾਕਰ** [pakar] wild fig tree. See ਫੈਸਲੀ.

**ਪਾਕਰਿਪੁ** [pakripu] enemy of demon Pak – Indar. See ਪਾਕਸਮਨ.

**ਪਾਕਰੀ** [pakri], **ਪਾਕਰਿਆ** [pakria], **ਪਾਕੜੀ** [pakri] *Pkr* caught, seized. "kru chutē jam pakria?" –asa pēti m 3. "kite karēz pakri." –sri a m 1.

**ਪਾਕਾ** [paka] ripened. "kela paka jharī." –ram kabir. By fools' reckoning, a banana has ripened on the thorny bush. 2 skilful and experienced scholar. "pake seti khel." –s kabir. 3 whitlow.

**ਪਾਕੀ** [paki] ripe. "kaci paki badhī pēranī." –asa m 5. 2 *P* پاکى *n* purity, cleanliness.

**ਪਾਕਿਜ਼ਹ** [pakizah] *P* پاکیزہ *adj* pure, chaste, clean. 2 innocent.

**ਪਾਕਿਜ਼ਗੀ** [pakizgi] *P* پاکیزگی *n* purity. 2 abstinence.

**ਪਾਕੀ ਨਾਈ ਪਾਕ** [paki nai pak] *adj* holier than the holy names. 2 holier than those hailed as holy. "paki nai pak thāi sēca pārvadigar." –sri a m 1.

**ਪਾਕੁ** [paku] See ਪਾਕ 3. "ta hōa paku pavitu." –var asa. 'the food became pure.' 2 See ਪਾਕ 6. "tū napaku paku nāhi sujhiā." –prabha kabir. Here paku stands for the Creator. 3 *Skt* cook, who is in charge of the kitchen.

**ਪਾਕੋਪਾਕ** [pakōpak] *adj* purer than the pure, purest. "alah pakōpak hē." –trīś kabir.

**ਪਾਖ** [pakh] *n* side, direction. "duhu pakh ka apahī dhāni." –sukhmāni. 2 help, favour, advocacy. "beparvah sēda rēgi hārī kē jakō pakhu suamī." –tōḍī m 5. 3 See ਪਾਕ and ਪੱਖ.

**ਪਾਖ** [pākh] *n* feather, wing. "nikasū re pākhi, simarū hārī pākhi." –gaur m 5.

**ਪਾਖਣ** [pakhān] *n* stone. "dara prabhu dharahu, pakhañ hām tarahu." –asa chāt m 4.

**ਪਾਖਰ** [pakhar] father of a carpenter named Jhanda, resident of Bashahar, who, along with his son, became a disciple of Guru Nanak and emerged as a religious preacher as well as philanthropist. 2 *Skt* ਪੱਖਰ a covering, made of iron-chains, meant for a horse or an elephant, used as protection in the battlefield. "hasti ghore pakhre laskar lakh apar." –sri a m 1.

**ਪਾਖਰੇ** [pakhre] covered with a protective cover. See ਪਾਖਰ 2.

**ਪਾਖਰਾ** [pakhar], **ਪਾਖੜਾ** [pakhṛa] See ਪਾਖਰ. 2 packsaddle for a camel's back. 5 ਪਾਖੜੇ. 3 hobble, tether.

**ਪਾਖਾ** [pakha] in favour of. "hām pāre bhagi tum pakha." –jet m 4. 'We have rushed to your side.' 2 *n* fan. "guru kau jhulavau pakha." –gaur a m 5.

**ਪਾਖਾਕ** [pakhak] ਪਾ [pa] (foot) ਖਾਕ [khak] (dust), dust of the feet. "tere cakra pakhak." –trīśg m 1.

**ਪਾਖਾਣ** [pakhañ] *Skt* ਪਾਸ਼ਣ which grinds; stone,

slab "kuḥ hasatī pakhaṇ jāt sarab me prātipal tu."—*sar m 5*. See ਪਾਸ 2. 2 sulphur.

ਪਾਖਾਣਿ [pakhaṇi] *adj* concerning stone; stony. 2 in the stone. "pakhaṇi kiḥ gupat hoḥ rāhita."—*asa dhāna*.

ਪਾਖਾਣੁ [pakhaṇu] See ਪਾਖਾਣ 1. "jīu pakhaṇu nav cārī tārē."—*sukhmānī*. 2 *adj* hard like a stone. "mīlī sadhu pakhaṇu hārio mān mūrā."—*jet m 4*.

ਪਾਖਾਨ [pakhan] stone. "pakhan gādhike mūrātī kinī."—*asa kabir*.

ਪਾਖਾਨਾ [pakhana] See ਪਾਖਿਯਾਨਾ.

ਪਾਖਿਆ [pakhia] through favour. "nanak bhāe nīhāl prābhū ki pakhia."—*var vād m 4*.

ਪਾਖੀ [pakhi] on the side of, in favour of. "sāt parē gobīd ki pakhi."—*sar m 5*. 2 *n* a small fan.

ਪਾਖੁ [pakhu] See ਪਾਖ 2.

ਪਾਖਾਡ [pakhād] *Skt* पाषाण्ड *n* who refutes the protector; who refutes what saves from wickedness; heretic. 2 impostor. 3 pretension, dissembling. "pakhād kine jogu nā paie."—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਪਾਖਾਡਕਰਮ [pakhāḍkaram], ਪਾਖਾਡਪਰਮ [pakhāḍdharām] dissembling, pretension, showing off "pakhāḍdharām prīti nāh hāri aḥu."—*maru solhe m 1*. See ਪਾਖਾਡ.

ਪਾਖਾਡਿ [pakhāḍi] by dissembling; through pretence. "pakhāḍi jāmkaḥ nā chodai."—*var vād m 4*.

ਪਾਖਾਡੀ [pakhāḍī] *Skt* पाषाण्डिक *adj* refuting the protector. 2 *n* pretender. 3 renegade, heretic. 4 This word figures in Gurbani as short for papkhāḍī; i.e., destroyer of sin. "tisu pakhāḍī jera nā mānā."—*var rām 1 m 1*.

ਪਾਖਾਣ [pakhāṇ] *adj* of the wings. "pakhāṇ baj bājāia."—*bhār namdev*. 'playing the musical instrument of the wings.' 2 chime, sounded at the end of a day's watch.

ਪਾਖ [pag] turban. "jīhi siri rāci rāci bādhāt

pag."—*gāu kabir*. 2 See ਪਾਗਲਾ.

ਪਾਗਉ [pagau] dip or throw, wrap in. See ਪਾਗਨਾ. "lokān kīa vādīaia besātārī pagau."—*bīla m 5*. 'Throw into the fire.'

ਪਾਗਣ [paga], ਪਾਗਨ [pagna] *v* cook. 2 dip in or cover with syrup. 3 be absorbed or immersed in. "hāri kē rās pagō."—*hājare 10*.

ਪਾਗਰਾ [pāgra] maimed, crippled.

ਪਾਗਲ [pagal] *Pkt adj* crazy, mad. Taking it as a Sanskrit word, Vishavkosh defines it as "pa rakṣāṇā tasmāt galatī". 'who has become helpless to defend himself.' Many have taken it as derived from pa-b-gil, i.e., whose feet remain smeared with mud.

ਪਾਗਲੂ [pāglu] *n* an inhabitant of Pangi area of Chamba. See ਨਾਂਗਲੂ.

ਪਾਗ [paga] immersed. See ਪਾਗਨਾ 3. "amrā sarovārī paga."—*dhāna m 5*. 2 *P* ਪੈਂਟੂ *n* footpath. 3 a stable. "jāl kē āsvāsv ik jayo. so paga rājā kē ayo."—*cārītr 122*. A hippopotamus sired a horse which came to the king's stable.

ਪਾਗਿਓ [pagio] engrossed or immersed in. See ਪਾਗਨਾ. 2 at the feet. "māstāk dārī gurpagio."—*gāu m 5*.

ਪਾਗੀ [pagi] engrossed, immersed. See ਪਾਗਨਾ 2 of the feet. "rēn nanak jānpagi."—*mālā m 5*. 3 at the feet. "māstāk anidhārī prābhpagi."—*kan m 5*.

ਪਾਗੇ [page] wrapped, covered. 2 engrossed in love. See ਪਾਗਨਾ. "rāhīn nā pavāu binu pag page."—*suhi m 5*. 2 under the feet. "sāgal nīdhī prābhpage."—*asa chāt m 5*.

ਪਾਗੇ [pago], ਪਾਗੇ [pago] See ਪਾਗਉ and ਪਾਗਨਾ.

ਪਾਛ [pāc] *Skt* पञ्च *adj* one more than four;

'The words pāc, pāc and pāj have the same meaning. In this dictionary they are included as separate entries, in the serial order of the characters and the matras attached, because in the original texts they have been used as such. For example, "pāc palitāh"—"pāc śabad"—"pāj sātīk", etc.

five. "pāc tat ko tēnu rācīo."—*sm* 9. 2 *n* village elder. See ਪਾਂਚੋਤਰਾ. 3 emerald, gem. "pāc kāc nahī hor."—*vrīd*. 'A piece of glass cannot be a gem.' 4 gilding, plating. "rakhat sac pāc ughrai."—*GPS*. 5 objects which are five in number. See the following entries.

ਪਾਚਉ [pacəu] all the five. "jīh mukhī pacəu śmritī khae."—*gāu kabir*. i.e. milk, yoghurt, clarified butter, sugar and honey. 2 to the five. i.e., lust, etc. five passions or vices. "pacəu musī musla bichave."—*asa kabir*.

ਪਾਚਉ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ [pacəu śmritī] See ਪਾਚਉ 1 and ਪੰਚਾਮ੍ਰਿਤ.

ਪਾਚਉ ਲਰਿਕਾ [pacəu larika] all the five sons or boys. i.e., the five vices or passions such as lust, etc. "pacəu larika jarikē rāhe ramliv lagr."—*s kabir*.

ਪਾਂਚ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ [pāc śmritī] See ਪਾਚਉ 1 and ਪੰਚਾਮ੍ਰਿਤ.

ਪਾਂਚ ਸਸਤ੍ਰ [pāc sastrā], ਪਾਂਚ ਹਥਿਆਰ [pāc hathīar] See ਪੰਜ ਸਸਤ੍ਰ and ਪੰਜ ਹਥਿਆਰ. Sainapati, a court poet of the tenth Master, writes in his Gursobha:

"mare gamsēran ke lothān pe loth dāri  
trān ke mare kahū dhūraj nā dhārū,  
mare bādukan ke dīnē asvar dār  
nejan ke mare nār dhārū pe parhī,  
mare jamdharan ke jīvan ke nahī mul  
bādhe hathīar pāc khalsā jī lēhī ..."

That is, the sword, bow and arrow, gun, spear and dagger.

ਪਾਚਕ [pacək] *Skt* *n* cook, employed to work in the kitchen. 2 digestive powder: substance that makes food digestible.

ਪਾਂਚੋਤਰਾ [pāc-cotra] platform on which members of the village council sit to dispense justice. "pāc-cotra chor codhri aīo."—*carīr* 156.

ਪਾਂਚਜਨ [pācjan], ਪਾਂਚਜਨ [pācjan] *n* conch-shell of demon Panchjan (ਪਾਯਯਜਨ). According to Bhagwat, demon Panchjan carried away to

the sea son of Sandipani, mentor of Krishan. Sandipani asked Krishan to get his son restored to him by way of fee to his mentor. At this, Krishan went into the sea and, after killing Panchjan, brought back his mentor's son as well as the demon's conch-shell. Krishan used to blow the said conch in the battles.

In chapter 21 of section 5 of Vishnu Puran, it is mentioned that this conch was made of the bones of Panchjan. In other words, the said conch is the skeleton of Panchjan.

ਪਾਚਨ [pacən] *n* starch applied to the warp. See ਪਾਚਨੁ. 2 *Skt* cooking. 3 digestive. 4 sour juice 5 fire.

ਪਾਂਚ ਨਾਰਦ [pāc narad] five sense-organs (which, like Narad, are never at rest); extremely restless. See ਨਾਰਦ. "pācnarad ke sāgrī bīdhīvarī"—*gōd kabir*. 'pierced with the five sense-organs.'

ਪਾਚਨੁ [pacənu] *n* starch, which is applied to the warp. "pacənu ser aḍhai."—*gāu kabir* The reference is to the diet of a person. 2 See ਪਾਚਨ.

ਪਾਂਚ ਪਚੀਸ [pāc pacis] See ਪਚੀਸ.

ਪਾਂਚ ਪਲੀਤਹ [pāc palitah] five objects of senses which excite five vices. "pāc palitah kau parbodhe."—*gōd kabir*. 2 five defiled organs.

ਪਾਂਚ ਭੌਤਿਕ [pāc bhōtik] ਪਾਯਯ ਭੌਤਿਕ *adj* of the five elements. 2 *n* human body, comprising the five elements.

ਪਾਂਚ ਮਿਠਕ [pāc mīrag] lust, etc five vices which eat away the crop of good actions. "pāc mīrag bedhe sīv kī bānī."—*bher m* 5. See ਬਾਨੀ.

ਪਾਂਚਯਾਰੀ [pācyari] assembly of the five loved ones. 2 a committee of the Five Beloved Ones.

"sri guru gobīdsīgh bhārī tegdhārī bīr  
chatrikam sārī kīn bājī jandīnī hē,  
bākro chābīlō pyārō tīārō sājyō pāth  
rah dōu raddkē mīryād nūt cīnī hē,

ciri tē cīrae baj kīri tē bhāgae phīl  
mīri o phākīri pīri tīno dharīnī he,  
anacari śāhan kī patśahl dīnī gar  
caryari hū tē bōdh pācyari kīnī he.”

—*nīhalsīgh*.

ਪੰਚਲਲਕਾ [pāc larka] See ਪਾਚਲੀ ਲੱਕਾ.

ਪਾਚਰ [pacar] *adj* ravenous, voracious, gluttonous. “pāma pacar lākhyo prābin.”—*GPS*.

ਪਾਚਾਧੇ [pacadhe] *a* subcaste among Khatriis. “khatrī baharī, pacadhīā, khokhrān.”—*BG*.  
2 See ਪਾਚਾਧਾ.

ਪਾਚਮਰ [pācamar] Panchjanya's conch-shell. See ਪਾਚਮਰਨ. “pacamar le nad adhīk kīy.”—*krisan*.

ਪੰਚਲ [pācal] *adj* of the Panchal territory. See ਪੰਚਲ. 2 assembly of the five i.e. the carpenter, the weaver, the barber, the washerman and the leather-worker.

ਪੰਚਲੀ [pācalī] *adj* (a female) of the Panchal territory. 2 a doll or puppet made of cloth. 3 daughter of the king of the Panchal territory, Draupadi. See ਪੰਚਲ and ਪੰਚਲੀ. 4 language of Panchal territory.

ਪਾਚੇ [pace] simmered, stewed. “vici vīṣṭa marī marī pace.”—*gāu m 4*.

ਪਾਚੈ [pācē] *n* fifth day of a lunar fortnight. “pācē pāc tat bīsthar.”—*gāu thrd kabir*.

ਪਾਚ [pach] *n* lunar fortnight. 2 rear part. 3 *adj* rear, last. “gāl vāy pach ākarath.”—*NP*. 4 See ਪੱਛ 6.

ਪਾਚਲ [pachal], ਪਾਚਲਾ [pachla] *adj* rear.

ਪਾਚਰ [pachar] *n* hind part, backend. 2 load carried on the back. 3 *adj* laggard, dawdling.

ਪਾਚਰ [pachar] dust of the feet. See ਪਾ and ਚਰ.

ਪਾਚਾਵਾ [pachava] *n* reflection. 2 shade; shady place. 3 *adj* hanger on, follower. 4 rear, posterior.

ਪਾਚੇ [pache], ਪਾਚੈ [pache] *adv* behind, after. “sērānī prābhū tīsu pache pāia.”—*bīla m 4*.  
“ēgle mūe sī pache pāre.”—*gāu m 5*. 2 in the

past. See ਪਾਚੈ 3.

ਪਾਚੈ [pachā] to the rear one. “pachā karotī āgrīvāh.”—*sahas m 5*.

ਪਾਜ [paj] *n* soldered or welded joint, knot. 2 gilding. 3 *n* dissimulation, hypocrisy 4 guile. “kīdhī harakh hīr paj ucare.”—*NP*. 5 secret, mystery. “tāb jānāhūge, jāb ughrēgo paj.”—*gāu kabir*.

ਪਾਜਾ [pajā] *v* weld, close the hole. 2 wrap up, cover.

ਪਾਜਾ [pajā] See ਪੈਜਾ.

ਪਾਜਾਮਾ [pajama] See ਪਜਾਮਾ.

ਪਾਜਿਆ [pajia] patched up. 2 gilded. 3 plastered. “solāh kīe sigar kī ājanu pajia.”—*phunhe m 5*.

ਪਾਜੀ [pajī] *adj* specious, fake. “pājī ko āpājī lākḥ tasō vīrmāyo he.”—*NP*. 2 *P* ੜੀ base, mean or vile.

ਪਾਜੂ [paju] See ਪਾਜ. “khoṭa paju khuar.”—*srī m 1*. “mulāma paju lāhījāi.”—*var gāu 1 m 4*.

ਪਾਜੇ [paje] ostentation; outward display. “lākar neb khāvāsi paje.”—*gāu m 1*. 2 engrossed or absorbed in. “māramoh paje.”—*bīla m 3*.

ਪਾਜੇਬ [pazeb] *P* پاڙی *n* ornament for the ankle; anklet with tiny bells.

ਪਾਟ [paṭ] or ਪਾਟ [paṭu] *n* cloth, curtain, yarn, screen. “pekḥīo lalanu paṭ bīc khoe.”—*toḍ m 5*. 2 yarn, silk cloth. “paṭ paṭābar bīrthīa.”—*suh m 5*. 3 cloth, yarn. “paṭ ko paṭ dhare pīyro.”—*krisan*. 4 door's leaf, door's side. 5 blind, curtain. 6 throne. “raṭ paṭ dāsrath ko dāyo.”—*YN*. 7 ford, town, market. “manē haṭu manē paṭu.”—*prābhā nāmdev*. ‘mind itself is both the shop and the market.’ 8 thigh. “paṭ bāne kādīdē dvē.”—*krisan*. 9 See ਪਾਟਾ and ਪਾਟਿ. 10 woof, waft. See ਆਨਾਧ. 11 *Skṛ* gap. 12 width between the banks of a river.

ਪਾਟਸ [paṭas] See ਪਾਟਿਸ.

ਪਾਟਕ [paṭak] *n* schism, rift, dissension, act of breaking apart.

ਪਾਟਨਾ [paṭna] *v* crack, split, separate. 2 See ਪਾਟਨਾ.

ਪਾਟਨ [paṭan] *n* rolling in, filling up. See ਪਾਟਿ. 2 ford, town. "paṭan te ujar bhala."—*s kabir*. 3 *Skt* splitting, tearing. 4 separating.

ਪਾਟਨਾ [paṭna] *v* be torn. 2 fill up (a ditch, etc) so as to level the whole surface. See ਪਾਟਿ. 3 become an adversary after shedding friendliness.

ਪਾਟਨਾਕਾ [paṭnara] silken draw-string.

ਪਾਟ ਪਟੈਬਰ [paṭ pəṭābar] silk and silken clothes, silken strings, tapes and clothes, etc. "jrh prasadr paṭ pəṭābar hādhavāhī."—*sukhmāni*. 2 cotton and silken clothes.

ਪਾਟਲ [paṭal] *Skt n* white and red colour; pink colour. 2 a tree, bignonia suaveolens, also known as kamduti; the concoction of its bark cures dysentery, cough and fever. 3 a kind of paddy that ripens during the rainy season.

ਪਾਟਲਾ [paṭla] *n* a large cube or brick of pure gold, five hundred tolas in weight.

ਪਾਟਲਿਪੁਤ੍ਰ [paṭliputr] city of Patna. The old city of Patliputar was situated on the bank of Ganga, where stands village Kurnhrar, about two and a half miles to the east of the present city of Patna. See ਪਟਨਾ.

ਪਾਟਵ [paṭav], ਪਾਟਵਤਾ [paṭvata] *Skt n* cleverness, deftness, sharpness of wit. 2 healthiness, absence of any disease.

ਪਾਟਿ [paṭi] *adv* having filled up. See ਪਾਟਨਾ 2. "paṭi baridhiraikau."—*ramav*. 2 having been rent or split.

ਪਾਟੀ [paṭi] *n* child's wooden writing board. "le paṭi padhe ke ara."—*bheram 3*. 2 long bar of a cot's frame. "paṭi coṭ goṭ par lagi."—*GPS*. 3 was torn, got torn. See ਪਾਟਨਾ.

ਪਾਟੂ [paṭu] silk. See ਪਾਟ. "harī colī deh savari... paṭu laga adhīkaī."—*var sor m 4*.

ਪਾਟੂ [paṭu] *adj* silken. 2 *n* a kind of striped, silken cloth. 3 See ਪੇਟੂ 1.

ਪਾਟੈਬਰ [paṭābar] See ਪਟੈਬਰ.

ਪਾਠ [paṭh] or ਪਾਠੁ [paṭhu] *Skt n* act of reading. 2 lesson, reading. "path parīoaru bed bicario."—*sor m 5*. 3 chapter of a book. 4 act of reading a book or saying prayers.

ਪਾਠਸ਼ਾਲਾ [paṭhāla] *n* school.

ਪਾਠਕ [paṭhak] *Skt* reader. 2 teacher, master. 3 a Brahman subcaste. "paṭhak nam triloka."—*GPS*.

ਪਾਠਨ [paṭhan] *Skt n* act of teaching.

ਪਾਠਾ [paṭha] *n* sturdy youngman. "paṭhe tarun pakhriya parkhe."—*caritr 142*.

ਪਾਠਾਂਤਰ [paṭhāntar] *Skt* variant text; variation in a text.

ਪਾਠਿਕਾ [paṭhika] *Skt n* female teacher, mistress.

ਪਾਠੀ [paṭhi], ਪਾਠੀਆ [paṭhia] *Skt* ਪਾਠਿਨ੍ *adj* reading, reader. 2 *n* one who can read Guru Granth Sahib competently.

ਪਾਠੀਨ [paṭhin] *Skt n* kind of fish, boalis.

ਪਾਠੁ [paṭhu] See ਪਾਠ.

ਪਾਠੰਗ [paṭhāga] main part of the recital, its chief motive. "harī paio paṭhāga."—*sar m 5*.

ਪਾਠਯ [paṭhy] *Skt adj* worth reading, worthy of reading.

ਪਾਦਲ ਸਾਹਿਬ [paḍal sahib] There is a gurdwara of Guru Gobind Singh at a distance of about half a miles to the south of the capital city of Mandi. When the Guru visited the mountains of Rawalsar, the raja of Mandi brought him to his capital. The Guru did encamp there but his consort stayed in the raja's palace. The gurdwara has its own building. There are residential quarters as well. Guru Granth Sahib is installed there.

Since the time of Sardar Lahna Singh Majithia, it gets a regular annual grant of rupees 85 from the revenue of village Balh of Mandi state. The following relics of the Guru have been preserved there:

(1) a matchlock, the length of which, including the butt, is 7 feet 4 inches;

(2) a large bedstead woven with hemp-string. Its length is 8 feet 2 inches, breadth 3 feet 10 inches and height 2 feet.

(3) a four feet long rebeck.

Udasi Harkaran Das is the head there. This place is about 80 to 85 miles to the north-east of Jejon Doaba and Hoshiarpur railway stations.

ਪੰਡਾਵ [pāḍāv] the family or descendants of raja Pandu. The tale of the rise of the Pandavs' as given in the books such as Mahabharat, etc is as follows:

Vichitarviray, the son of Raja Shantanu of the lunar dynasty, died of consumption in the prime of his life. His two widows, named Ambika and Ambalika remained childless.

At this, Satyavati, mother of Vichitarviray called her first son Vyas (who was born to her from sage Parashar's semen, before her marriage with Shantanu). Obeying the orders of his mother, Vyas begot children from both of them through nzyog. On seeing Vyas, Ambika shut her eyes and, consequently, Dhritrashtra was born blind. Out of fear, Ambalika's face turned pale and, consequently, she gave birth to Pandu (the pale one).

As a blind person could not ascend the throne, Pandu became the king. Bhishampitamah arranged the marriage of Pandu with Kunti and Madri. Once, while hunting, Pandu killed sage Kimindya with his arrow when the latter was mating in the guise of a deer with his wife. At this, the sage cursed that Pandu would die whenever he copulated with his wife.

For fear of this curse, the king preferred to keep away from his queens. But, without a son, the family line could not continue. This

anxiety started gnawing him. Seeing her husband in distress, Kunti told him that she was capable of calling in the gods through the power of magical incantations. With the permission of the king, Kunti called Dharam, Paun and Indar and bore Yudhishtar, Bhim and Arjun respectively. For the co-wife, Madri, she called the gods Ashwini Kumars who begot Nakul and Sahdev. All these five khetraj – born of the field – sons of Pandu became famous as Pandavs. Bhishampitamah brought them up and trained them in the martial and other arts. Although Pandavs, coming from the family of Kuru, were also Kauravs, yet this family acquired, from the illustrious Pandu, a new family line and the progeny of Dhritrashtra became famous as Kauravs. Hastinapur was the capital of the Kauravs and Indarprasth (Delhi) was the capital of the Pandavs. "rovāhī pāḍāv bhāe mājūr. jīn ke suami rāhī hājūr."—var ram / m / . The Pandavs, with whom Krishan used to keep company, lamented when they, having lost their kingdom in gambling, became menials in the house of Viratpati. 2 territory on the banks of river Jehlam. 3 five, because Pandavs were five in number.

ਪੰਡਾਵ ਨਗਰ [pāḍāv nagar], ਪੰਡਾਵ ਪੁਰੀ [pāḍāv purī] Delhi.

ਪੰਡਾ [pāḍa], ਪੰਡਾ [pāḍa] priest at a place of pilgrimage; Brahman priest-cum-teacher; officiant. "suṁī pāḍe! kṛa līkhēhu jājala."—oṣkar.

ਪੰਡਿਤ [pāḍīty] Skt n erudition, scholarship.

ਪੰਡੀ [pāḍī] n porter; one who carries load.

ਪੰਡੂ [pāḍu] n yellowish-white colour. 2 light-coloured clay (which is used for plastering).

3 raja of the lunar dynasty, from whom began the familyline of Pandavs. See ਪੰਡਾਵ. 4 white elephant. 5 anaemia. See ਸਟਕਾ and ਪੰਡੂ ਰੋਗ.

ਪਾਂਦਰ [pādur] *Skt n* yellow colour mixed with white colour. 2 white colour. 3 white clay. 4 white leprosy; vitiligo.

ਪਾਂਦੁ ਰੋਗ [pādu rog] See ਸਟਕ. "pādu rog pinas kaṛidesi."—*caritr* 405.

ਪਾਂਦੁ [pādu] See ਪਾਂਦੁ. 2 *Dg* groom, stable boy.

ਪਾਂਦੋ [pādo] See ਪਾਂਦਰ. "pāje pādo dekhde."—*BG*. 2 See ਪਾਂਦੁ 2.

ਪਾਂਧਾ [pāḍha] See ਪਾਂਦੁ. "pāḍhe gher gher guru mare."—*GPS*.

ਪਾਂਧ [paṇ] *n* starch, which is applied to the thread at the time of weaving cloth. 2 the process of tempering iron. 3 See ਪਾਂਧ. "karyo madd paṇā."—*ramav*. 4 lustre. "sacc paṇ sacc man mahatta."—*BG*. 5 water. "tiḥ paṇ piat."—*ramav*. 6 See ਪਾਂਦੁ. 7 *Skt* trade, exchange. 8 stake, wager. 9 praise, eulogy.

ਪਾਂਧਪ [paṇap] See ਪਾਂਧਪ and ਪਾਂਧਪ.

ਪਾਂਧਾ [paṇa] a kind of mixture for cattle, made from oil-cake and barley-meal, etc. 2 shoe. "paṇa lahe sajaṭ."—*var asa*. 3 See ਪਾਂਦੁਰ.

ਪਾਂਧਿ [paṇi] *Skt n* hand. 2 *S pron* self, oneself. "je tu taru paṇi tahu puchu."—*seva m* 1. 'even if you are yourself a swimmer, ask someone else;' i.e. if you can swim in water, even then ask some other person about it.

ਪਾਂਧਿਗਤ [paṇigat] *adj* held in hand, acquired.

ਪਾਂਧਿਗਰਹਣ [paṇigrahaṇ] *n* act of holding the hand. 2 marriage; taking the hand of the bride.

ਪਾਂਧਿਨਿ [paṇini] the eminent grammarian, descendant of sage Panini who authored *Ashtadhyayi*.<sup>1</sup> He was born from the womb of Dakshi in village Salat (Shalatur) near Peshawar. He was grandson of Dewal. Scholars opine that he lived during 400 to 300 BC.

ਪਾਂਧਿਨੀ [paṇinī] disciple of Panini. 2 grammar authored by Panini.

<sup>1</sup>This book, comprising 3996 aphorisms, is the best of all the books on grammar. Laghu Sidhant Komudi and Sidhan Komudi are based on this book.

ਪਾਂਧਿਪ [paṇip] lustre, splendour. See ਪਾਂਧਿਪ. "paṇip hīdan gobhīdsīgh guru barbīr dhārē aṭr traṇ."—*GPS*.

ਪਾਂਧੀ [paṇi] *Skt* ਪਾਨੀ *n* water. "paṇi śāḍarī lik jiu."—*var asa m* 2. 2 See ਪਾਂਧਿ.

ਪਾਂਧੀਰਾਹ [paṇihar], ਪਾਂਧੀਰਾਹੀਆ [paṇiharia] water-carrier. See ਪਾਂਧੀਰਾਹ. "meghmala paṇiharia."—*mala namdev*.

ਪਾਂਧੀ ਬਿਨਾ ਝੁੱਝਣਾ [paṇi bina ḍubḍḍā] *v* suffer without reason. "manmukhī śāḍhu nā cet-hi, ḍubimue binu paṇi."—*sri m* 3.

ਪਾਂਧੀਲਾਗ [paṇilag] See ਪਾਂਧੀਲਾਗ.

ਪਾਂਧੀ ਵਾਰਨਾ [paṇi varna] *v* drink water after waving it over someone's head. This means that the person who does so is prepared to face hardships likely to befall his loved relative over whose head the water has been waved. "uparāhu paṇi varie."—*asa a m* 1. "matan var piyo jāl paṇā."—*ramav*.

ਪਾਂਧੁ [paṇu] See ਪਾਂਧ. 2 See ਪੇਟ. "na hau, na me juni paṇu."—*var mela m* 1. "gāḍhu cāḍanī khaulī bhi sahu aṭu paṇu."—*var suhī m* 1.

ਪਾਂਧ [pat] *n* a leaf. "jese bān hār pat."—*sar kabir*. 2 wing. "bhābhīrī ke pat pardo."—*sor m* 5. 3 short for pavat. "tes karamphāl pat."—*GPS*. 4 *Skt* act of falling; decline. "raj kaj rakhbe ko kachū nāḥr pat he."—*krisan*. 5 losing an argument; failure in polemics. "uttar de, nāṭu hvehe pat."—*NP*. 6 blow, attack. "devī karyo khagg patā."—*cāḍī* 2. 7 *adj* protecting, defending. "kete pat nārīd."—*japu*. 8 *P* ਭਾਗ throne.

ਪਾਂਧ [pāt] *n* line, row.

ਪਾਂਧੀ [pāṭu] *Skt* ਪਾਂਧੁ hero, heroine, etc in a drama; actor, character. "dās pāṭu pāc aḥgita."—*ram m* 5. 'ten actors, i.e. organs of sense and action, and five singers,' meaning five objects of the sense organs.

ਪਾਂਧਸਾਹ [pāṭsah] lord of the throne; monarch; emperor.

**ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹੀ** [patṣahi] monarchy, emperorship. 2 according to the Sikh faith, Guruship; the task of a spiritual mentor. 3 the true sovereigns, ten Gurus of the Sikhs. i.e., "kharā patṣahi 10" and "sri mukhvak patṣahi 10" etc. **ਪਾਤਕ** [patak] *n* act that brings about the doer's fall; sin; guilt. 2 According to the Simritis, the ten sinful acts which cause one to fall are: theft, violence committed without following the Vedic precepts, and adultery; these three are sins of the body. Use of bitter words, telling of lies, back-biting and useless blabber; these are four sins of the tongue. Covetousness, malevolence and conspiracy to denigrate others are the three sins of the mind. See ਪਾਤ 4. 3 according to the Hindu canonical texts, pollution resulting from the death of someone. A Brahman has it for 10 days, a Kshatri for 12 days, a Vaish for 15 days and the Shudra for 30 days. Some Simritis mention it to last for 12, 13, 17 and 30 days respectively. 4 per Sikh faith, act calling for religious punishment; viz, tonsure, adultery, use of intoxicants such as smoking etc and eating of halal meat.

**ਪਾਤਕੀ** [patki] *Skt* पातकिन् *adj* sinning, sinner.

**ਪਾਤਕ** [patan] See ਪੈਤਕ. 2 See ਪਾਤਕ.

**ਪਾਤਕੀ** [patanī], **ਪਾਤਕੀ** [patni], **ਪਾਤਕ** [patan], **ਪਾਤਕ** [patan] *n* navigator; guide putting up at a inform harbour to inform boatmen about the tides. "kharā pukart patni."—*s farid*. Here patni means a guru or spiritual guide. "ape patanū patni prara."—*sor m 4*. 2 boatsman, ferryman (pilot), i.e., the spiritual guide. "je patanū rāhe suet."—*s farid*. 3 wharfinger.

**ਪਾਤਨ** [patan] *Skt n* act of throwing down or felling.

**ਪਾਤਰ** [patar] See ਪੈਤਰ. 2 See ਪਾਤ. 3 *adj* thin, not fat. "pyr patar patri triya."—*caritr 161*.

**ਪਾਤਰ** [patra] *adj* thin. "mrīdul patre bahu kār dhare."—*GPS*.

**ਪਾਤਰੋ** [patro] *n* courier, messenger. See ਕੈਸਰੋ. "tāb catur patro aro."—*sor m 5*. 2 *adj* thin.

**ਪਾਤਲ** [patal] See ਪੈਤਲ. 2 See ਪਾਤਰ. 3 a large tortoise of the size of a leaf-plate.

**ਪਾਤਲੀ** [pali] *Skt* पातल, sole (of a foot).

**ਪਾਤਾ** [pata] *n* leaf.

**ਪਾਤਾਰ** [patar] See ਪਾਤਲ.

**ਪਾਤਲ** [patal] *Skt n* nether region. 2 seventh of the subterranean regions. "patal purā lō akara."—*maru solhe m 3*. See ਸਪਤ ਪਾਤਲ. 3 See ਸਵੈਯੇ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ 27.

**ਪਾਤਲਗੰਗਾ** [patalgāga] See ਤ੍ਰਿਪੁਸ਼ਕਾ.

**ਪਾਤਲਪੁਰੀ** [patalpurī] a place, at the bank of river Sutlej, near Kiratpur, where Guru Hargobind passed away. Sardar Bhoop Singh of Ropar got a memorial constructed there. See ਕੀਰਤਪੁਰ. 2 *xx* spade. Many Singhs call it ਪਾਤਲ ਮੋਚਨੀ [patalmocni].

**ਪਾਤਲਮੋਚਨੀ** [patalmocni] See ਪਾਤਲਪੁਰੀ 2.

**ਪਾਤਲਯੰਤ੍ਰ** [patalyātr] For extracting oil or essence, a particular substance is put in a pot having a hole in its bottom, and its mouth is sealed. Another pot is fixed under it in such a way that the hole at the bottom of the upper pot comes over the mouth of the lower one. Both these pots are thus placed and fire is lit over the pit. With the heat of the fire, the oil or essence drips into the lower pot, which is used per direction of the physician.

**ਪਾਤਲੀ** [patalī] in the subterranean regions. "patalī akasī sakhni."—*asa m 5*.

**ਪਾਤਿ** [pati] *n* integrity, honour, reputation. "bhāgtan kī rakhi pati."—*dhana m 5*. 2 footsoldier, infantry man. "gə) baji rēthadīk pati gənā."—*skal*. 3 row, queue, line. 4 sect, subcaste, caste's subdivision. "jati aro pati nahan jrh."—*japu*. 5 family, lineage. "prāthme teri nūka jati duffa teri manū pati."—*asa m 5*



6 *Skt* master, lord.

पथि [pāṭi] *n* row, queue, class. 2 lineage, caste's subdivision; family. "meri jati kāmīni pāṭi kāmīni."—*śor ravidās*.

पथिसाह [patisah], पथिसाहिब [patisahib], पथिसाहिबु [patisahibu], पथिसाहु [patisahū] See पथसाह and पथसाह. "sacī terī kudretī sacī patisah."—*varasā*. "patisahuchatr-sir-sou."—*baven*. "so patisahū saha patisahibu."—*jōpu*.

पथिक [patik] See पथक. "pāṭi ke patik utarāhi."—*sar m 5*.

पथी [pati] *n* missive, letter. "sri arjūn pati ju pāṭhal."—*GPS*. 2 leaf. "pati tore malini."—*asa kabir*. 3 row, family line, clan. "tu jati meri pati."—*ram m 5*. 4 integrity, honour, reputation. "nanak harī rakhi pati."—*dhana m 5*. 5 husband, master. "tuhī nīrājēnu kāmīlpati."—*dhana sēp*. 'husband of goddess Lakshmi.' 6 *Skt* adj falling, sinking (पतिन्). "so nārakpati hoval suanu."—*sukhmani*. 7 those having the charge. "harī jōpō utam pati."—*dhana m 4*. 8 *Skt* पतिन् having a vessel or dish. "monī bhāro karpātī rāhio."—*sorā m 5*. See कर्पटी.

पथिधानु [patidhanu] leaves and unbroken rice; leaves of basil, and of wood-apple and unbroken rice for worship. "prapāṭi patidhanu."—*prabha m 1*.

पथीसल दर्शन [pāṭīśal darśan] *n* Yog Darshan, authored by Patanjali. See पथीसल and पथीसल.

पथ [patr] *Skt n* a drinking vessel; pot; utensil. 2 competent person; one capable of receiving something. 3 hero, heroine of a play. 4 actors of a play. 5 minister. 6 weight equal to four seers. 7 leaf.

पथ [path] *Skt* पथ *n* path, way. "nāh nīb-hat jām ke path."—*keda m 5*. "mīlī- sadhu path."—*kan m 4*. See *E* Path. 2 *Skt* पथ stone. "rakhi lehu ham papi path."—*kan m 4*. 3 *Skt*

पथ (पाथस्) water. "harī nam āmrītpath."—*maru m 5*. 'His Name is the elixir of life.' 4 sun. 5 fire. 6 air, wind. 7 grain. 8 sky.

पथ [pāth] *Skt n* wayfarer, traveller, passenger. "jām marag ke sāgi pāth."—*bher m 5*.

पथना [pathna], पथना [pathna] *v* प-पथना remould to flatten or mould by patting, pat; pat a brick, etc. 2 *n* mass formed by patting, as "gobar adī da pathna."

पथनाथ [pathnath], पथपति [pathpati] *n* lord of water, Varun. 2 ocean.

पथर [pathar], पथरु [patharu] *n* stone. "jō pathar kau kēhte dev."—*bher kabir m 5*. 2 blockhead, stupid. 3 sinner, one burdened with evil deeds. "pathar dūbda kaḍhīlīa."—*vādā m 3*.

पथी [pathi] *n* mass formed by patting; cow dung-cake. 2 wayfarer, traveller, passenger.

पथोज [pathoj] *Skt n* growing in water, lotus. "hath dīe pathoj sām."—*GPS*.

पथोद [pathod] *Skt n* giver of water; cloud; rain-cloud.

पथोधि [pathodhi] *Skt n* holder of water, ocean.

पद [pad] See पद. "pad mar kār uc sunava"—*PP*. 2 *n* foot, feet. "dhāryo pad pē sis."—*GPS*. 3 one-fourth of a poetic utterance or a metre. 4 fourth part of something, quarter of a seer or a rupee, etc. 5 root of a tree. See पदप. 6 ray, beam. 7 gait, movement, motion. 8 Shiv. 9 *P* पद throne.

पदसाह [padśah] *P* पद, a king, emperor, monarch.

पदक [padak] *Skt* adj who walks; light-footed, swift.

पदका [padka] See पदक.

पदग्रहण [padgrahān] *n* act of touching or grasping the feet. 2 obeisance by touching the feet of someone. 3 act of taking refuge.

पदज [padaj] *Skt n* foot-born; belonging to the lowest division of the Hindu society. See पदज.

ਪਾਦਸਲ [padjal] water in which feet have been washed. 2 water touched by the mentor's feet used as baptismal.

ਪਾਦਰੁ [padra], ਪਾਦਰੁਣ [padran] *n* that which protects feet; shoe. 2 wood-soled sandal.

ਪਾਦਪ [padap] *Skt n* which drinks with its feet; tree. A tree absorbs water with its roots. "padap dalsūdar."—*NP*.

ਪਾਦਪੁਰਣ [padpuraṇ] *n* completing a verse's foot. 2 poetic skill of completing the later half of a verse, the first part of which is provided. 3 word or syllable inserted to balance a line or measure of a verse.

ਪਾ ਦਰ ਹਾਵਾ [pa dar hava] *P* ਪਾਦਰੁ *adj* who walks on air; fleet-footed.

ਪਾਦਰਥ [padraṭh] *n* wood-soled slippers.

ਪਾਦਰੀ [padri] *Pg* Padre. It is derived from the Latin word 'pater', meaning 'father'. A Christian priest or clergyman. In India, William Carey was the first padre who settled in Malwa, on November 11, 1793. He learnt languages like Bengali, Sanskrit, etc and preached the teachings of the Bible.

ਪਾਦਸ [padas] *P* ਪਾਦਸੁ *n* recompense, retribution. 2 punishment.

ਪਾਦਕੁਲਕ [padakulak] See ਅੰਤਮਲਕੀ.

ਪਾਦਾਰਥ [padarāṭh] *Skt* ਪਾਦਾਰਥਜੀ *n* water provided for washing the feet.

ਪਾਦਾਰੀਭ [padarīḥ], ਪਾਦਾਰੀਭ [padarīk] *Skt n* footsoldier.

ਪਾਦੁਕਾ [paduka] *Skt n* pair of shoes. 2 wood-soled slippers.

ਪਾਦੋਦਕ [padodak] *Skt n* water in which the feet of an idol or a venerable person have been washed.

ਪਾਦਰ [padhar] or ਪਾਦਰੁ [padharu] *Skt* ਪਾਦਰੁ *village, town*. "jitu mīlī harī padhar bat."—*kan pārtal m 4*. 'encountering whom one finds the way to the city of God.' "rah padharu guru dāse."—*suhi chāt m 1*. 2 *Skt* ਪਾਦਰੁ *way, path*. "bhulī me

phirī padharu kōhe nā kor."—*var maru 1 m 1*. "śdha agu je thīe kīu padharu jāne?"—*suhi chāt m 1*. 3 guide, traveller. "padharu harī prabhū kera."—*jodī m 4*. 4 level, plane 5 *Dg* sword.

ਪਾਦਰੀ [padhri] See ਪਾਦਰੀ. 2 wayfarer, traveller.

ਪਾਦਰੁ [padharu] See ਪਾਦਰ.

ਪਾਦਰੀ [padhri] a poetic metre having lines of sixteen matras each, with a pause at every eighth matra and terminating in jagān, 19.

Example:

"ānbhut tej, ānchīj gat,  
karta sādī, harta ānas..."

—*akal*

ਪਾਦਰੀ ਐਰਥ [padhri āraṭh] a poetic metre comprising four lines, each beginning with two gurus, terminating in a jagān. It is another form of the metre called madhubhar. 5, 5, 19.

Example:

"sobhāt sur, lobhāt hur,  
āchri āpar rījhi sūdhar."

—*aj*.

ਪਾਦਾ [padha] *Skt* ਪਾਦਾਯਾਜ *n* teacher. "padha gurmukhī akhīe cāṭīa matī deī."—*oṣkar*. "ape cāṭsal apī he padha."—*var bīha m 4*.

ਪਾਦਾਨੁ [padhanu] *S n* wayfarer, traveller. "padhanu sāsar."—*jet chāt m 5*.

ਪਾਦਾ ਨਾ ਪੁੱਛਣਾ [padha nā pucchṇa] *v* perform some function without consulting a soothsayer about the auspicious moment. "nāhī pucho padha cāl parīe."—*GPS*.

ਪਾਦੀ [pādhi] *n* wayfarer, traveller.

ਪਾਨ [pan] *n* lustre, glow, splendour, dazzle. 2 permission. "dīe panā."—*ramav*. 3 hand. "khan pan kār pan pākharē."—*GPS*. 4 on one's feet. "sābe pan lage tājyo garāb bhārī."—*datt*. 5 devoted; eager. "īk pan jān udas."—*datt*. 'devoted to.' 6 vital breath, life breath. "pan taje tum tāhī prītam, pan taje tumrē hī pyārī."—*cārītr 367*. 7 leaf (of a tree, etc)

"pan bāhe drum pan nihare."—*kalki*. 8 betel leaf. *P* ੳੳ. "pan supari khatia."—*trilāg m* 4. 9 *Skr* act of drinking some liquid. "harī āmrīt pan karāhu sadhsāgī."—*gau thrti m* 5. 10 water. "mithia bhojēn pan."—*sar m* 5. "nā pan pher jactē nā prān deh dharte."—*GPS*. 11 wine, alcohol. "pan dāraṛ kēsūbhro rūro."—*cāritr III*. See ਕਹਿੰਦਾ. 12 nectar. "harō aj panā."—*ramav*. 'Today I can snatch nectar from Inder.' 13 drinking pot. 14 stream, canal. 15 protection. 16 a roadside place for serving water. 17 victory, conquest, triumph.

ਪਾਨਹਾਰ [panhar] *n* water-carrier. "kai koṭī idr jīh panhar."—*akal*.

ਪਾਨਹੀ [panhi] shoe. See ਪਾਨੀ. "take pēg ki panhi mere tēn ko cam."—*s kabir*.

ਪਾਨਗੋਸ਼ੀ [pangos̥hī] *Skr n* a gathering of drinkers bacchanalia. 2 gathering of devotees of goddess Bhairavi.

ਪਾਨਦ [panad] *adj* life-giving, life-providing. "panad bolāhī bani."—*NP*. 2 who offers betel-leaf. 3 See ਪਾਨ and ਦ.

ਪਾਨਦਾਨ [pandan] *n* box for keeping betel-leaves, etc.

ਪਾਨ ਦੇਣਾ [pan deṇa] *v* offer betel leaf to a fighter, who is leaving for the battlefield. See ਪਾਨ ਮੈਗਣਾ and ਬੀੜਾ ਚੁੱਕਣਾ.

ਪਾਨਧ [panadh] *n* which holds water; ocean. —*sanama*.

ਪਾਨਨੁਕਾਰਾ [pananucara] ਪਾਨ-ਨ-ਉਚਾਰਾ did not utter the word 'water' from his mouth. i.e., could not ask even for water. "pran tēje tīn pananucara."—*rudr*.

ਪਾਨਪ [panap] *Skr adj* given to drinking alcohol. 2 given to drinking soma juice. 3 short for ਪਾਨ ਪਤ੍ਰ [pan patr], drinking vessel, goblet. "kai idr panpahar."—*brāhm*. 'bearing goblets for offering water to drink.'

ਪਾਨਪਾਨ [panpan] cup and drink. See ਪਾਨ.

2 *adj* quintessence of potable drinks. "namo panpane."—*japu*.

ਪਾਨਭੋਗ [panbhog] masturbation, kneading or massaging both hands together. "kār bam matrī sēman. kār dācchūnārī prāman. kīy panbhog bīcar. tēb bhāe dātt kumar."—*dātt*. The left hand took the form of the mother and the right hand became sage Atri. From the union of these two, Dattatreya was born.

ਪਾਨ ਮੈਗਣਾ [pan māgna] *v* get ready for going to the battlefield; ask for a betel leaf. "ahavsiḡh bāli huto māg liye tīn pan."—*krisan*. See ਬੀੜਾ ਚੁੱਕਣਾ.

ਪਾਨਾ [pana] See ਪਾਉਣਾ. 2 drank.

ਪਾਨਾਵਾਰੀ [panavarī] a betel-leaf orchard. "panavarī hoī ghārī khār sar nā jāpē."—*trilāg m* 1.

ਪਾਨਿ [pani] See ਪਾਣਿ and ਪਾਨੀ.

ਪਾਨਿਗ੍ਰਹਣ [panigrāhaṇ] See ਪਾਣਿਗ੍ਰਹਣ.

ਪਾਨਿਨਿ [panini] *n* which holds water, earth. —*sanama* 2 See ਪਾਣਿਨੀ.

ਪਾਨਿਪ [panip] *n* lustre, splendour. "pran or panip dhān rājā."—*cāritr* 405. 2 water.

ਪਾਨੀ [pani] *Skr* ਪਾਨੀ potable liquid, water. "pani mahī dekhu mukh jesa."—*kan namdev*. 2 alcohol, wine. "īkātū patārī bhārī pani."—*asa kabir*. 3 mother's menstrual excretion. "pani mēla māṭī gorī."—*gau kabir*. Here the words mēla and ਲੋਹੀ [gori] refer to the colour of the menstrual excretion and that of the semen. 4 lustre, glow.

ਪਾਨੀਹਾਰ [panihar] *n* water-bearer; slave. "rambhagat ke panihar."—*g5d m* 5.

ਪਾਨੀਦੇਵਾ [panideva] water-giver; in the Hindu thought, a relative like a son, grandson, who performs libation for his forefathers. "panideva rāhyo nā koi."—*GPS*.

ਪਾਨੀਪਤ [panipat] a city in district Karnal of Punjab. Having defeated Ibrahim Lodhi in the battlefield in 1526 AD, Babar occupied the

throne of Delhi. The land around this city has been a battlefield for several well-known kings foreign and Indian. It was here that Ahmad Shah Abdali vanquished the Marhattas. Guru Nanak also visited this place and conversed with Sheikh Tahar (mentioned as Tatihari Sheikh in the Janam Sakhis). Sheikh Tahar was an ascetic belonging to Abu Ali Kalandar sect. See ਸੇਖ ਸਰਫ਼.

**ਪਾਨੀ ਭਰਨਾ** [pani bharna] i.e. serve submissively; obey and serve without demur, serve even in ignominy. "pani sakti bharije."—*keli a m 4*. 'Maya serves as a water-bearer.'

**ਪਾਨੀਲਾਗ** [panilag] ill-effect of water of an alien region on health. 2 contracting a disease from drinking of water. 3 effect of water of an alien region on one's nature.

**ਪਾਨੀ** [pani] *Skt* ਪਾਨੀ *n* water. "tumro dudh, bidar kau pano."—*maru kabir*

**ਪਾਪ** [pap] or **ਪਾਪੁ** [papu] *Skt* पाप *n* act from which one should safeguard oneself; action, crime or sin of this nature. "parharī papu pachane ap."—*ośkar. 2 adj* sinner. 3 base. 4 unlucky, inauspicious.

Ten heinous sins are mentioned in Mahabharat: violence, theft, adultery, telling of lies, use of sarcastic words, backbiting, breach of promise, malevolent thinking, cruelty, expecting reward for acts of charity.

In verse 54, in the second chapter of Manu Simriti, five sins, mentioned as heinous, are: killing a Brahman, consuming intoxicants, committing theft, adultery with the wife of one's mentor, association with one who has committed such a sin. See ਪਤਕ 2.

In Gurmat, turning away from the Creator, giving up endeavour and inflicting pain upon another person are primary sins. Rahitnamas mention tonsure, adultery, use of tobacco and eating halal meat as four abominable crimes.

The Bible mentions seven sins such as: pride, lust, envy, anger, covetousness, gluttony, and sloth.

**ਪਾਪਹਰ** [pap-har], **ਪਾਪਾ** [pap-ha] *adj* destroyer of sin. 2 *n* the Creator's name.

**ਪਾਪਖ਼ਤਨ** [papkhdan] *adj* sin-destroying. "papkhdan prabhū tero nam."—*ram m 5. 2 n* Sikh religion.

**ਪਾਪਗਰਹ** [papgareh] *Skt* ਪਾਪਗ੍ਰਹ *n* in astrology, planets like Sun, Mars, Saturn, Rahu and Ketu or Mercury or conjunction of any of these planets. "pap gareh dux rahu."—*var majh m 1*. **ਪਾਪਗੇ** [papge] *adj* enmeshed in sin, infected with sin. "ham rakhahu vad papge."—*naṭ m 4*.

**ਪਾਪਗ੍ਰਹ** [papgreh] See ਪਾਪਗਰਹ.

**ਪਾਪਣ** [papən], **ਪਾਪਣੀ** [papəni] *adj* female sinner. "ai papəni putna."—*BG*.

**ਪਾਪਨਾਸਨੀਸ ਅਸਤ੍ਰ** [papnasnis astr] *n* the missile of Varun who is the master of sin-destroying Ganga; noose.—*sānāma*.

**ਪਾਪਨਾਰੀ** [papnari] *n* prostitute. 2 adulterous woman, whore. See ਪਰਮਨਾਰੀ.

**ਪਾਪਬਿਨਾਸਨੁ** [pabbinasenu] *adj* sin-destroying. 2 *n* the Almighty. "pabbinasenu sevia."—*majh a m 5. 3 name* of the Creator.

**ਪਾਪਰ** [papər] See ਪਾਪਰ.

**ਪਾਪ ਰਤ** [pap rat] *adj* engrossed in sin. "pap rat karjhar."—*sar m 5*.

**ਪਾਪਰ** [papər] *Skt* पाप *n* papad; poppadom. Eating papads is harmful for the stomach.

**ਪਾਪਰਾ** [papra] *n* sin, vice, crime. "papra pachar."—*var gu 2 m 5. 2 See* ਪਿਤਪਾਪਰਾ.

**ਪਾਪਰਿਅ** [papriā] to the sins. See ਪਾਪਰਾ.

**ਪਾਪਕ੍ਰਾਂਤ** [papakrāt] *adj* ਪਾਪ-ਆਕ੍ਰਾਂਤ burdened with sins. "papakrāt dhara bhāi."—*kalki*. 'The earth was overwhelmed with sins.' 2 beleaguered by sins.

**ਪਾਪਾਤਮਾ** [papatma] *Skt* पापात्मन् *adj* wicked, reprobate, engrossed in sin. "he jənām marāṇ mulṅ ṣhākārṣ papatma!"—*sahas m 5*.

પાપિ [papɪ] after sin, with sin. "papɪ lade pape pasara."—oākar.

પાપિસટ [papɪsət] *Skt* પાપિજ્ઞ *adj* most sinful, ever sinning. "tin ka darsen na karahu papisət hatiari."—var sor m 4. "mīlat sēgi papisət tan hoe durgadi."—bīla m 5. 'Having come into contact with the sinful body, the best material got malodorous.'

પાપી [papi] *Skt* પાપિન્ *adj* sinful, wicked, criminal, maladroit. "papi hre me kam basai."—basāt m 9.

પાપે [pape] of the sin. "pape pasara."—oākar.

પાપોષ [papoʃ] *P* پاڻي *n* covering for the foot, shoe.

પાપોદ [pabōd] *P* پاڻي *adj* with feet tied, bound, fettered. 2 bound by some rule or order. 3 *n* prisoner.

પાપોદી [pabōdi] *P* پاڻي *n* subordination, restriction. 2 obedience to observe some rule.

પાપ [pam] *n* foot. "tāre tap dhumā karē pap uccā."—datt. 'Having lit fire under the head and with feet raised.' 2 See પાપી 2.

પાપર [pamər] *Skt* *adj* પા-મર who kills the protector. 2 mean, base, malicious. 3 irreligious. 4 afflicted with scabbies.

પાપરિ [pamarɪ], પાપરી [pamri] *n* long cloak *Skt* પાપરિ a mantle (to be worn during winter). "ayamset nili lal zared sabaz rēg, guru jīgubīd esi māj det pamri."—māgāl kavī. 2 *Skt* પાપ-મરિ enemy of foot disease, sulphur.

પાપા [pama] See પાપી 2.

પાપાલ [pamāl] *P* پاڻي *adj* trodden under feet, trampled. 2 destroyed, devastated.

પાપ [pay] *adv* having obtained. 2 *P* پاڻي *feet*. 3 *Skt* *adj* potable; drinkable. 4 *n* water.

પાપાઉ [payau] obtained. "payau namnirvas."—saveye m 3 ke.

પાપાસ [payas] *n* anything made from milk. 2 dish made from rice and milk. 3 condensed milk; ખેખ [khoa].

પાપર [payəh] *P* پاڻي *n* leg of a table or a cot, etc. 2 column, pillar. 3 rank, status, position. 4 ladder, stairs.

પાપક [payak] See પાપિક.

પાપકમર [paytaxət] *P* પાપક-કમર capital city; seat of a government.

પાપકાર [paydar] *P* پاڻي *adj* firm-footed. 2 strong, durable.

પાપકારી [paydari] *P* پاڻي *n* firmness, durability.

પાપા [paya] See પાપર.

પાપાલ [payal] See પાપાલ.

પાપાલિભગત [payalibhagət] *n* devotee living in the netherworld; denizen of the netherworld; king Bali. "gungavahi payalibhagat."—saveye m 1 ke. 2 Sheshnag the thousand-headed snake.

પાપિક [payɪk] See પાપિક.

પાપી [payi] *Skt* પાપિન્ *adj* drinking. 2 See પાપી.

પાપુ [payu] *Skt* guard, protector, watchman. 2 anus, arse.

પાપોદસ [payādaɪ] See પાપોદસ.

પાર [par] *n* housebreaking, burglary. "is ko par dayo darsave."—GPS. 2 *Skt* પાર *vr* conclude, complete. 3 *n* other bank, opposite shore. "par pāre jagasagar te."—GPS. 4 end or limit. "par nā par sākē padmapati."—akal. 5 *adv* on the other side, on the side beyond. 6 See પારિ. having rent or torn. "ur te parda bhrām ko sabh par."—GPS. 7 *P* پاڻي *last year*, the year goneby. 8 *P* پاڻي *fragment*, piece, portion, segment. "sir kervat sahi taru par par he."—BGK. 'gets cut into pieces.'

પારાસ [paraś] *Skt* *n* Persia, Iran. *P* پاڻي *a country* of central Asia, towards the west of India, surrounded by Turkey, Balochistan and Afghanistan. Its area is 628,000 square miles and its population is about ten million. Tehran is its capital. It is governed by an elected body, called Majlis. The name of its king is Rizakhan

Pahalvi, who ascended the throne on December 16, 1925. 2 *Skt* पाल्म an imaginary stone, with the touch of which iron is supposed to change into gold; philosopher's stone. "loha hīraṇ hove sāgī parās."—*kan m* 4. 3 short for પાસનાથ (પાર્શ્વનાથ). "parās kar dādot ghar ae."—*parās*.

પાસનાથ {parāṇath} See પાર્શ્વનાથ.

પાસનાથ {parāṇath} *Skt* पार्श्वनाथ son of Ashvasen, born to his queen Vama. Ashvasen was from Ikshvaku dynasty and king of Varanasi. Once, during her pregnancy, Vamadevi saw Parshva, the snake, by her side and there was also an impression of a snake, on the body of the child. So he was named Parshvanath. He was married to Prabhavati, daughter of Prasenjit, king of Kushsthan. He was a very illustrious and kind-hearted person. Having developed revulsion against homicide, he converted to Jainism and by practising religious austerities, became the 23<sup>rd</sup> Tīrathankar. See ટીરથાંકર.

Parasnath was born on the 10<sup>th</sup> of the dark fortnight of the month of Poh and breathed his last on the 8<sup>th</sup> of the bright fortnight of the month of Savan. Scholars have estimated that he lived around 599 BC. 2 a hilltop, with a temple on it, in Hazaribagh district of Bengal, where Parasnath passed away. 3 In the Dasam Granth, Parasnath is mentioned as an incarnation of Shiv, who eradicated the sect of Dattatreya and established his own sect. "parāsnath baḍo rāṇ paryo. apān prācur jagat mat kina, devdatt ko jaryo."—*parās*.

પાસ પાસપાસ {parās parāspāsa}—*baven*. a spiritual guide, through contact, turns his disciple into his own image whereas parās, (philosopher's stone) turns iron into gold but not into parās itself.

પાસશાહ {parāsbhaḡ} written by Bhai Addanshah, it is the translation of Imam

Ghazali's book, Kimia S'adat, and contains excellent precepts.

પારસ {parāsa} *P* ૧૫/૪ *adj* abstinent, content, pious. 2 whose passions are subdued.

પારસી {parāsi} *adj* of or relating to Persia. *Skt* पारसी. 2 *n* language of Persia, Persian language. 3 inhabitant of Persia. 4 believer in Zoroastrianism; Parsee. The Parsees are fire-worshippers. They don't let fire be extinguished in their temples. In order to keep the fire pure, they neither smoke nor cremate the dead bodies. They keep the corpses in a deep enclosure, called dakhme, where the carnivorous birds eat their flesh. Zend is their scripture, which, together with its exegesis, is called Zend Avesta. The Parsees came to India for the first time in 735 AD, from Khurasan and settled in Sanjan (district Thana in the presidency of Bombay). Now, this community has spread in the whole of India and is highly competent in business.

પારસુતી {parāṣuti} *Skt* पारसुति *n* praise, eulogy.

પારહ {parāh} *P* ૧૫/૪ *par*ṭ, fragment, portion, segment.

પારક {parāk} *adj* who preserves, rears or supports. 2 reared, brought up, fostered. "le parāk kar palio."—*cāritr* 57. 3 *Skt* *n* who enables one to cross over; boatsman. 4 ship, that carries across. 5 gold. 6 *adj* enabling to ~~cross~~.

પારખદ {parkhād} *Skt* पार्षद *n* member of an assembly; courtier, councillor. 2 courtiers of Vishnu, whose names are recorded thus in the Bhagatmal of Nabha ji:

"viśvakeśaṇ jay vijay prabāi bal māgalkari,  
nāḍ sunāḍ subhadr bhadr jag amāyharī,  
cāḍ prācāḍ vinit kumud kumudakṣ kṛipalāy,  
śil suśil suśeṇ bhav bhāktān prāṭipalāy,  
lakṣmīpāṭi priṇaṇ brāvin bhājanāḍ bhāktānīhād.

mo cit vriti nit tahf roho  
jahf narayan parkhad.

Of these courtiers the eight – Jai, Vijay, Bal, Subal, Nand, Sunand, Bhadar and Subhadar – are well-known.

पार्श्व [parkha] *n* test, appraisal, examination. "urip ko khoj parkha dharte."—GPS. 2 See पार्श्व.

पार्श्व [parkhi], पार्श्व [parekhu], पार्श्व [parkhu] tester, assayer. "parkhia thavehu lao parkhar."—var sar m 3. "nanak parkhu apri."—var majh m 1. "dhe ka nau parkhu."—gau m 1.

पार्श्व [pareg] *Skt* adj who goes across. 2 well-versed, expert. "ved parge vipr sukarmi."—GPS.

पार्श्वगमने [pargamno], पार्श्वगामी [pargarami], पार्श्वगामी [pargami], पार्श्वगामी [pargarami] *Skt* पार्श्वगमिन् adj going across, crossing over to the other world. "guru bohithu pargamno."—gau m 5. "ji kamave su pargami."—gau m 5. "taranitaran pargami." "pahannav na pargarami."—suh m 5.

पार्श्व [parac], पार्श्व [parca] *P* पार्श्व *n* piece, fragment. 2 cloth. "mithia moh bādhahi nit parac."—suh m 5. 'girds up his loins every day.'

पार्श्व [parjat], पार्श्व [parjatu] *Skt* पार्श्व *n* a tree of the gods, born out of the ocean. There is a legend that this tree came out at the time of the ocean's churning and was handed over to Indar. Indar's wife, Shachi, was very fond of it. When Krishan went to Paradise to see Indar, his queen, Satyabhama, urged him to take Parijat tree to Dwarika. As a result, a fierce battle took place between Indar and Krishan. At last, Indar was defeated and Krishan took Parijat with him and planted it in Satyabhama's courtyard. After Krishan's demise this tree, on its own, went back to Indar's world. See पार्श्व. "parjatu gopi le

ara."—var asa. "parjatu ih hari ko nam."—sukhmani. 2 coral. 3 hollowed-out gourd. 4 the Creator. "parjatu gharri agani mere."—guj m 1.

पार्श्व [paran] *Skt* *n* first meal after a fast. 2 process of concluding a fast. 3 satiation, satisfaction. 4 conclusion, end. 5 cloud. 6 See पार्श्व. 7 *Skt* पार्श्व adj made of leaves.

पार्श्व [parpa] refuge, shelter, support. See पार्श्व. "sabhse tera parpa."—maru solhe m 5. "mit hit dhanu nah parpa."—bher m 5. 2 rend, tear. 3 rear, bring up.

पार्श्व [parath], पार्श्व [parthau] *Skt* पार्श्व *n* Pritha (Kunti's) son—Arjun. "guruvarjan purakh praman parthau cal nah."—saveye m 5 ke. 'Like the legendary Arjun, the valiant Guru Arjan, does not turn away from the battlefield.' 2 Yudhishtar and Bhim, being sons of Pritha (Kunti), are also called Parth, but, more commonly, it is the name of Arjun. 3 king of the earth.

पार्श्व [parthiv] *Skt* पार्श्व adj concerning the earth, earthly. 2 *n* king, sovereign. 3 earthen vessel. 4 planet Mars.

पार्श्व [parathivi] *Skt* पार्श्व *n* born of the earth, Sita.

पार्श्व [pared] *Skt* *n* which helps to overcome diseases; mercury. "man mukhak bil basna pakre kon upay? pared ari guru prem pag pyavo he thir jay."—NP. 'the rat becomes motionless after taking quicksilver.'

According to Bhavprakash, mercury was produced from the semen of Shiv, and that is why it has names like shiv-vij, rudraj, etc. It is used for the treatment of various diseases. Its calx is used by physicians as a prophylactic as well as a tonic. Hydragryum. *E* mercury. 2 adj transporting to the opposite bank or side. 3 *P* *n* tick.

पार्श्व [pardarshi] *Skt* पार्श्व *n* far-sighted, far-seeing.

ਪਾਰਏ [pardo] See ਪਾਰਦ. 2 See ਪਰਦਾ. "hoi kripaḥ gur lahi pardo."—*sar m 5*.

ਪਾਰਧੀ [pardhi] *Skt n* who hunts from behind a shelter; invisible hunter. "kahū pardhi jyō dhare ban raje."—*VN*. 2 according to the Hindu Dharmashastar, Brahman's son from a Shudar woman. See ਯੋਜਨਾਸੀ ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ § 36.

ਪਾਰਨ [paren] *n* fostering, nurturing. "ab lo tum paren kine."—*GPS*. 2 See ਪਰਣ.

ਪਾਰਨਾ [parna] *v* nurture, foster. 2 tear, rend. 3 root out, tear up. "roḥ kār piṭ sir kes ko parti."—*GV 10*. 4 burgle; break into a house. "apār than ko paran kārō."—*GPS*. 5 knock down the opponent in wrestling or battle. "jō bhup ito rāṇ parat bhayo."—*krisan*. 6 See ਪਾਰਣ.

ਪਾਰ ਪਰਨਾ [par parana] got across. 2 *v* get

ਪਾਰ ਪਾਰ [par par] in pieces, in fragments. See ਪਾਰ 8.

ਪਾਰ ਬਸਾਉਣਾ [par basauṇa] See ਪਾਰ ਬਸਾਉਣਾ.

ਪਾਰਬਤੀ [parbatī] See ਪਾਰਬਤੀ. 2 hill-dweller. "parbatī paramdesi pachele."—*clatt*.

ਪਾਰਬਤੀਸ [parbatīs] *n* husband of Pavati, Shiv.

ਪਾਰਬਤੀਸ ਅਰਿ [parbatīs arī] *n* enemy of Parvati's husband, Shiv—Kam. "parbatīsarī ko evṭara."—*caritr 346*. 'incarnation of Kam.'

ਪਾਰਬਤੀਪਤਿ [parbatīpatī] See ਪਾਰਬਤੀਸ.

ਪਾਰਬਤੀਪਤਿ ਬੈਲਾ [parbatīpatī ballabha] *n* hemp, which is prized by Shiv. "parbatīpatī ballabha nagphen ko khaḥ."—*GV 10*. 2 Uma, Girija.

ਪਾਰਬ੍ਰਹਮ [parbraham] See ਪਾਰਬ੍ਰਹਮ. "parbraham aparāpar suami."—*gau m 5*.

ਪਾਰਭਾ [parbha] got across.

ਪਾਰਮਲੇ [parmalo] *adj* beyond defilement; immaculate. "male nā lachē parmalo."—*guj namdev*.

ਪਾਰਮਾਰਥਿਕ [paramarthik] *adj* concerning comfort of the next world. 2 eternal, unchanging.

ਪਾਰਲਾ [parla] *adj* of the far or opposite bank,

side or border. "parla urarla nā tera ṣṭ mīle jara."—*sāloh*.

ਪਾਰਲੀਮੈਂਟ [parlimēt] *n* parliament, a national legislative body of the people of England.

ਪਾਰਲੋਕਿਕ [parlokik] *adj* concerning the next world. 2 yielding fruit in the next world.

ਪਾਰ ਵਸਾਉਣਾ [par vasaṇa] *v* exert to the utmost. "lobhi ka vasaḥ nā kije, jē ka parvasaḥ."—*sava m 3*.

ਪਾਰਵਣ [parvaṇ] *Skt adj* concerning or relating to a festival; festive. 2 *n* something done at the time of a festival.

ਪਾਰਵਤੀ [parvatī] *n* daughter of Himalaya mountain; Uma, who was married to Shiv. 2 according to the Nighantu, a river rising in a mountain.

ਪਾਰਾ [para] *n* opposite side or end. "jōgi khojēt hare, pāro nāhi tih para."—*jet m 9*. 2 chill, frost. "para parē jagat adhīkai."—*GPS*. 3 *adj* of the other end or side. "āt nā para kimatī nāhi pai."—*maru solhe m 3*. 'There is no end to your excellence.' 4 found. "des kahū rāhe nā para."—*rāghu* 'could not stay anywhere in the country.' 5 mercury, quicksilver. "ese udī bara jese para ud jat he."—*krisan*. 'The girl vanished like quicksilver.' See ਪਾਰਦ. 6 *P* ੨੪ piece, fragment, part. 7 chapter (of a book).

ਪਾਰਾਇਣ [paraiṇ], ਪਾਰਾਯਣ [parayṇ] *Skt n* conclusion, culmination. 2 time-bound and continuous recitation of a holy-book from the beginning to the end.

ਪਾਰਾਵਤ [paravat] *Skt adj* who has come from afar. 2 foreigner. 3 *n* pigeon. 4 monkey. 5 mountain.

ਪਾਰਾਵਰ [paravar] *Skt n* this and the other bank or side; limit; border. "nanak ṣṭ nā jāpnī harī take paravar."—*var asa*. 2 this and the next world. 3 ocean. "paravar lag phelī jīt sāmser ki."—*52 poets*.



ਪਾਠਿ [pari] *adv* on the other or opposite bank.  
 “pari utarjahāz ik khina.”—*basāt m 3*.  
 2 having nurtured. 3 having torn.

ਪਾਠਿਓ [pario], ਪਾਠਿਆ [paria] nurtured. 2 tore.  
 3 took place, occurred. “palu palu harī jī te  
 ātaru pario.”—*jet ravidas*.

ਪਾਠਿਯਤ [parijat] See ਪਾਸਕਾ.

ਪਾਠਿਯੋਖਕ [paritokhak] ਪਾਠਿਯੋਗਿਕ *adj* pleasing,  
 gratifying. 2 *n* object given to please the other  
 person; reward, present.

ਪਾਠਿਪਰਾਨ [paripran], ਪਾਠਿਪਰਾਨਾ [pariprana] got  
 across, went beyond this world. “jini jāpā  
 te pariparan.”—*prabha pāṭal m 4*. “simrēt  
 pariparāna.”—*dhana a m 5*.

ਪਾਠਿ ਪਰੀਵਾ [pari parivā] may get across (the  
 ocean of life). “harī rāgi pari parivā jiu.”  
 —*majh m 5*.

ਪਾਠੀ [pari] reared, nurtured. “hitu citu de le le  
 pari.”—*savaye sri mukhvak m 5*. “manahu bulai  
 kin go pari.”—*NP*. reared cow. 2 tore, rent.  
 3 rooted out, uprooted. 4 turn, occasion. 5 *Skt*  
*n* ocean. 6 rope for tying an elephant's feet.  
 7 *P* fruit.

ਪਾਠਿਆ [paria] obtained, got. “ātu nā paria.”  
 —*gau a m 5*.

ਪਾਠੀਆ [pariā] fell, bowed. “nrīpes par parīā.”  
 —*ramav*. ‘fell at the feet of.’

ਪਾਠੁ [paru] See ਪਾਠ. “paru kase parbo re.”—*gau  
 ravidas*. 2 *Skt* sun. 3 fire.

ਪਾਠੈ [pare] rears, nurtures. “jiu janāhi tū  
 par.”—*ser m 5*.

ਪਾਠੈ [paro] chill, cold. 2 See ਪਾਠੈ ਭਾਈ. 3 you  
 rear, or observe.

ਪਾਠੈਸੀ [parosi] neighbour; one living in the  
 adjacent house. “parosi ke jo hua, tu apne bhi  
 jan.”—*s kabir*.

ਪਾਠੈ ਪਰਮਹੰਸ [paro paramhās], ਪਾਠੈ ਭਾਈ [paro  
 bhai] Julka Khatri, resident of Dalla, who  
 became a disciple of Guru Angad Dev. Having  
 served Guru Amar Das, he obtained the title

of Paramhans i.e. a sanctified person. The  
 third Guru appointed him preacher and  
 bestowed him with a diocese Narayan Das,  
 father-in-law of Guru Hargobind, was from  
 the same lineage.

With permission from Guru Amar Das, he  
 pioneered to organise the Vaisakhi fair. Before  
 this no particular fair had been held. “paro julka  
 paramhās pure satiguru kirpadhari.”—*BG*.

ਪਾਰੰਗਤ [parāgat] *Skt* *adj* who has crossed over;  
 who has won emancipation. “nanek so parāgat  
 hor.”—*ram m 1*. 2 perfect scholar; who has  
 realised the limitations of knowledge.

ਪਾਰੰਗਤਿ [parāgati] *n* highest state; salvation.  
 “parāgati dan parivde.”—*var ram 3*.  
 ‘Salvation is attained at the Guru's door.’  
 2 act of getting across, transcending.

ਪਾਲ [pal] *n* border of a dupatta or garment.  
 “nanek bādho pal.”—*dhana m 5*. “jagat  
 udharan sadhuprabhu tin lago pal.”—*bila m*  
*5*. 2 sail, ship's cloth set in the direction of the  
 wind. It impels the boat to move fast. “udhre  
 bhram moh sagar lagī sātā pag pal.”—*keda*  
*m 5*. See *E* *pal*. 3 cradle. “dīyo ek palā subalā  
 rikhisā.”—*ramav*. 4 act of placing fruit in the  
 layers of straw or leaves for it to ripen. *Skt*  
 ਪੈਲ. “āb pal da, kharbū dāl da.”—*prov*. 5 small  
 tent. 6 line, row. 7 ridge, embankment. 8 *Skt*  
 पाल *vr* rear, protect. 9 *adj* nurturer, rearer  
 protector. “tu aprāpār sarāb pal.”—*basāt m 1*.  
 “jiu rakhe māhtari balak kau tree hi prabhu  
 pal.”—*dhana m 5*. 10 a subcaste of the Jatts.  
 11 a hill-dwelling tribe. 12 a royal family,  
 eighteen kings of which ruled over Bengal and  
 Magadh from 815 to 1200 AD.

ਪਾਲਕ [palak] *n* spinach *Skt* ਪਾਲਕ . 2 *Skt* *adj*  
 rearer. 3 *n* horse-keeper. 4 fosterson, adopted  
 son. 5 the Creator, the Divine.

ਪਾਲਕਾ [palka] vocative. O Protector! 2 fosterer.  
 “bahu pākari palka!”—*maru solhe m 5*.

पालकी [palki] *n* a type of covered palanquin which is carried by porters on their shoulders. From it the Portuguese coined the word palanquin.

पालन [palan] *Skt n* rearing, protecting. "palahz akiratghana."—*brha chst m 5*. "pale balak vāgi."—*var ram 2 m 5*. 2 *H* cradle, swing. "balak palan poudhale."—*ram namdev*.

पालना [palna] *v* rear. 2 *n* a child's cradle.

पालनीय [palniy] *Skt adj* worth-rearing.

पालत्रा [paltra] *n* pan of a balance, basket.

पाला [pala] reared, brought up. "matgarabh mahi tumhi pala."—*majh e m 5*. 2 border of a dupatta. "gur ka bacanu tiri badhio pala."—*prabha e m 5*. 3 *Skt* पृलेख *n* frost, snow. 4 chill, cold. "pala kakaru varaph barse."—*suhi e m 4*. See पालकवस्तु.

पालकवस्तु [palakakaru] *n* hailstone, snow flake. "palakakaru varaph barse."—*suhi e m 4*.

पा लान [pa lagan] *n* act of bowing down or touching another's feet. "pa lagan kahio."—*GPS*.

पालगल [palagal] See पैल 2.

पाला ताँवू [pala tau] *n* fever that causes shivering, malarial fever. See तप (c). 2 heat and cold; winter and summer. "pala tau kachu na brape ram nam gun gei."—*asa m 5*. 3 ague and plague. See ताँवू.

पालि [palz] *adv* having reared, nurtured. "so prabhu sūrie isu dehi kau palz."—*var brha m 5*. 2 *Skt n* row, queue. 3 ridge, embankment. "suke sarvar palz bōdhave."—*asa kabir*. 4 border, limit. 5 bridge. 6 screen, veil. "kur ki palz vicahu nikle."—*gau m 3*. "kiv kure tute palz?"—*japu*. 7 edge of a sword. 8 bearded woman. 9 sign, figure, mark. 10 In Punjabi, it is imperative form of the verb palna.

पालि [palro], पालिआ [palia] reared, nurtured, etc.

पालि समुहा [palz samuha] *adj* barricaded, obstructed. "palz samuha sarvaru bhara, pin sake koi niru."—*s kabir*. 'the water of the Divine's Name and the ego's barricade.' 2 brimful.

पाली [pali] nurtured. "enrk jatan kari kara pali."—*gau kabir*. 2 *adv* attached in wedlock. "lave apen pali."—*dhana m 4*. 'i.e., may take us under His Wing.' 3 *n* an old Prakrit of Magadh that originated from Sanskrit and is now partially in vogue in Ceylon. Many Buddhist books are composed in this language. The Pali dictionary by R. C. Childers is considered to be the best. 4 *Skt* पालिन् *adj* keeper, rearer. 5 *n* herdsman.

पालीविज्ञ [paliviks] politics, knowledge of the polity.

पालु [palu] *n* bedstead. See लुभ.

पालु [palu] *adj* domesticated, tamed.

पाले [pale] rears, nurtures. "pale balak vagr deke api kar."—*var ram 2 m 5*. 2 *adv* in one's lap, in one's lot.

पाले [pale] rears. "so udasi, jo pale udas."—*var ram 1 m 1*. 2 *adv* equipped with. "nam dhenu jrsu jan ke pale."—*dhana m 5*.

पाल्य [paly] *adj* worth rearing, worth nurturing, etc.

पाव [pav] *n* foot. "siru nanak loka pav ha."—*basst m 1*. 2 one-fourth of a seer, etc; a quarter. 3 *Skt* पवनयंत्र a machine or musical instrument worked by the power of air or wind; wind instrument.

पावै [pavau] (you) get, receive, etc. 2 I get, receive, etc. "pavau danu sada darsu pekha."—*g5d m 5*.

पावस [pavas] *Skt* पवस्य heaven and earth. "tah paves sidhu dhup nahi chahia."—*gau kabir*. Aridness and wetness (or rise and fall), sun and shade are not there. Those who mean rainy season by paves are not aware of the

theme of this hymn in which pairs of opposites are mentioned. See ਸ੍ਰੋਤ 9.2 *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਾਵ੍ਰਣ the rainy season (in the months of Savan and Bhadon). "bikhe bhāi matr pavast kara kəmlu kumlaṇa."—*sri beṇi*.

ਪਾਵਸਿ [pavasi] will obtain. 2 takes. "jake namr sunie jənu chode, tāki sərəṇi nā pavast re."—*maru m 5*. 3 See ਪਾਵਸ 2. "bikhe bhāi matr pavast kara kəmlu kumlaṇa."—*sri beṇi*. 'The lotus withers away during the rainy season.'

ਪਾਵਸੁ [pavasu] See ਪਾਵਸ.

ਪਾਵਹ [pavah], ਪਾਵਹਿ [pavahi] receives, obtains. "pəri pəri pavahi manu."—*jəpu*.

ਪਾਵਹੀ [pavhi] obtains, gets. 2 adopts, brings. "krs hi citi nā pavhi."—*sri m 5*. 'does not bring anyone in to his mind. i.e., does not care for anyone.'

ਪਾਵਕ [pavak] *Skt n* which purifies i.e., fire. "jih pavak sur nar hē jare."—*gəu kabir*. 2 fire caused by lightning. 3 tree of illusion.

ਪਾਵਕਤੋਅ [pavaktoa] *n* ਤੋਅ-ਅਗਨਿ, fire, submarine fire. "pavaktoa asadh ghorā."—*sahas m 5*.

ਪਾਵਕਬਾਣ [pavakbaṇ] See ਅਗਨਿਬਾਣ. "pavakbaṇ bahe nā jāle hē."—*VN*.

ਪਾਵਕਬੇਖ [pavakbekh] robe of fire; shaped i.e. turned red with rage. "ris ke sāg pavakbekh bhāe hē."—*krisən*.

ਪਾਵਕਮਣਿ [pavakmaṇi] shining glass.

ਪਾਵਕੁ [pavaku] See ਪਾਵਕ 1. "paṇi pavaku tin hi kīa."—*sopurəkhū*.

ਪਾਵਟਾ [pavṭa], ਪਾਵਟਾ [pāvṭa] *n* in which the foot may be set; stirrup. 2 shoe. 3 cloth or carpet spread in front of a door for personages to walk on. "bithin me pāvṭe parat jat."—*rəghu*. 4 Guru Gobind Singh got a fort built on the bank of river Yamuna, in Sammat 1742, in Kiyar Dun, on the land purchased from the raja of Nahan and named it Panvta. The battle of Bhangani was fought during his stay in this

fort, a mention of which is found in the eighth chapter of the Vichitar Natak. Bhai Santokh Singh writes:

"pav [ṛkya] satguru ko anadpur te aī.  
nam dharyo is pāvṭa sēbh desan prəṭaī."

—*GPS*.

Translation of the tenth section of the Bhagwat was also done during his stay at Panvta, as:

"desam ketha bhagot ki bhakha keri benar,  
əvər vasna nahī prabhū dhəramjuddh ke cat,  
stir se petalr me savən sudr tithi dip,  
nəgar pāvṭa subh karən jənuṇa bəhe sənīp."

—*krisən 2390*.<sup>1</sup>

There are four more places around Panvta where the Guru used to stay but there is only one major gurdwara. It receives annual grant of rupees 125 from Patiala state, rupees 111 from Nahan state, rupees 25 from Buria state, rupees 18 from Nabha state, rupees 72 from the state of Kalsia and rupees 10 from the landlord of Bharoli. Four hundred and twenty five bighas of freehold land has been attached with the gurdwara by Nahan state. A sword of the Guru was there, which is now with the raja of Nahan. A fair is held there on the Baisakhi day. This place is under the police station Majra, in tehsil Panvta of Nahan state. It is situated at a distance of 30 miles to the north-east of the railway station Jagadhari.

ਪਾਵਣਾ [pavṇa] *v* take, receive, have.

ਪਾਵਣਿਆ [pavṇia] *adj* obtaining. 2 obtains. 3 obtainer. "gurmukhi sojhi pavṇia."—*majh a m 3*.

<sup>1</sup>Some writers like Bhai Gian Singh have mentioned Sammat 1743 as the year of the battle of Bhangani. But this is not correct. After the said battle, the tenth Master did not compose any poetry at Paonta but immediately moved away. The battle of Bhangani had taken place in Sammat 1746.

पवत [pavat] receives. 2 gets, receives. "phulī phulī kra pavat he?"—*brīa m 5*.

पवद [pāvad] *n* tightening cord of a stringed cot; footside of a bed. "pāvad beth mukriyan mar."—*caritr 294*.

पवन [pavan] or पवण [pavanu] *v* put, pour. "nīj pavan ko kariāhī pavan. jis te hor sadan mēm pavan."—*GPS*. 'Step into my house so that it may be blessed.' 2 to the feet. See पव. "pun dhovāhī pavan."—*GPS*. 3 with the feet. "pavan dhavan suami sukhpātha."—*kan m 5* 4 is done, gets done. "ko rove, ko hasī hasī pavanu."—*asa m 5* 5 *Skt* प्रपन्न *adj* who takes refuge, refugee. "gotam nari ahelra tari, pavan ketak tariāle."—*mall namdev 6 Skt* sanctifier. "pavan nam jagat me harī ko."—*gau m 9*. 7 pure, sacred. "pavan caran pakharan kare."—*GPS*. 8 subsisting on air. 9 *n* fire. 10 water 11 sandalwood.

पवना [pavna] See पवित and पवत.

पवण [pavanu] See पवन.

पव पसारन [pav pāsaran] *n* spreading; act of stretching one's feet. 2 keeping a foothold; regarding oneself as everlasting. 3 extending one's right. "thir kou nahu kar pāsarahū pav?"—*bavan*.

पवर [pavar] *n* a roadside place for drinking water. "sarab tirath par pavar bādhā."—*raghu*. 2 See पवति. 3 This word is also used in place of pamar. "he man mohan sūdar savor. me malin pamar te pavar."—*GPS*. 4 *Skt* पवत dice that carries marks.

पवति [pavati], पवरी [pāvri] *n* wooden sandals for putting on the feet.

पवला [pavla] See पविल.

पवरा [pavra], पवरा [pāvra] stirrup to put one's foot into. See पवरा 1. "sahaj ke pavre pagu dharīlīje."—*gau kabir*. 2 See पवरा 3.

पवा [pava] *n* leg of a cot or a stool. "huto hin coki ik pava"—*GPS*. 2 obtained "sacu mīle

sukh pava."—*maru solhe m 1*. 3 may get or obtain.

पवाये [pavadhe], पवाये [pavādhe] a caste among the Kshatris. "pavādhe pacadhīā."—*BG*.

पवरा [pavara] war. See पवरा. "jita pavara."—*var maru 2 m 5*.

पवित्र [pavitr] *n* sanctity, piety. "kī pavitr karmā."—*deti*.

पवै [pave] gets, obtains. 2 *adv* at the feet. "lagī satiguri pave."—*asa m 5*.

पवै [pavāg] See पवै 2 relating to a horse.

पव [par] *n* house-breaking, burglary. 2 breach, cleavage. 3 far side. 4 pit dug for laying the bricks of a well.

पवरा [parcha] trough into which water, drawn by buckets of the Persian wheel, first falls and then flows into a drain 2 large sliver (split from hard wood etc with the help of an axe), e.g. "us ne mar marke parche lah ditte" 'He beat him black and blue.'

पवरा [parā] *v* rend, split. 2 separate, tear off. 3 oppose. *Skt* पटन. 4 snatch, rob.

पव परोसनि [par pārosani] female neighbour; she who lives across the street. "par pārosani puchīle nama."—*sor namdev*.

परा [para] *n* antagonism, opposition. 2 distance. 3 distance between the banks of a river; gap.

पवि [pari] having torn (off). "pari patola dhaj kari."—*s farid*

पवरी [paribā] *n* highwaymen, brigand. "pādi paribā."—*s kabir*.

पवरा [parha] *n* a type of deer, which is brown-coloured and two feet high; hog-deer. "ketak parhe sukar mare."—*GPS*. The meat of a hog-deer contains fever tendons. 2 *adj* studious, scholarly.

पि [piu] *n* dear; father. "piu de nahī prar tullī."—*BG*. 2 husband, master, lord

ਪਿਉਕਾ [piuka] *n* father's abode, parental house.

ਪਿਉਦਿ [piōd] *P* ਪਿਉਦਿ *Skt* ਪਿਉਦਿ *n* the act of joining, or connecting. 2 grafting a patch of one plant onto another. See ਪਿਓਨੁ.

ਪਿਉਦੀ [piōdi] *adj* which is grafted.

ਪਿਉਸ [pius], ਪਿਉਖ [piukh] *Skt* ਪੀਯੁਸ *n* beverage worthy of drinking; nectar. "huti ju prias prius pivān kl."—*saveye m 4 ke*. "kāt hu'piukh hveke pivat pivavat ho."—*akal*. 2 an inebriating drink; juice of an intoxicating plant, mentioned in Ved; ਸੋਮ [som] juice. 3 cow's milk; milked during the first seven days of calving, colostrum. 4 milk cream.

ਪਿਓ [pio] father. See ਪਿਉ. "kadhi kharag ko piorisai."—*basāt kabir*.

ਪਿਆ [pia] beloved, husband, consort. 2 *adj* having drunk.

ਪਿਆਰਾ [piāra] *Pu Skt* ਪ੍ਰਿਯਰ *adj* beloved. "samar svayāvar karke pāram piārvāhi pāu."—*pāras*. 2 yellow-coloured. 3 *n* husband, consort.

ਪਿਆਰਾ [piāra] *adj* beloved, dear. 2 pale, yellow. ਪਿਆਰੀ [piārāni] turned pale. 2 of the dear one. 3 became painful.

ਪਿਆਰੀ [piāri] *n* place where water is freely offered; a roadside watering place.

ਪਿਆਰਿ [piār] having provided water, etc.

ਪਿਆਸ [piās] *Skt* ਪਿਆਸ *n* urge to drink; thirst. "piās na jāi horētu kṛte."—*anādu*. 2 desire, craving. "jīn hārī hārī sardha hāripriās."—*soderu*. 3 *adj* thirsty. "phirat piās jiu jāi binu minā."—*sukh e m 5*.

ਪਿਆਸਾ [piāsa], ਪਿਆਸੀ [piāsi] *adj* thirsty. "darsanprasiadināsuratī."—*jet chāt m 5*. 2 will offer water to drink. "so piē jīsu ramu piāsi."—*sar pātal m 4*.

ਪਿਆਕ [piāk], ਪਿਆਕੂ [piāku] *adj* fond of drinking. 2 drunkard.

ਪਿਆਜ [piāj] See ਪਾਜ.

ਪਿਆਣ [piāṇ] See ਪਾਣ and ਪੁਆਣ.

ਪਿਆਦਾ [piāda] *P* ਪਾਦ *n* pedestrian. *Skt* ਪਾਦਤਿ footsoldier. 2 (in opium-eaters' idiom) a tiny spherical quantity of opium, taken as a regular dose. It is taken to sustain intoxication (like a messenger is sent to recall a person). In the jargon of the opium-eaters, it is termed as 'piāda dāraṇa'. 3 pawn in the game of chess.

ਪਿਆਦਾ ਦੋਰਾਉਣਾ [piāda dāraṇa] *v* See ਪਿਆਦਾ 2.

ਪਿਆਨ [piān] See ਪਾਨ.

ਪਿਆਰ [piār] *n* love, affection, fondness.

ਪਿਆਰਰਾ [piārā], ਪਿਆਰਾ [piāra] *adj* dear, beloved, loving. "jē kār gōhāhi piārē!"—*var gau 2 m 5*. "piāre! tu mero sukhdata."—*sor m 5* See ਪਾਦਰਾ. 2 Bhai Piara Randhawa, whom, taking as a worthy person, Baba Buddha, while leaving for Gwalior to have a glimpse of Guru Hargobind, handed over the charge of Harimandar. Several persons from his family have been performing the priestly duty of doing the prayer there.

ਪਿਆਰਾ ਭਾਈ [piāra bhai] See ਪਿਆਰਾ 2.

ਪਿਆਰਿਹੁ [piārīhu], ਪਿਆਰਿਹੋ [piārīho] (vocative case) O dear ones! "avāhu sikh sātiguru ke piārīho."—*anādu*.

ਪਿਆਰੀ [piārī] *adj* (female) beloved. "sāgātī sadh piārī."—*sor m 5*. 2 *n* love, affection. "hārī dije nam piārī jiu."—*sor m 1*. 3 of the beloved one, or of a dear one. "Smritras pīvēhu prabhū piārī."—*gau m 5*.

ਪਿਆਰੇ [piāre] helps someone drink. 2 (vocative case) O dear one! "piāre, inbidhi milāpū na jāi."—*gau m 5*. 3 plural of piāra.

ਪਿਆਰੇ [piāre] helps someone drink. "tūjhāhi piāre dudh."—*sukhmani*.

ਪਿਆਰੇ [piāro] See ਪਿਆਰਾ. "mīlat piāro prannath kavan bhagātī te?"—*mala ravidas*. 2 help somebody drink; provide some one with drink.

पिस्त [pial] *n* nether region. 2 cup. "suratī pial sudharas smritu."—*ram kabir*. 3 See पिस्तल.

पिस्तल [piala] *v* help drink.

पिस्तल (piala) *P* प्याल *n* cup, bowl. "ihu pirampiala khasam ka."—*varram / m* 3. 2 fire-pan of a musket having the shape of a bowl for putting powder. Its fire, ignited with sparks from stones, reaches this place through a small aperture. 3 *adj* causing to drink; providing water, etc to drink. "pāj piala pāj pir, chaṭhvā pir betha gurubhari."—*BG*. 'The five Sikh Gurus who provided amrit.'

पिस्तल चर जाण [piala car jāna] *v* (of the gun powder) flash before powder in the bowl gets ignited. 2 See पिस्तल 2.

पिस्तलि [pialī] *in* the nether region. 2 having caused someone to drink.

पिटीटी [piṭīṭī] *adj* sharp, pointed. 2 subtle, tenuous. "khānirāhu tikhī bahut piṭīṭī."—*suhī farid*.

पिस्त [pis] *Skt* पिष्ट *vr* break into pieces, rend; make ready, prepare. 2 पिष्ट *vr* pound, grind.

पिस्त [piṣaṭ] *Skt* पिष्ट *adj* ground. 2 *Skt* पिष्टि *n* paste or batter of beans (soaked in water and crushed in a mortar or on a stone). 3 back. "koi dherat jar le piṣaṭ pan."—*datt*. 'Someone sits in lotus posture with his arms approaching from behind his back.'

पिस्तल (piṣṭal) *n* pistol, gun. "jābua piṣṭal hathnal jāber."—*saloh*.

पिस्त [piṣaṭī] See पिस्त 2 and 3.

पिस्ता [pista] *adj* short-statured, pygmy. "kukar tho pista kāhī jāhi."—*GPS*. 2 *P* पista *n* pistachio nut. *n* a kind of fruit growing in places like Iraq, Khurasan, etc. Like almond, it also has a hard shell and its kernel is greenish in colour. It is used in sweetmeats and various medicines. It is warm and moist in effect. "dakh badam giri pista."—*NP*.

पिस्तासनी [pistasni] See पिस्तासनी.

पिस्तन [pistan] *Skt* पिस्तन *P* पिस्त *n* nipple (of the breast), pap. 2 teat, breast.

पिस्तल [pistol] See पिस्तल.

पिस्त [piṣan] *Skt* पिस्त *n* who creates rift or schism; backbiter. See पिस्त. "durbacan bhed bharmā sakat piṣanā ta surjanah."—*sahas m* 5. 2 pawn. 3 crow. 4 tick. "piṣan pritr jiu re."—*maru m* 1.

पिस्तल [piṣanta] *n* habit of backbiting. 2 depravity, baseness. See पिस्त.

पिस्त [piṣar] *P* पिस्त *n* son. "piṣar padar biradra."—*tilāg m* 1.

पिस्त [piṣrā] *P* plural of piṣar; sons.

पिस्तास [piṣvaj] *P* पिस्तास *n* woman's gown 2 gusseted petticoat sewn with the smock, mostly worn by dancing girls.

पिस्ता [piṣai] having got ground.

पिस्ता [piṣai] *n* act of grinding, etc. 2 wages for grinding, etc.

पिस्ता [piṣac] *n* carnivore, flesh-eater. 2 a class of gods regarded inferior to the yakshes "kaī koṭī jakhy kīnar piṣac."—*sukhmaru*. 3 ghost, spectre. 4 an ancient race inhabiting Punjab.

पिस्ता [piṣaci] feminine of piṣac; demoness.

पिस्ता [piṣan] *n* powder, flour. "pabbay piṣan hui."—*kalki*. 'Mountains get pounded.'

पिस्ता [piṣab] See पिस्ता.

पिस्ता [piṣit] *Skt* पिस्ता *n* flesh, meat.

पिस्तास [piṣitaṣan] *n* flesh-eater, demon. 2 carnivore.

पिस्तासनी [piṣitaṣāni] *n* demoness; who eats flesh. "piṣitaṣāni as dukhdai."—*GPS*. 2 *adj* carnivorous.

पिस्ता [piṣun] See पिस्ता.

पिस्तास [piṣeman] See पिस्तास.

पिस्ता [piṣar] See पिस्ता.

पिस्ता [piṣāg] *Skt* पिस्ताग *n* reddish-brown colour.

पिस्ता [piṣsu] *n* small, brown, flying insect.

which, like a biting mosquito, sucks blood. It is found particularly in moist and cold places; flea.

पिङ्गु पेढे [piṅgu peṇe] *v* be fidgety or restless. as if bitten by fleas.

पिङ्गु [piṅgu] See पिङ्गल.

पिङ्गल [piṅgal] See पिङ्गल. 2 See पिङ्गल.

पिङ्गल [piṅgal] *Skt* *adj* covered, hidden. 2 *n* in poetry, a figure of speech, in which someone's secret feelings or actions get disclosed through gestures, without his uttering any word. *par ke mān ki jan gatr tāko det jānay, kachhu kriya kār kahit hē piṅgal tahī kaviray.* —*śivraj bhusan.*

Example:

piṅgal māsād beṭhe sabbha kalgidhar hāsain,  
aru tin or niḥar dhan khise dārankin.

The Guru expressed the secretive act of the masāds through a gesture.

jogasīgh ne ar jāb carāṇbādna kin,  
has kalgidhar ne turāt asa nīj kār lin.

Having disguised himself as a gatekeeper, the Guru prevented Joga Singh from entering a harlot's abode in Hoshiarpur.

पिङ्गल [piṅgal] *Skt* *adj* dulcet, mellifluous. "bolat hē piṅgal kokal mor." —*kṛisan.* 3 *n* cuckoo.

पिङ्गलपुष्प [piṅgalpūṣṭ] *n* mango, that is dear to the Indian cuckoo. 2 spring season.

पिङ्गलवती [piṅgalvatī], पिङ्गलवती [piṅgalvatī], पिङ्गलवती [piṅgalvatī] *adj* having sweet voice like a cuckoo; mellifluous. "ruprasī sūdar piṅgalvatī." —*ramav.*

पिङ्गल [piṅgal], पिङ्गल [piṅgal] *P* *n* messenger; prophet, who delivers God's message to the people. "piṅgal sekḥ." —*var guj 2 m 5.*

पिङ्गल [piṅgal], पिङ्गल [piṅgal] See पिङ्गल.  
"piṅgal piṅgal kete." —*akal.*

पिङ्गल [piṅgal] See पिङ्गल.

पिङ्गलपिङ्गल [piṅgalpiṅgal] *n* act of imitating or

emulating the other person; blind emulation. "piṅgalpiṅgal tis dhiḡ cājavā." —*GPS.*

पिङ्गल [piṅgal] having seen. "piṅgal darsan gursikhāh." —*saveye m 3 ke.*

पिङ्गल [piṅgal], पिङ्गल [piṅgal] please do. "nayan guru amār piṅgal." —*saveye m 3 ke.*

पिङ्गल [piṅgal] See पिङ्गल.

पिङ्गल [piṅgal] *Skt* *adj* yellowish-brown; tawny. 2 brown and reddish, reddish-brown, copper-coloured. "nahe piṅgal bājī rathā jen sobhā." —*ramav.* 3 *n* adult male-buffalo. 4 rat. 5 orpiment. 6 *adj* *Skt* पङ्गु lame, crippled. "piṅgal giran cādhjār." —*VN.* 7 See पिङ्गल.

पिङ्गल [piṅgal] *Skt* *adj* yellow, pale. 2 reddish brown, cupreous. 3 *n* a reputed sage who was father of Sanskrit prosody. The aphorisms of Sanskrit prosody were, first of all, written by him. He lived about two hundred years before Christ. 4 a treatise on prosody, authored by sage Pingal. 5 monkey. 6 fire. 7 brass. 8 orpiment. 9 owl. 10 grass for making screens.

पिङ्गलमन्त्र [piṅgalmantra] See त्रिपिण्डीमन्त्र.

पिङ्गल [piṅgal] *adj* lame, crippled. See पिङ्गल 6. 2 See पिङ्गल. 3 *Skt* पिङ्गला According to haṭhyog, one of the three major vessels. It is on the right side of the body. It is also called suraynārī. "īra piṅgal sukhman bōde." —*gau kabir.* 4 goddess Lakshmi. 5 Durga. "jape hīgula piṅgal." —*paras.* 6 a courtesan, whose story is thus recorded in the eighth chapter of the eleventh part of Bhagwat.

There used to live a courtesan, named Pingla, in the town of Videh (Janakpuri). One day she saw a rich youth and got amorously excited. But the youth did not come to her and she remained restless all through the night. At last, she became penitent and it occurred to her that had she developed such intense love for God, the result would have been far

better. At this, she engaged herself in meditating upon the Creator; and obtained emancipation. In the Sankhya aphorisms, it is held - "nirāṣaṇ sukhu pīgla vat." See गलक. 7 queen of king Bharath-hari (haribhārati). 8 rosewood tree.

मिथुलादी [pīglachi] adj brown-eyed (female). मिथुला [pīgla] copper-coloured. 2 goddess Durga. See मिथुला 5.

मिथा [pīga] Skt n goddess Chandi; Bhawani, Durga. 2 turmeric. 3 asafoetida.

मिथुग [pīgach] Skt मिथुग. adj brown-eyed. 2 n Shiv. 3 a demon, who was killed by Durga. "bīṛalach mare su pīgach dhae."-cāḍi 2.

मिथुगि [pīgachi] adj brown-eyed (female). 2 n goddess Durga.

मिथी [pīgi] adj reddish-brown. See मिथ.

मिथु [pīgu] See मिथ and पंथु.

मिथुली [pīguria] adj lame, crippled. "arēt duari ratat pīguria."-gau m 5.

मिथुल [pīgul] adj lame, crippled. "pavahu te pīgul bhāra."-s kabir. 2 See मिथुल. 3 See मिथुल 7. "jo kachu pīgul kahyo man soḷāyo."-cārītr 209. 'whatever the crippled said.'

मिथुला [pīgula] See मिथुला 3. "sukhmāna iṛa pīgula bujhe."-sidhgosāṛi. 2 See मिथुला 6. "ajamal pīgula lubhāt."-keda ravidās.

मिथुली [pīgulia] adj reddish-brown. See मिथ and मिथुल. "mata pīgulia."-paras.

मिथुला [pīghalna] v Pkt melt or become liquid; thaw; liquefy on heating. 2 be touched, moved with tender emotions.

मिथ [pic] adj not fully ripe. 2 See मिथु.

मिथक [picak] See मिथकटा. 2 See पेशक. "ari arjan jag ravi dipat khal picak na janyo."-GPS. 'The owls were not aware of the sun.'

मिथकटा [picakṇa], मिथकना [picakna] v be pressed, sag, contract or shrink. See मिथ.

मिथकरी [pickari] syringe in which, per the suction principle, water rises and comes out

with force when pressure is exerted. "hathnal bōduk chupe pickari."-krīṣṇ

मिथक [picvay] Dg cotton. See मिथु.

मिथु [picu] Skt n cotton. 2 leprosy. 3 weight equal to two tolas. 4 Bhairav, Bhairon मिथुमई [picumard], मिथुमई [picumād] n margosa tree that destroys leprosy.

मिथ [picc] Skt मिथ् v clip, tear, press.

मिथ [picch] adv behind. "pich pag dhara."-NP. 2 See मिथ. 3 Skt पिच् v press, squeeze. मिथुदी [pichauḍi] See मिथुदी. 2 bundle carried at a person's back; backpack.

मिथुदी [pichauri] n leghu sign of tri [ f ]; siari [i].

मिथु [pichahu] adv afterwards, subsequently. 2 from behind.

मिथु राती [pichahu ratī] adv in the later part of the night; at pre-dawn time. "pichahu ratī sādṛa nam khasam ka lehu."-maru m 1.

मिथल [pichel] adj last. "pichel ratī na jagrohi."-s farid. 2 See मिथल.

मिथल [pichlag] Skt पितृलज्ज adj attached, aligned. 2 n a son, born of a former husband, who accompanies the widow, to the house of her second husband on her remarriage.

मिथलराति [pichalratī] adv during the later part of the night, at the time of pre-dawn. 2 n the time meant for meditation.

मिथल [pichla], मिथली [pichli] adj hind, back, previous. "pichle auguṇ bakhāṣīlāe prabhū."-sor m 5.

मिथलति [pichvai] adv on the backside, behind. "pichvai hāyo ik per nahī."-GPS.

मिथलवाला [pichvarīa], मिथलवा [pichvara], मिथलवा [pichvara] n the backside or portion. "pāḍian kau pichvarīa."-mala namdev.

मिथ [picha] n back, hind part. 2 time gone by; past. "picha rahīa duri."-s farid. 3 See मिथ.

मिथलराति [picharatī] See मिथलराति and मिथलराति.



पिचरी [pichari], पिचरी [pichari] adv on the backside, behind. 2 tether for rear legs of a horse. "ceran pichari turat chural."—GPS.

पिचुआ [pichua] adj previous, etc. 2 n backside or hind side.

पिछे [piche], पिछेरे [pichere], पिछे [piche] adv afterwards, subsequently. "piche potel: sadihu kav."—var majh m 1. 'After the death (of a person), they consecrate leaf-plates and beckon the crows to consume them.' "ten binse pun raho pichere."—GPS. 2 towards the backside.

पिछेरी [picheri] adj later, subsequent. "pahila put picheri mai."—asa kabir. See पछिरा पुउ.

पिछे [pichō], पिछेरे [pichōde] adv afterwards, later. See पछिलेरे.

पिछोर [pichor] n backside, rear. 2 adv behind. "pon gon ko karat pichorē."—GPS.

पिछोरिका [pichorika] n laghu sign of iṛi [ f ]. 2 shawl, sheet. "pit pichorika raṇdhir carō bir."—ramav

पिछोर [pichor] See पिछेरे.

पिछोरी [pichori] See पिछेरिका 2. "sir kd girgisu pichori."—krisan.

पिछोड़ी [pichōḍi] adj inferior, degraded, insignificant. "teri peḷ pichōḍi horla."—asa namdev.

पिछ [picch] Skt पिच्छ n juice obtained by squeezing grain. See पिछ vr. 2 hairy tail of an animal. 3 tail of a peacock. 4 tail of any bird. 5 peacock's crest. 6 See पिछा 4.

पिछल [picchal] adj last, previous. 2 Skt slippery; which makes the feet slip. 3 n dodder. 4 rosewood tree.

पिछा [piccha] adj back. 2 n time past. 3 Skt पिच्छा betel nut. 4 scum of boiled rice. 5 rosewood tree. 6 orange tree.

पिछे [picchō] See पिछेरे.

पिज [pij] Skt पिज्ज vr cause to shine, glitter or gleam, touch, make a tinkling sound, trouble,

beat', vex.

पिजट [pijṭ], पिजटा [pijṭa] See पिज, पिजन and पिज्ज.

पिजडी [pijḍi] carder's bow. 2 stick used for beating cotton. 3 calf of the leg.

पिजल [pijḷ] Skt पिज्जन n carder's bow with which cotton is carded. See पिज.

पिजल [pijḷa] v card cotton. See पिज and पिजल.

पिजल [pijḷ], पिजल [pijḷa] Skt पिज्जर adj yellow, pale. 2 Skt पज्जर n cage for keeping birds. "tū pijaru hau suata tor."—gau kabir. 3 frame of the body; skeleton. "kaga' cūḍi nā pijḷa."—s ferid. 4 human body. "jis pijer me birha nahī, so pipru le jarī."—var sri m 2.

पिजल [pijḷi] in the cage. "pijari pākhi bōdhia kor."—bri m 1 thiti. 2 in the body.

पिजल [pijaru] See पिजल.

पिजा [pija] See पेजा. 2 Skt पिज्जा cotton. 3 turmeric.

पिजल [pijaṇa] v get cotton carded. See पिज and पिजल.

पिजे [pije] please drink. "sacu rēna āmrītu pije."—var gau 1 m 4.

पिज [pij] See पिज.

पिजल [pijṇaṇu] See पिजल and पिजल.

पिजल [pijṇaṇa] See पिजल. "veli pijar vṇaia."—var ram 1 m 1.

पिट [pit] Skt पिट् vr produce a sound; heap together. See पिटल.

पिटल [pitḷak] Skt n basket or box. 2 boil. 3 part of a tome, especially of the Buddhist tome so called for being stored in a box. When bookbinding was not in vogue, the loose leaves of books were kept in boxes. See द्विपिटल.

पिटल [pitḷa], पिटल [pitḷa] v thrash the body. 2 lament by beating one's breasts, cheeks, etc. See पिट. 3 n dispute, conflict, distress. 4 lamentation, etc.

'From this has been formed the word pijṇa, which means 'to card cotton'

ਪਿਟਿਨਿ [pi:təni] (women) lament. "gəlhā pi:təni siru khoheni."—*sava m 1*.

ਪਿਟਾਰ [pi:tər], ਪਿਟਾਰਾ [pi:təra], ਪਿਟਾਰੀ [pi:təri], ਪਿਟਿਅਾਰੀ [pi:təriari] *n* box; woven basket with a handle.

ਪਿਟਿਯੁ [pi:tihu] (you) work hard or drudge. "dhādhā pi:tihu bhai ho! tum kuru kamavahu."—*asa ə m 1*.

ਪਿਟੋਰਾ [pi:təra] See ਪਿਟਾਰ.

ਪਿਠ [pi:θ] *n* back. 2 See ਪਿਠ੍ਹ.

ਪਿਠਰ [pi:θər] *Sk* *n* churning-stick. 2 wide-mouthed metal vessel.

ਪਿਠਰੀ [pi:θri] *Sk* *n* small cauldron.

ਪਿਠਿ [pi:θi] *n* back, haunches. "ahākarā nīdka pi:θi dei."—*asa chāt m 4*.

ਪਿਠ [pi:θ] See ਪਿਠ.

ਪਿਠਾ [pi:θha] *n* back. 2 reflection, image "darpən rup jivehi pi:θha."—*BG*.

ਪਿਡ [pi:ɖ], ਪਿਡ [pi:ɖ] *Sk* ਪਿਡ *vr* accumulate; roll in globular form. 2 *n* ball of dough, etc. 3 ball of barley dough, etc, offered to the forefathers. "pi:ɖ pətāl meri kesau kiria."—*asa m 1*. 4 body, physique. "mīlī matā pīta pi:ɖ kamāia."—*maru m 1*. "jini e vaḍu pi:ɖ thriṅkionu."—*var ram 3*. See ਠਿਠਿਕਿਠਿਕੁ. 5 spherical universe. 6 village, hamlet. "hau hoā maharu pi:ɖ da."—*sri m 5 pepar*. Here the reference is to the human body. 7 heap, collection. 8 food, sustenance.

ਪਿਡ ਅਹੀਰਾ [pi:ɖ əhira] herdsmen's village. Wherever the herdsmen go to graze their cattle during the rainy season, they temporarily settle there in thatched huts. 2 world. 3 prompted by the above illustration, Bhai Gurdas termed the society of the unattached, itinerant, devout Sikhs as the 'village of the herdsmen.' "sərigur sāg varattā pi:ɖ vāsara pher əhira."—*var 26*.

ਪਿਡ ਪਰਾਯੋਗ [pi:ɖ paraiṅ], ਪਿਡ ਪਰਾਯੋਗ [pi:ɖ paraiṅ] *adj*/infatuated with or devoted to the body. 2 *n* body and breath. "sakat ki oh pi:ɖ

paraiṅ"—*gūḍ kabir*. See ਪ੍ਰਯੋਗ.

ਪਿਡਰੀ [pi:ɖri] *Sk* ਪਿਡਰੀ *n* calf of the leg; part above the ankle and below the knee. "kar parse pi:ɖri jab dekhi."—*NP*.

ਪਿਡਾ [pi:ɖa] *n* body, physique. See ਪਿਡ 4. "bahini jī pi:ɖa dhoi."—*var asa. 2 Sk* ਪਿਡਾ steel, iron. 3 turmeric. 4 musk.

ਪਿਡੀ [pi:ɖi] *adj*/concrete, body-like. See ਅਭੇਤਪਿਡੀ. 2 *Sk* ਪਿਡੀ *n* small rounded mass, small ball. 3 wheel's nave. 4 bottlegourd. 5 sacrificial altar. 6 ball of thread. 7 See ਪਿਡਰੀ. 8 short for Rawalpindi.

ਪਿਡੀਲਾ [pi:ɖilā] See ਨੰਦਲਾ.

ਪਿਡੁ [pi:ɖu] See ਪਿਡ.

ਪਿਡੇ [pi:ɖe] in the body. See ਬੁਧਮੰਡੇ.

ਪਿਤ [pit] father. "pit suto sagal kalatr matā."—*sri m 1*. 2 See ਪਿਤ. "kaḍhi kuṭharu pit bat hāta."—*foḍi m 4*.

ਪਿਤਪਾਰਥ [pitparath] *n* Parath's father. i.e. Indar.

ਪਿਤਰ [pitar] *n* father, ancestor, forefather. "matar pitar trāgika."—*sar pāṭal m 5*. 2 *Sk* ਪਿਤਰ deceased forefathers. "tse pitar tumare kahāhi, ap na kahā an lehi."—*gāu kabir*. 3 elders, forefathers; that is, father, grandfather, mother, grandmother, etc. "jivat pitar na mane kou, mae saradh karahi."—*gāu kabir*.

ਪਿਤਰਕਰਮ [pitarkaram] *n* obsequial rites like śradhh performed for the forefathers, etc. "pitarkaram kar bharam bhulaya."—*BG*.

ਪਿਤਰਤੀਰਥ [pitar-tirath] See ਪਿਤ੍ਰਿਤੀਰਥ.

ਪਿਤਰਪੱਖ [pitarpekhh], ਪਿਤਰਪੱਖ [pitarpekhh] *n* dark half of the month of Assu. Per Hindu scriptures, this fortnight is very dear to the forefathers and all of them come from the other world to this world. "pitran pakh pahuca ai."—*caritr 40*. 2 paternal family; relating to the paternal family.

ਪਿਤਰਰਾਜ [pitar-raj] *n* Dharamraj.

ਪਿਤਰਲੋਕ [pitarlok] *n* the world where

forefathers abide. In Hindu scriptures, the world of forefathers is said to be above the moon.

**ਪਿਤਰੀ** [pitri] *n* ਪਿਤ੍ਰਿ ਪਿਤ੍ਰ See ਪਿਤਰ 2. 2 to the deceased ancestors; to the forefathers. "ghar muhi pitri der."—*varasa*.

**ਪਿਤਲ** [pitāl] See ਪਿਤਲ.

**ਪਿਤਾ** [pita] *n* who protects; father. "pita ka janam kia jana put?"—*sukhmani*.

**ਪਿਤਾਮਹਿ** [pitajati] *n* fatherlike. "pitajati ta hois, guru tuṭha karē pāsau."—*sri m 4 vājara*. 'The Creator has no caste. So to be free from the pride of caste and class is to become 'pitajati'. 2 merge with the Guru's family, to become the Guru's son.

**ਪਿਤਾਮਹ** [pitamāh] *n* father's younger brother, uncle. "pita pitamāh or jī gyati."—*NP*.

**ਪਿਤਾਪੁਰਖੀ** [pitapurkhi] *n* custom of the forefathers; age-old family convention.

**ਪਿਤਾਪੁਤ** [pitaput] the Creator and the creature. "pita put ekr rōgi line."—*bher m 5*.

**ਪਿਤਾਮਹ** [pitamāh] *Skt n* father's father; paternal grandfather. 2 Brahma. 3 Bhisham.

**ਪਿਤਾਮਹੀ** [pitamāhi] *Skt n* father's mother; paternal grandmother.

**ਪਿਤਾਮਾ** [pitama] See ਪਿਤਾਮਹ. "pit pitama pāpitama."—*BGK*.

**ਪਿਤੀਦਿਹ** [pitih] *adj* paternal; of the paternal family.

**ਪਿਤੁ** [pitu] See ਪਿਤ. 2 See ਪਿਤ. 3 *Skt* ਪਿਤੁ *n* nourishment, food. 4 This word, pitu, has also been used in place of ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਤ (flesh, meat). "rātu pitu kutiho cāzjahu."—*var mala m 1*. 'the obsequious servants (dogs) eat away the flesh and blood of the subjects.'

**ਪਿਤ** [piti] *Skt* पित् bile. The bile is like the heat of the body. In its balanced state, it protects the body and its imbalance causes many ailments. It is a pale liquid, that drains away poison and waste matter from the body.

The Indian system of medicine mentions five types —

(a) alocak — which is located in the eyes and lends brightness to them. It receives images of the objects.

(b) rājak — which is located in the liver. It forms blood by converting food that flows to the liver for this purpose.

(c) sadhak — which is located in the heart. It enhances the intellect, memory, etc

(d) pacak — which is located in the stomach and the intestines. It helps digestion and excretion; it separates bodily secretions, faeces, urine and morbid elements.

(e) bhrajak — which resides in the skin and enhances its beauty and lustre.

Disorder of the bile gives rise to some forty ailments like premature greying of hair, paleness of eyes, deep yellowishness of urine, sourness of the mouth, foul eructations, anger, burning sensations, darkness before the eyes, feverishness of the body, foul perspiration, etc.

The remedies recommended for the bilious fever and jaundice should also be employed to cure the biliary disorder.

The simple treatment for it is the cleansing of intestines with the use of milk, rice etc, intake of six masha of fleawort-husk with lump sugar mixed in milk, use of sherbets of pomegranate and sandal, eating fruits having cool and moistening effect, bathing in clear, cold water, cleaning the body with a paste called vāṭṇa, etc. "baṭ piti kar upjēt bhāe."—*cāṭṭr 405*. 2 Tiny pimples, which appear during the summer, due to the biliary disorder, are also called piti. These pimples disappear with the use of vāṭṇa, sandalpaste and a good quality scented soap. 3 anger, melancholy.

**ਪਿਤਰੁ** [pitir], **ਪਿਤਰੁ** [pitir] See ਪਿਤਰੁ and ਪਿਤਰੁ.

**ਪਿਤ੍ਰਪਾਪਾ** [pittapapa] *n* a medicinal plant that cures biliary disorder. *L. fumaria officinalis*. During the winter, it is found everywhere in Punjab. Its plant is one foot high. It is bitter and nauseating to taste. Its plant, bearing red flowers, is more effective than the one with blue flowers. According to the Indian system of medicine, it exercises cool and dry effect and cures disorders of the blood.

**ਪਿਤਲ** [pittal] *Skt adj* bilious. 2 *n* brass. See ਪੀਤਲੋਹ. 3 orpiment. 4 bark of a birch tree.

**ਪਿਤ੍ਰਵਾਤ** [pitrivat] combination of bile and wind (the two cardinal humours). As hot water scalds the body but extinguishes fire, so the combination of bile and wind causes many complications in the body. See ਪਿਤ and ਵਾਟਿ.

**ਪਿਤਾ** [pitta] *Skt* ਪਿਤਾਸਯ *n* gall bladder. It is located below the liver towards the backside. 2 heart and mind. "sadhushāgatiṃ mṛi pīṣaṇ pitta."—BG. 3 See ਪਿਤ. 4 anger. 5 enthusiasm. 6 courage.

**ਪਿਤਾਸਯ** [pittasay] gall bladder. See ਪਿਤਾ 1 and ਸਿਤਰ.

**ਪਿਤਾ ਪੀੜਨਾ** [pitta pīṇa], ਪਿਤਾ ਮਾਰਨਾ [pitta mārṇa] control one's mind. 2 control one's malevolent nature.

**ਪਿਤੀ** [pitti] *adj* bilious, having excess of bile. "pitti sahit vikaran je nar viṣay lagē atisar mahan."—GPS. 2 *n* urticaria appearing on the skin due to impurities of the body's blood. 3 See ਪਿਤ 2.

**ਪਿਤ੍ਰਿ** [pitri] See ਪਿਤਰ and ਪਿਤਾ.

**ਪਿਤ੍ਰਿਤੀਰਥ** [pitritīrṇa] place of pilgrimage where one goes to perform obsequial rites such as offering of rice-balls for the deceased ancestors. In the twenty-second chapter of Shraddhkalap of Matsyapurāṇa, 222 such pilgrimages including Gaya, Kashi, Prayag, etc., are mentioned.

**ਪਿਤ੍ਰਿਮੇਧ** [pitrimedh] *Skt n* cremation of one's

father. Its procedure, as mentioned in the 114<sup>th</sup> chapter of the sixth section of Ramayan, is as follows:

Fire is to be set up in the sacrificial altar prepared in the south-east quarter. Having placed the dead body of the father on this sacrificial altar, ghee (clarified butter) and curd are poured over it. The ghee-pouring ladle is placed on the shoulder of the corpse, a small cart on its feet and a mortar and pestle on its legs. After sacrificing an animal, the dead body is cremated.

**ਪਿਤ੍ਰਿਯਾਣ** [pitriyaṇ] See ਵੇਦਯਾਣ.

**ਪਿਥੋਰਾ** [pithara] another name of Prithiraj. See ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਰਜ.

**ਪਿਠਰ** [pīḍar] See ਪਠਰ

**ਪਿਦਾਸਤਨ** [pidaṣṭan] *P* پيداستن *v* recognize, ascertain. 2 accept, agree.

**ਪਿਦਾਰ** [pīdar] *P* پيدار (you) know, understand. 2 arrogance, pride.

**ਪਿਦਾ** [pidda], ਪਿਦੀ [piddi] *Skt* ਪਿਦ੍ਵ *n* a kind of diminutive sparrow.

**ਪਿਧ** [pidh], ਪਿਧਿ [pidhi], ਪਿਧੀ [pidhi] *Skt* ਅਪਧਿ *n* water-vessel, small pitcher. "pīdhi mahr sāgra."—dhana namdev. 'water in small pitchers.'

**ਪਿਨ** [pīn] See ਪਿਤ.

**ਪਿਨਹਾਂ** [pinhā] *P* پنهان *adj* hidden, concealed, secret.

**ਪਿਨਾ** [pinna], ਪਿਨਾ [pinna] *n* stealing away rice-balls, offered to forefathers at an obsequial ceremony. i.e., to live on alms. "pinne dārī ketre."—sava m 5. "jatt pīne tā kōdh thī ghīne."—GPS. 'When a Jatt begs, he wangles even from a wall.'

**ਪਿਨਾਨੁ** [pīnanu] *S v* beg. See ਪਿਨਾ.

**ਪਿਨੇਧ** [pinaddh] *Skt adj* tiled, tightened 2 covered.

**ਪਿਨਾ** [pīna] See ਪਿਤ. 2 See ਪਿਤੀ 6.

**ਪਿਨਾਕ** [pinak] *n* protecting bow; Shiv's bow. 2 trident. 3 shower of dust (from the sky).

पिनकपाणि [pinakpaṇi], पिनकी [pinakī] *n* he who has the bow, named Pinak, in his hand; Shiv. "pinakpaṇi te hane."—*rudr*.

पिनकी अरि युज नेत्रु अरि [pinakī ari dhuj netr ari] *n* Arjun, enemy of the eye of the fish whose image decorates the flag of Kam, who is the enemy of Shiv.—*samana*. At the time of Draupadi's wedding, Arjun had pierced the eye of a revolving fish.

पिनी [pīni] *adj* carded. See पिन्दा. 2 obtained by begging. See पिन्दा. 3 *n* a ball of rolled thread, etc. See पिनी.

पिपल [pipal] *Sk* पिपल *n* Peepul tree; ficus religiosa. 2 water.

पिपलपत्रा [pipalpātra], पिपलपत्रा [pipalpātra] *n* ornament, shaped like a peepul-leaf; part of a nose-ring, shaped like a peepul-leaf.

पिपला [pipala] *n* tip of a sword-blade (which is shaped like a peepul-leaf). "pipala khag agr sarir chuhe."—*GPS*.

पिपलाद [pipalad] See पिपलद.

पिपली [pipali] *n* eye-lash. 2 a kind of peepul tree having small leaves. 3 *Sk* पिपली, long-pepper; piper longum.

पिपली मरिच [pipali marich] See अमृतामर.

पिपासा [pipasa] *Sk* *n* urge to drink. 2 acute thirst. 3 greed, avarice.

पिपासु [pipasu], पिपीसु [pipisu] *adj* desirous of drinking; thirsty.

पिपील [pipil], पिपीलक [pipilak], पिपीलिका [pipilika] *Sk* *n* large black ant, ant; female

पिपल [pipal] See पिपल. 2 naked, unclad.

पिपलाद [pipalad] an ancient sage, who was a preacher of a school of the Atharv Ved. See मरिच पुराण, नारदपुराण, chapter 164.

पिपलायन [pipalayan] a raja, who was son of Rishabhdev and brother of the royal sage Bharat. His mention is found in the Bhagwat.

पिर [piy] beloved; husband; dear.

पिर [piy] while drinking, drinking. "piyat na tripte locan done."—*NP*.

पिरा [piya] *adj* pale, yellow. 2 *n* husband, beloved. 3 pain, ache.

पिराद [piyat] causes pain, hurts. "khaṭkat hriy ke mājh sēda piyat he."—*cāritr* 249.

पिरानी [piyāni] turned pale. "praci piyāni caru cāṭika cūhāni."—*NP*. 2 got painful, started aching.

पिरा [piya] beloved, loved one. 2 husband, consort.

पिरास [piyaz] *P* पिरा *n* onion.

पिरु [piyu] father. "piyu dade jevzha."—*var ram* 3.

पिरुख [piyukh] See पिरुख.

पिर [pir] *adj* beloved, dear. "sigaru kare pir khaṣamu nā bhavē."—*maru solhe m* 3 2 *n* husband: "pir binu kia tisu dhān sigara?"—*maru solhe m* / 3 arena, threshing ground. "māllāhi ki pir sobh dhare."—*krisan*.

पिराही [pirāhi] *n* love, affection. "kari sāi siu pirāhi."—*s farid*. "sei dhānu, jina pirāhi sēc siu."—*var jet*.

पिराहा [pirgha] *adj* पिरा-आर्ज *n* venerable beloved. "bhāji ram nam eti pirgha."—*sūhi m* 4.

पिराहम [pirtham] *Sk* पिराह *adj* first.

पिराही [pirthami], पिराही [pirthavi] *n* earth that has huge and expansive size. "chetr siḡhasanu pirthami guru arjēn kau de arau."—*sevye m* 5 ke. 2 See पिरु 5.

पिरा [piram] *n* love. "piram piala khaṣam ka."—*var ram* / m 3.

पिरामल [pirmalu] fragrance. See पिरामल. "prem pirmalu tēni lavna."—*asa e m* 3. 2 paste prepared for massage before bath.

पिरामु [pirmu] See पिराम. "pirmu nā paia jāt."—*ari m* 3.

पिरा [pira] *vocative*, O beloved! 2 O sire! "duri nā jahī pira jū."—*gāu chāt m* 3.

ਪਿਰਾਹਨੁ [pirahenu] *P*  $\text{پیراہن}$  *n* shirt, mantle. "agant pirahenu."—*sidh gosṭi*. 'flaming dress.'

ਪਿਰਾਗ [pirag] See ਪਰਾਗ. 2 See ਪੁਰਾਗ. "dhuri purit sadhu lakh koṭi pirage."—*var gau* 2 *m* 5.

ਪਿਰਾਗ [piraga] See ਪਰਾਗ.

ਪਿਰਾਗੁ [piragu] See ਪੁਰਾਗ. "beni sāgamu tahi piragu."—*ram beni*. 'Prayag where the three vessels, viz. řa, pīgla and sukhmana merge.'

ਪਿਰਾਣ [pirāṇa] a devoted disciple of Guru Nanak Dev. 2 a benevolent and dexterous person, fully devoted to Guru Arjan Dev. (He displayed valour in the religious battles fought during the lifetime of the sixth Guru and was at his service in the Gwalior fort.) 3 See ਜੈਚ ਪਰਾਣ.

ਪਿਰਾਣਿ [pirāṇi], ਪਿਰਾਣੁ [pirāṇu] *n* being, creature. "thē bhavē dāru lahasi pirāṇi."—*mala a m* 1. 2 *Skt* प्रज्ञान cognition, understanding. "purab priti pirāṇi te moṭau thakur māṇi."—*var maru* 1 *m* 1. 3 *Skt* पुराण, departure, march. "raket bīdu ka rhu tano agni pasī pirāṇu."—*sri a m* 1.

ਪਿਰਾਤ [pirat] See ਪੁਰਾਤ. 2 causes torment or gives pain.

ਪਿਰਾਤੀ [pirati] See ਪਰਾਤੀ. 2 devoted to the beloved.

ਪਿਰਾਨੀ [pirani] departed, left. 2 ਪੀੜਾ-ਆਨੀ started aching. "kag udavet bhuja pirani."—*suhī kabir*. See ਕਾਉ ਉਡਾਉਣਾ. 3 ਪ੍ਰਿਤ-ਆਨੀ brought forth some lovely thing. "upmā kabī ṣyam pirani."—*krisan*. 'Brought forth a lovely simile. An excellent simile came to his mind.'

ਪਿਰੀ [piri] beloved, dear. 2 husband. 3 of the loved one. "āṭar piri pīaru."—*tukha chāt* *m* 4.

ਪਿਰੀਆ [piria] beloved, loved one. "mu piria sau nehu."—*sava* *m* 4. 2 the beloved (female).

ਪਿਰੀਏ [pirie] O loved one! O my dear! "jī the pīne nanak jī tu vūṭhia."—*var maru* 2 *m* 5. 2 O my beloved! O my dear!

ਪਿਰੀਨਿ [pirāni] towards the loved one "lai priti pirāni."—*var gu* 1 *m* 4.

ਪਿਰੰਮ [pirēm], ਪਿਰੰਮੁ [pirēmu] *n* love. "jīsu lagi priti pirēm ki."—*asa chāt* *m* 4. 2 See ਪੁਰੰਮ. 3 *adj* dearest, most loved. "mere māni tāni prem pirēm ka."—*vaḍ* *m* 5.

ਪਿਲਕਾ [pilkan], ਪਿਲਖਨ [pilkan] *n* a kind of oak tree. See ਪੁਲਕ. 2 an isle named after this tree. "taru pilkan te nam sadai."—*NP*.

ਪਿਲਚਾ [pilacna], ਪਿਲਚਨਾ [pilacna] *v* cling. 2 be willing; be intent on.

ਪਿਲਚੀ [pilchi], ਪਿਲਚੀ [pilji] *n* a kind of grass growing in the sandy soil. 2 a riverine plant resembling the branch of a mulberry tree, which is used for making baskets

ਪਿਲਪਿਲਾ [pilpila] *adj* flabby, flaccid, so much so that when pressed, it gives out its juice. "āg pilpil karēt."—*GPS*.

ਪਿਲਾਉਣਾ [pilauna], ਪਿਲਾਨਾ [pilana] *v* offer something to drink.

ਪਿਲੰਗ [pilṅg] See ਪਲੰਗ.

ਪਿਲੰਗੀਚਾਲ [pilṅgichal] *adj* a leap like that of a leopard. "pilṅgichalā paīā."—*kalki*.

ਪਿਲਾ [pilla] *n* a puppy. 2 *adj* half-baked, pot of clay.

ਪਿਵ [piv] *Skt* पिव् *vr* irrigate, moisten, serve.

ਪਿਵੀਏ [pivie] please drink, have a taste (of it).

ਪਿਵੀਨਿ [pivāni] they should drink; they drink.

ਪਿਰ [pir] *n* threshing floor. 2 arena for displaying a sport. "māra karāṇi pīrbādhi nacc."—*majh a m* 3. 3 sport, game. "bin nave pir kaci."—*vaḍ alahani* *m* 1. "ape pasa ape sari, ape pīrbādhi."—*maru solhe* *m* 1. 4 battlefield. 5 battle, fight. "se varīā ki pir badhi."—*var majh* *m* 1. "eku visare ta pir hare."—*maru solhe* *m* 1.

ਪਿਰਾਈ [pirai] *n* woven basket with a lid. "āpu pirai paie."—*maru a m* 1. 2 process of crushing. 3 wages for crushing.

ਪਿਤਾਨੀ [pīṛan] ਪਿਤਾ-ਦਾਨੀ goddess of warfare; Kali. 2 Some ignorant scribes have used this word instead of ਮੁਰਿਤਾਨੀ. See ਮੁਰਿਤਾਨੀ and ਮੁਰਿਤਾਨੀ. ਪਿਤੁ [pīṛu] See ਪਿਤਾ.

ਪੀ [pi] *Skt* *vr* drink, flourish, increase. 2 *adj* having taken or drunk. "pī śmrītu triptasīa."—*bīṛa m 5. 3 n* beloved husband. "sadh sṅgī nanak pī kī re."—*asa m 5.* 'husband's tale through the holy congregation.' 4 ਪੀ [pi] is also used in stead of *apī*, meaning 'moreover', 'even', etc. According to the grammar of sage Bhaguri, 'a' of 'apī' gets elided.

ਪੀਉ [piu] *adv* having drunk. "bikhe thāgauri piu."—*sar m 5. 2 n* beloved, husband. "na jana kīa kēsi piu."—*suhi kēbīr.* "sārāb sukhanīdhī piu."—*bīṛa chāt m 5. 3 adj* beloved, dear. "bhagat aradh-hī jēpte piu piu."—*asa m 5. 4 imperative* of *piṇa*, you drink. "ram nam rēs piu."—*s kēbīr.*

ਪੀਉਣ [piun] *v* drink.

ਪੀਉ [piu] *n* father. "piu dādē ka kholī dīṭha khajana."—*gāu m 5. 2 adj* father's. "mau piu kīratu gavānī."—*var majh m 1.* 'They forget what has been done by their parents for them, i.e., they become ungrateful to their parents.' 3 He will drink.

ਪੀਉਖ [piukh] See ਪੀਉਖ and ਪੀਉਸ.

ਪੀਉ [pio] Please take a drink. "pio śmrītnamu amolāk."—*sar m 5. 2 drank.* "pio mādro dhēn māvātā."—*suhi m 5.*

ਪੀਉਣੀ [pioṭe] is drunk, is taken. "in bīdhī śmrīt pioṭe."—*gāu kēbīr*

ਪੀਅ [pia] *n* husband. 2 *adj* beloved, dear. 3 This word, *piā*, has also been used in place of ਪੀਯੂਸ [piyus]. "adhra piā se."—*kṛṣṇan.*

ਪੀਅਇ [piāi] (if) you drink. "piāi tē paṇī aṇī mīrāl."—*maru m 1.* 'If you taste water.' 2 (they) drink (water).

ਪੀਅਣ [piāṇ] *v* drink, taste. "khaṇ piāṇ kī dhatu."—*var majh m 1.*

ਪੀਅਣੀ [piāṇī] *n* stream, from which water is drunk.—*śanama.*

ਪੀਅਣੀਣ [piāṇīṇ] *n* that which has a stream; the earth.—*śanama.*

ਪੀਅਰ [piār] *adj* pale. "piār sīt bārāṇ mukh."—*paras.*

ਪੀਅਰ [piāra] pale. See ਪੀਅਰ. 2 beloved, dear.

ਪੀਅਰੀ [piārī] *adj* pale, yellow. "hārdī piārī."—*s kēbīr.*

ਪੀਅਰ [piāla] *adj* pale, yellow. See ਪੀਅਰ.

ਪੀਅ [piā] *n* husband. 2 beloved female. 3 drank, tasted.

ਪੀਅਰਿਅ [piāṛiā] gave or made to drink. "guri śmrītnamu piāṛiā."—*sri m 5.*

ਪੀਉਉ [piēu] drinks. "jē purābī hovē līkhīa, tā śmrīt sēhāj piēu."—*suhi a m 4. 2* potable, drinkable.

ਪੀਸ [pis] *n* grains prepared for grinding; grist. "piā jīm piā gāe dānāv apār jāg."—*sāloh.* 2 See ਪੀਸਣ.

ਪੀਸਣ [piṣṇa] *v* grind, pulverize. *Skt* *piṣ* *vr* grind. 2 *Skt* ਪੇਸਣ act or process of grinding. "piṣau cārān pākharī apu trāgiē."—*asa chāt m 5.*

ਪੀਸਣ [piṣṇu] See ਪੀਸਣ. 2 *n* grains for grinding, grist. "hārī jēn kē piṣṇu piṣī kāmāva."—*suhi m 5. 3* stone roller used for grinding something on a stone slab; grindstone. "sīlā sātōkh piṣṇu hēthī dānu."—*mālā m 1.*

ਪੀਸਣ [piṣṇ] while grinding. "piṣṇ piṣṇ cāṛiā."—*s kēbīr.* 2 grinds.

ਪੀਸਣ [piṣṇ], ਪੀਸਣ [piṣṇa] See ਪੀਸਣ and ਪੀਸਣ.

"piṣṇ piṣī oḍhī kāmī."—*suhi m 5.*

ਪੀਸਿ [piṣī] having ground or pulverized. See ਪੀਸਣ.

ਪੀਸਣ [piṣṇ], ਪੀਸਣ [piṣṇa], ਪੀਸਣ [piṣṇu] See ਪੀਸਣ and ਪੀਸਣ.

ਪੀਸਰ [piṣar] *n* father's house; parental home or paternal house. "sāhur piṣar pālīr."—*BG.*

ਪੀਸ [pik] *n* spittle mixed with betel-juice. *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਿ. "gāre mē tēbōr kī pik navīnī."—*cāḍī 1.*

2 very fine dust. 3 *S* complete or full rest. 4 drank, quaffed. "gavat sunat dou bhae mukte jinha gurmukhi khinu hauri pik."—*prabha m* 4. 5 funnel, broad-mouthed on one side with which such substance as essence, is poured into a bottle with a narrow mouth.

ਪੀਥਾਦਾਨ [pikdan], ਪੀਥਾਦਾਨੀ [pikdani] *Skr* ਪ੍ਰਥਿਵੀਧਨ *n* spittoon.

ਪੀਥਾ [pigh] *Skr* ਪ੍ਰੇਖਾ *n* swing; string hung from the roof or a tree for swinging.

ਪੀਥਾ [pighna] *v* swing. *Skr* ਪ੍ਰੇਖਤ. "putti pighe pighe pe toe marie."—*BG*.

ਪੀਥਨ [pican] are drunk; are tasted "lekh lekh amrit pican."—*BG*.

ਪੀਥਿ [pice] please drink; have taste. "harirae pice ju."—*majh m* 4.

ਪੀਥਾ [picha] See ਪੀਥਾ.

ਪੀਥਿ [piche], ਪੀਥਿ [piche] *adv* after. 2 behind. "piche lagiceli uthi kaula."—*gau a m* 5.

ਪੀਥੀ [pija-i] should be drunk. 2 let us drink, let us taste. "nam sasari amrit piya-i."—*var mala m* 1.

ਪੀਜਾ [pija] *n* carder, for carding cotton. See ਪੀਜ and ਪੀਜਾ.

ਪੀਜੇ [pije] may or should be drunk. "tatu niyghari bethia piye."—*kali a m* 4.

ਪੀਥੂ [pihu] *n* ripe fruit of wild caper.

ਪੀਥਨਾ [pitna] *v* beat; spank.

ਪੀਥ [pith] *n* back. "pith ripu ko nahri dini."—*GPS*. 2 *Skt* stool, chair, seat. 3 deity's seat, when uttering a spell. 4 place where limbs of goddess Sati fell. See ਸਤੀ 8, ਸੁਨਾਦੇਵੀ and ਨਿਦਾਦੇਵੀ.

ਪੀਥਾਸਥਾਨ [pithasthan] *n* per Tantarshastar, such places are Kamakhya, Jwalamukhi, Nainadevi, etc, where fell some limbs of the body of goddess Sati.

ਪੀਥਾ [pitha] *v* grind, pulverize, crush.

ਪੀਥਾ [pitha] ground, pulverized. "Jn kam krodh lobh pitha."—*majh m* 5.

ਪੀਠਿ [pithi] *adj* having ground or pulverized. 2 on the back. "sota teri pare pithi."—*basat kabir*. 3 *n* back.

ਪੀਠਿਕਾ [pithika] *Skr* low stringed square stool. 2 base supporting a pillar; pedestal.

ਪੀਠੀ [pithi] *Skr* ਪਿਠੀ *n* soaked and ground paste or batter of pulse (such as lentil and bean).

ਪੀਠੇ [pithe] *adv* at the back, behind. "janam maran bahuri nahri pithi."—*iodi m* 5. 2 ground, pulverized.

ਪੀਠਡ [pidan], ਪੀਠਨ [pidan] See ਪੀਠਨ

ਪੀਠੀ [pidi] *S* strong, hard, tight. "je jana laru chijna, pidi pai gadhi."—*s farid*. See ਪੀਠਨ.

ਪੀਠਾ [pidha], ਪੀਠੀ [pidhi] a low, stringed square stool. See ਪੀਠਾ and ਪੀਠੀ.

ਪੀਠ [pin] See ਪੀਠਾ. 2 See ਪੀਠ. "krodh pin manie."—*kalki*. 'filled with anger.'

ਪੀਠਾ [pina] *v* drink.

ਪੀਠ [pit] *Skr adj* pale, yellow. "pit basan."—*saveye m* 4 ke. 2 drunk, gulped. "kahu jogru pit lohu."—*caritr* 102. 3 *n* orpiment "pit pitabar tribhavan dhañi."—*maru solhe m* 5. 'an orpiment like yellow dress' 4 topaz. 5 This word has also been used in place of ਪੀਠ. "pas si pit."—*caritr* 180. 'noose-like love.'

ਪੀਠਸੂਤ [pitjvar] See ਉਸਨਤਾਪ and ਯਰਥਾਨ.

ਪੀਠਮ [pitam] See ਪ੍ਰਿਥਮ.

ਪੀਠਮਣਿ [pitman] *n* topaz.

ਪੀਠਲ [pitel], ਪੀਠਲੋਹ [pitloh] See ਪੀਠਲ 2.

ਪੀਠਾ [pita] drank. 2 *Skr n* turmeric. 3 yellow jasmine. 4 yellow banana. 5 dodder. 6 *adj* yellow-coloured (feminine).

ਪੀਠਾਬਧਿ [pitabedhi] *Skr* ਪੀਠਾਬਧਿ *n* who drank off the sea; sage Agastya. See ਅਗਸਤ.

ਪੀਠਾਬਰ [pitabar] yellow-coloured cloth. 2 Krishan, who used to wear yellow coloured robes. 3 God. 4 *adj* yellow-robed.

ਪੀਠਿ [piti] This word has been used in place of ਪ੍ਰਿਠਿ "janc na hauri ki piti."—*saloh*. 2 *Skr* ਰਖਾ protection, defence. 3 horse. 4 speed, gait.



पीती [piti] drank. 2 *n* love.

पीतंबर [pitābar] See पीतंबर.

पीतंबर पीर [pitābar pīr] *n* the yellow-robed mentor, Krishandev. "jaha basahz pitābar pīr."—*asa kabir*. 2 Swami Ramanand.

पीतंबरु [pitāberu] See पीतंबर 3. "pitāberu vake rīde base."—*guj trilocan*.

पीन [pīn] *n* hole in the blade of a hoe or an axe, etc in which the handle is fixed. 2 *Skt* adj fleshy, corpulent. "min kar jto kahyo pariman. tito rakh kar pin mahan."—*GPS*. 3 prosperous. "sri arjan ji guru bhāe parupkari pin."—*GPS*. 4 full. "pōn hin tēn papēn pin."—*NP*. 5 This word has also been used in place of पानी [pani] (water). "min hin bin pin."—*cakradhar caritr caru cādrīka*.

पीनस [pīnas] *n* palanquin. *Skt* पीनस. 2 *Skt* which destroys the plump one as well; chronic coryza which destroys the olfactory sense of the patient. See तप्त. "pādurog pīnas kaṭṭidesi."—*caritr 405*. "pīnas vare j to jyo sora jan kapur."—*vrīd*.

पीनस [pīnak] *P* पीन *n* drowsiness, daze.

पीन [pīna] See पीन.

पीप [pip] *n* pus. 2 peepul tree, ficus religiosa. "sāgati sāt sāgi lagz uce, jru pip palas kharlije."—*kār 4*. 'As a peepul tree growing on butea frondosa tree eats away the latter (i.e. obliterates its identity), similarly degenerate people, when repairing to the company of the saints, lose their previous selves.'

पीप [pipar], पीपल [pipal] peepul tree. See पीपल.

पीप [pīpa] *n* a large barrel-like container, made of wood or metal; cask. 2 a great man, who was chief of Gagraun.<sup>2</sup> He was born in Sammat 1483. At first, Pipa was a devotee of goddess Durga. Later on, he became follower

of Ramanand and, along with his wife, Sita, renounced the world and lived a wanderer's life. His compositions are included in Guru Granth Sahib. "pīpa prāve pāram tatū hē."—*dhāna pipa*.

पीपल [pipan], पीपल [pipana] *Skt* पीपल drinking. 2 drank, quaffed. "nam āmrit pipana hē."—*maru solhe m 5*.

पीप [piy] beloved, dear. 2 husband, consort. 3 *Skt* पीय *vr* blame, please.

पीपल [piyra] beloved, dear. 2 pale, yellow.

पीपली [piyri] yellow, pale. "piyri pari nā kis dīs herāt."—*GPS*.

पीपुस [piyus], पीपुस [piyukh] *n* nectar. 2 milk. See पीपुस

पीर [pīr] *n* pain. *Skt* पीर "satīguru bhetē ta utre pīr."—*asa m 3*. 2 calamity, misfortune. "nāg bhukh ki pīr."—*sri a m 5*. 3 adj pale, yellow. "bādan bārān hve avāt pīr"—*GPS*. 4 adv having crushed or pressed. "kolu pīr dip dīpāt ādhar mē."—*BGK*. 'By working the oilpress, oil is extracted using which the lamp emits light. 5 *P* *adj* aged, old, weak. "hamāz pīr moro hamāz pītān."—*jāfār*. 6 *n* venerable old man; elderly person. 7 spiritual mentor or preceptor. "pīr pekābār aulīe."—*var maru 2 m 5*.

पीरसा [pīrzada] *P* पीर *n* son of a spiritual preceptor.

पीरतनु [pīrtanu] *n* paleness, yellowness. "hārdi pīrtanu hāre."—*s kabir*.

पीरपारस [pīrparast] *P* पीर *adj* devoted to the spiritual preceptor.

पीरमुहम्मद [pīrmuhammād] See मुहम्मद.

पीर [pīra] *n* pain, affliction. "pīra dī tēn hath prāhare."—*NP*. 2 adj yellow, deep yellow.

पीरनपीर [pīranpīr] adj chief preceptor. 2 *n* Guru Nanak Dev.

पीरिड [pīrit] See पीरिड.

पीरी [pīri] adj yellow. 2 *n* paleness, yellowness.

<sup>2</sup>पीन = स्थूलमपि स्यति नाशयति.

<sup>2</sup>Gagraun is 45 miles to the south-east of Kota.

"piri par rahi mukh par jāke."—*NP*, 3 low, stringed square stool, small cot. "yahi carh piri par."—*caritr* 234. 4 task, status or office of a spiritual preceptor. "māri piri dharan kari."—*GPS*.

ਪੀਰੂ [piru] Rattan Singh has attributed this name to Peron in Panthprakash. "piru mansubo (hahirayo)."—*PPP*. See ਪੇਰੋ.

ਪੀਲ [pil] *P* 𑂣 *n* elephant. *Skr* पील. "pīlra) phire kahū rā."—*cāḍi* 2. 2 castle or rook in the game of chess.

ਪੀਲ ਅਫਗਨ [pil afgan] *P* 𑂣 *adj* who throws down or overpowers an elephant.

ਪੀਲਸੋੜ [pilsoz] See ਫਤੀਲਸੋੜ.

ਪੀਲਕੂ [pilaku] *n* mahout, elephant-driver, elephant's guide, trainer. "manu kōcaru pilaku guru."—*var guj* 1 m 3.

ਪੀਲਤਨ [pilten] *P* 𑂣 *adj* having elephantine body. 2 *n* Rustam — the wrestler.

ਪੀਲਪਾ [pilpa], ਪੀਲਪਾਉ [pilpau], ਪੀਲਪਾਵ [pilpav] *P* 𑂣 elephantiasis; an affliction causing the feet to get heavy and huge. See ਵੀਲਪਾ.

ਪੀਲ ਮਰਦਾ [pil mardā] *P* 𑂣 *adj* a brave person, an elephant among men.

ਪੀਲਰਾਜ [pilraj] *n* a large elephant (for the king to ride on). 2 name of Indar's elephant; Airavat.

ਪੀਲਵਨ [pilvan] *n* elephant-driver.

ਪੀਲਾ [pila] *adj* pale, yellow.

ਪੀਲਾਉਣਾ [pilauna] *v* cause a person to drink something.

ਪੀਲਾਵਾ [pilava] *n* cup-bearer. "pilava hākar."—*var bṛha mardana*.

ਪੀਲੀ ਕੋਠੀ [pil koṭhī] name of the Nirmala sect's cloister at Prayag, called Dharamdhuja.

ਪੀਲੀਭੀਤ [pilibhit] a town in Ruheikhand, U.P., which is the headquarters of the district. Its railway station is located on the Lucknow-Sitapur-Barreilly line.

ਪੀਲੂ [pilū] *Skr* *n* elephant. 2 a tree, and its fruit, careya arborea. 3 flower. 4 arrow.

5 leaves of the chickgram-pea plants. 6 worm infesting fruits. 7 walnut tree. 8 palm of the hand.

ਪੀਲੂ [pilū] See ਪੀਲੂ 2.

ਪੀਲੇਦਮਾ [piledamā] *P* 𑂣 *adj* intoxicated elephant. 2 irate elephant.

ਪੀਲੋ [pilo] See ਫਾਨਾ. 2 a helptatonic musical mode, in which śaraḥ, riṣabh, maddham, pācam, riṣad are pure notes; gādhar and dhevat are flatones. riṣabh is the concluding note of the rag (ਰਾਗ ਦਾ ਗੁਰਮੁਖ); pācam is the primary note and śaraḥ is the supplementary one; dhevat is the feeble one. The third watch of the day is the time when this ਰਾਗ [rag] is to be sung.

Ascending notes - ਫਾ ਰਾ ਗਾ ਮਾ ਪਾ ਧਾ ਨਾ ਫਾ

Descending notes - ਫਾ ਨਾ ਧਾ ਪਾ ਮਾ ਗਾ ਰਾ ਫਾ

ਪੀਵ [piv] drink. See ਪੀ. "piv rāhe jai nikhutāt nahi."—*gāu kabir*. 2 husband, beloved. "mosō aṭ jese tum piv piv kahyo, tese more pranpyare ju sō pyari pyari kahio."—*dev*.

ਪੀਵਾਉ [pivau] (you) drink.

ਪੀਵਸਿ [pivasī] drinks. "nikaṭī niru pasu pivasī na jhagī."—*gāu kabir*. 2 will drink.

ਪੀਵਹੁ [pivahu] (you) drink.

ਪੀਵਤ [pivat] *adv* while drinking. 2 on drinking. "pivat hī parvan bhāra."—*asa m* 1.

ਪੀਵਨਾ [pivna] *v* drink. "pivna jitu mān aghave."—*maru* 3 m 5.

ਪੀਵਾ [piva] 1 (should or may) drink. "gurmukhī āmrī piva."—*majh* m 5.

ਪੀੜ [piṛ] *Skr* पीड़ *v* hurt, squeeze, press. 2 *n* pain, agony. "harīsevak nahi jamṛ."—*bṛīa m* 5. 3 See ਪੀੜਨ. 4 contortion, wilting, drooping. "harī harī karāhī sī sukaḥī nahi, nanak piṛ na khaḥī jīu."—*asa chāt* m 1.

ਪੀੜਨ [piṛan] *Skr* पीड़न *n* act of pressing. 2 causing pain, oppressing. See ਪੀੜ 1. 3 tightening, squeezing. 4 tightening the rug, blanket, etc on the back of a donkey or a camel, etc. See ਪੀੜਿ 2.

ਪੀਰਾ [pīra] *n* suffering, trouble, pain. "cftarog gai haupira."—*majh m 5*.

ਪੀਰਿ [pīri] *adv* having squeezed or pressed. "dari lae lekha pīri chutē nanka jru telu."—*var asa. 2* having tightened. "pīri palan bēghābar lahyo."—*GPS*. 'having tightened the rug, removed the tiger-skin therefrom.'

ਪੀਰਿਤ [pīrit] *adj* oppressed, tormented. 2 pressed, compressed.

ਪੀਰੀ [pīri] squeezed, pressed. 2 See ਪੀਰੀ. 3 genealogy. See ਪੀਰੀ. "vadhī veli bahu pīri cali."—*asa m 5*.

ਪੀਰੇ [pīre] squeezes, presses. 2 should or may squeeze or press. 3 harnessed, yoked. "kheme chētr saratce dīsanī rath pīre."—*maru m 1*.

ਪੀਰਾ [pīra] *n* a low, square stringed stool; a small bedstead. "pīra sūdar sādān dāsava."—*NP*.

ਪੀਰੀ [pīri] *n* a small, low, square stringed stool 2 a family-line; genealogy. "celli pīri sodhiā."—*BG*. See ਪੀਰੀ 3.

ਪ੍ਰ [pō] *Skt* पुं male person; the cosmic spirit. 2 masculine.

ਪੁਆਰ [puar] See ਪੁਆਰ. 2 a village, under police station Machhiwara, in tehsil Samrala of district Ludhiana. Situated on the northern bank of the Ropar canal, it is at a distance of about fifteen miles from railway station Doraha. While coming from Chamkaur, Guru Gobind Singh visited this village. No gurdwara has been raised there. Puat is inhabited by Muslims of the Ranghar subcaste; some Sainis also live there.

ਪੁਆਧ [puadh] the region near the lower slopes of a mountain range; foot of a mountain. 2 region which is irrigated from wells. 3 district Ambala and the area around it.

ਪੁਆਧਰਾ [puadhra] *adj* who lives in Puadh; a denizen of Puadh. 2 a village, under police station Nurmahal, in tehsil Philaur of district

Jalandhar, which is situated at a distance of two miles from railway station Bilga. Guru Har Rai visited this place. There is a gurdwara in this village, which has seven or eight acres of land attached to it. A Singh is the officiant there.

ਪੁਆਰ [puar] a caste among the Rajputs. This word is a transform of Pramar.

ਪੁਆਰਾ [puara] See ਪੁਆਰਾ 2 and 3.

ਪੁਐ [pue], ਪੁਐਤ [puēt] strings together. "pue rūdmālā."—*VN*. "puēt parbatī sirē."—*ramav*.

ਪੁਸ [pus] See ਪੁਸਟ.

ਪੁਸ [pūs] *Skt* पुस् man. 2 soul, spirit.

ਪੁਸ਼ਕਰ [puskar] *Skt* पुष्कर *n* a natural lake in Rajputana, which is a famous place of pilgrimage of the Hindus. It is situated at a distance of three kōhs from Ajmer. According to a legend, Brahma performed a sacrificial rite there. There is Brahma's temple on the bank of Pushkar. Guru Gobind Singh, while proceeding towards the Deccan, visited this place. Seeing the beautiful demeanour of the Khalsa, the officiant of this place of pilgrimage had asked the Guru—

"āg ap ke kesandhari,  
kaya in ki dīhu jatī ucari?  
sunkar guru pharmaven kia,  
bhayo khalsa jēg me tīa,  
hīdu turak duhun te nayaro,  
sri akal ko das vīcaro."—*GPS*.

The place, where stands the gurdwara of the tenth Guru, is known as the Gobindghat. 2 water. 3 blue lotus. 4 deep pool. tank. 5 sky. 6 one of the seven legendary islands. "ava puskar dip agari."—*NP*. 7 a mount in Puskar isle. 8 mouth of musical instruments like the drum, tabor, etc. 9 serpent. 10 elephant's trunk. 11 trumpet. 12 arrow. 13 war. 14 cloud. 15 crane. 16 brother of king Nal, who was an expert at gambling. 17 Varun's son. 18 Bharat's

son and Ramchandar's nephew, who was king of Gandhar. 19 See पुष्कर.

पुष्करनाभ [puskarnabh] one who has lotus in his navel; Vishnu.

पुष्कराक्ष [puskraks] lotus-eyed; Vishnu. 2 adj having eyes like the petals of a lotus; lotus-eyed.

पुष्कली [pūscali] Skt पुश्कली *n* who runs away from her husband; woman of easy virtue. 2 harlot.

पुसट [pusat] See पुसु.

पुसठ [pusat] Skt पुस्त *vr* bind; put together. 2 adj written. 3 covered. 4 P पुष्ट *n* back. 5 generation, genealogy. "pustan lagē rābabi thive."—GPS. 6 short for पुसुव. "hate kasa bahu pusat nikare."—GPS. 'He gave many lashes and the horse kicked with both its hind legs.'

पुस्तक [pustak] Skt पुस्तक *n* book. "pustak path brakaran vakhanē."—bher *m* 1. See पुसठ 2. 2 P पुष्ट *a* kick with both the hind legs. 3 padded jacket. 4 foot-disease of horses and donkeys.

पुस्तकालय [pustakagar], पुस्तकालय [pustakalay] *n* library.

पुस्तक [pusta] P पुष्ट *n* mound, heap. 2 buttress to strengthen the wall of a house.

पुस्तनी [pustin] See पुस्तनी. "guru upar thi tab pustin."—NP. "kanh tabe pustin hve ap utardaryo sabh gopin jada."—krisan.

पुस्तनी [pusteni] P पुष्टी *adj* hereditary.

पुसप [pusap] Skt पुष्प *n* flower. 2 menses. 3 blossoming, blooming. 4 clove. 5 aerial vehicle of Kuber. 6 juice of barberry

पुसपक [puspak] Skt पुष्पक *n* flower. 2 inlaid bracelet. 3 brass. 4 spotted snake. 5 name of a mountain. 6 aerial vehicle of Kuber, a mention of which has been made in books such as Ramayan. Kuber acquired this aerial vehicle as a boon from Brahma. But Ravan snatched it away from Kuber and was using

it for a long time. After having killed Ravan, Ramchandar, along with Lachhman, Sita and his army, flew to Ayodhya in it and returned it to Kuber. This aerial vehicle is also called Ratanvarshak. See पुष्पक.

पुसपकेतु [pusapketu], पुसपकाप [pusapcap], पुसपधनु [pusapdhanva] *n* who keeps a flag and a bow of flowers; Kam, the Indian god of love.

पुसपरास [pusapras] *n* flower-nectar.

पुसपवाह [pusapvan] who possesses an arrow of flowers, i.e. Kam, god of love. See पुसपक.

पुसाक [pusak] See पुसाक.

पुसु [pusu] Skt पुष्ट *adj* nourished. 2 fat 3 firm, strong. 4 arrogant. "dosa[dōdan] pus[khādān]."—aka 5 *n* Vishnu.

पुसु [pusu] Skt *n* act of rearing or nourishing. 2 fatness, plumpness. 3 increase, progress. 4 firmness, strength. 5 corroboration. 6 Dharamraj's wife. 7 a yogini.

पुसु [pusu] See पुसु. 2 *adj* nourishing, rearing. "param isvari pusu."—GPS

पुखर [pukhar] See पुखर. 2 See पुखर. "pukhar abirje cunke."—krisan. 'Having culled topazes and turquoise.' 3 king Nal's brother. "dhar pukhar ko rup tahā kalīyug gayo."—carrtr 157.

पुषप [puhap] Skt पुष्प *n* flower. "puhap madhī jīu basu basu he."—dhana *m* 9. 2 aerial vehicle named Pushpak. See पुसप 5. "tabe puhap peke. carhe jūahh jekē."—ramav.

पुषपक [puhpak] See पुसपक 6. "puhpak biban behe."—ramav.

पुषपधनुष [puhapdhanukh], पुषपधनि [puhapdhānī], पुषपधनी [puhapdhānvi] See पुसपधनु. Indian god of love, Kam. 2 In Gyanprabodh, this word is used for Rati, wife of Kam. That is, of Pushpdhanvi. "kridhā puhapdhānī."

पुष्पपत्र [puṣṭapraj] *n* king of flowers, rose. 2 lotus flower. 3 spring season. 4 Kam. 5 Brahma, whose seat is the lotus flower.  
 पुष्पपत्रिका [puṣṭapavali] *n* line or garland of flowers. 2 shower of flowers.  
 पुष्पमि [puṣṭami], पुष्पमी [puṣṭmi] *n* earth. "puṣṭamipatak binasehi."—*śaṅkha* m 3 ke.  
 पुष्परा [puṣṭara] See पुष्परा.  
 पुष्परा [pukarna] See पुष्परा.  
 पुष्परो [pukrore] proves to be beneficial. See पुष्परा. "həri ko nam śiti pukrore."—*kan* m 5.  
 पुष्परा [pukar] *n* cry, shout; call for help. "mat tū karaḥi pukar."—*sri* m 3. 2 suit, charge, complaint. "abjan upari ko na pukare."—*sar* m 5.  
 पुष्परा [pukarāni] for calling out. "mukati anāi pukarāni jai."—*gāu kabir* 'innumerable emancipations call out for acceptance.'  
 पुष्परा [pukarna] *v* shout. 2 call out. 3 complain.  
 पुष्परा [pukari] having proclaimed publicly. "kahat kabir hau kahau pukari."—*bher*.  
 पुष्प [pukh] *Sk* पुष्प *n* which facilitates or supports a cause; eighth of the twentyseven lunar asterisms.  
 पुष्प [pōkh] *Sk* पुष्प *n* feathered part of an arrow; an area of Bagar (in Rajputana).  
 पुष्पकर [pukhkar] See पुष्पकर. "pukhkar bhare pukhkar pukhkar jyō, pekh kar sasikar karē dūt hin he. pukhkar hin dīnkar karē chūn."—*NP*. 'Lotus flowers, growing in water-filled tanks, become lustreless on seeing the moon rays and when the water of the tanks gets dry, the sun makes the lotus flowers wilt.' See पुष्पकर.  
 पुष्परा [puxta] *P* *adj* firm. 2 skilful, full of merits. 3 experienced, mature.  
 पुष्परा [pukhtakar] See पुष्परा 3.  
 पुष्परा [pukhra] See पुष्परा. 2 tank, pond.  
 पुष्परा [pukhraj] *Sk* पुष्पराज *n* topaz, which is one of the nine jewels

पुष्प [pōkhi], पुष्प [pukhi] *n* which has a pōkh; an arrow. See पुष्प. "chuṭe svaṇapukhi."—*kalki*.  
 पुष्प [pugna] *v* progress; reach, arrive. 2 go on unhindered; bring to end without any disturbance.  
 पुष्प [pūgav] *Sk* *n* 'पु' (male) 'गव' (bull) bull, ox. 2 as adjective suffixed to a word, it means 'the best', 'excellent'. as — "nar pūgav", 'the best among men.'  
 पुष्परा [pugauna] *v* carry to the end. See पुष्परा. "ver pugai mahā ripumare."—*GPS*.  
 पुष्परा [pūgaphal] See पुष्परा.  
 पुष्परा [puckarna] *v onom* produce the sound of puc puc with one's lips, while calling an animal or a child, caress.  
 पुष्परा [pucauna] See पुष्परा.  
 पुष्परा [pucarna] *v* wipe something with a wet rag. 2 call by producing, with one's lips, the sound of puc puc; produce the sound of kissing as an expression of love, caress. "jru kapurakh pucare nari."—*gāu* m 5. 3 show jejune flattery.  
 पुष्प [puch] *Sk* पुष्प *n* query, question. "age puch na hovai."—*suhi* m 1. 2 See पुष्प.  
 पुष्प [pōch] *Sk* पुष्प *n* tail. 2 hind part of something, tail-end.  
 पुष्प [puchna] *Sk* पुष्प *vr* ask, question. 2 *n* questioning, enquiring. "puchahu jar sraṇa."—*sor* m 1.  
 पुष्प [puchi] *adv* after having enquired. "puchi na saje puchi na dhahe."—*sri* m 1.  
 पुष्प [pucchi] See पुष्प. 2 tail. See पुष्प 1. "puchh saṭkari."—*GPS*. 3 This word has also been used in place of prokṣaṇ, which means 'washing'. "mukhā pucchlyo kūbhkanā karurā."—*ramav*. 'The irate Kumbhkan washed his face with water.'  
 पुष्परा [pucchkātak] *Sk* *n* which has a sting in its tail; scorpion.

**पुं** [pū] *Skt n* that which conquers man with its progress; mass, multitude. "agh pūj tarāg nivarēn kau."—*savaye m 4 ke*.

**पुनरा** [pujna], **पुनरा** [pujna] *v* reach. See **पुनरा**. 2 come to end. "puj divas ae likhe mae."—*jet chāt m 5*. 3 be equal or equivalent to. "rasna ucre gunvati kor na puje danu."—*sri m 5*. "pujehi na raten karor."—*s kabir*. 4 be capable of worship. 5 be complete. See **पुन**.

**पुनारुदा** [pujāna] *v* cause to be worshipped. 2 cause to reach. 3 carry to completion.

**पुनारिह** [pujari] *adj* fulfilling. "simar suami sagal ae pujari."—*asa chāt m 5*.

**पुनारी** [pujai] *got* worshipped. 2 fulfilled. "sagal ich pujai."—*sor m 5*. 3 act of worshipping, worship.

**पुनरा** [pujaha] *adj* causing to reach. 2 worshipper. 3 all together, collectively. "sabh trath varat jag pūn tulaha hari nam na pujehi pujaha."—*jet m 4*.

**पुनामी** [pujami] *adj* fulfilling. "sabh ich pujami."—*bzla chāt m 5*.

**पुनारा** [pujara] *adj* worshipping, worshipper. 2 पुन-अर्च (अर्ह) worth worshipping.

**पुनारिआ** [pujaria] *worshipper's*, of the devotee. "puren ich pujaria."—*bzla m 5*.

**पुनारी** [pujari] *n* worshipper; one who worships.

**पुजेरा** [pujehā] *I* worship. 2 I reach.

**पुनै** [puje] (he, she or it) reaches. 2 may be fulfilled. See **पुनरा** 5.

**पुनैदे** [pujēde] (they) reach. "sadhsāgatī gursikh pujēde."—*BG*. 2 (they) worship, show devotion. 3 (they) serve.

**पुट** [puṭ] *n* mordant; tempering. 2 *Skt* पुट *vr* wrap up, cover up. 3 *n* lid, cover. 4 cup made of leaves. 5 shallow metallic cup or bowl. 6 seat; mat or cloth spread to sit on. "bes-hi puṭ pāt bīmāl bichae."—*NP* 7 pocket See *E* pocket.

**पुटक** [puṭak] *Skt n* lotus. 2 hollow of the hands.

3 pocket. See *E* pocket.

**पुटिका** [puṭika] *Skt n* paper wrapping (formed by folding a piece of paper around a small quantity of something).

**पुट्टा** [puṭṭa] *v* uproot, pull out; disjoint. 2 *Skt* पुट्. *vr* become small, diminish, decrease.

**पुट्टका** [puṭṭkāḍa] *n* plant having crooked thorns, ash of which cures cough. *L* Amarantaceae.

**पुठ** [puṭṭh] *n* temper. 2 back. 3 reverse (the opposite of obverse).

**पुठा** [puṭṭha] *adj* reverse, contrary. 2 rear end of horse's back, which is above its rear legs, croup, rump. "puṭṭhe baḍe puchh sākari."—*GPS*.

**पुड** [puḍ] *Skt* पुड् *vr* cover up, grind, mark. 2 *n* sky. "uḍas tuyā, puḍas tuyā."—*gyan* 'you are the star (or constellation), you are the sky.'

**पुडार** [pūḍar] *Skt* पुण्डुर *adj* whitish pale. 2 white, grey. "pūḍar keś kusam te dhāule."—*sri beṇi*. "kes pūḍar jāb hue."—*asa pāṭi m 1*.

**पुडरक** [pūḍrak], **पुडरीक** [pūḍrik] *Skt* पुण्डरीक *n* elephant, who presides over the south-east quarter 2 tiger. 3 white lotus. "pahil purie pūḍrak vana."—*dhana namdev*. 4 silkworm. 5 vessel for water. 6 a variety of mangoes (having white pulp). 7 white-coloured elephant. 8 a variety of sugarcane. 9 sugar. 10 snake. 11 white snake. 12 leucoderma, kind of leprosy. 13 fire. 14 arrow. 15 sky. 16 white colour.

**पुडरीक नादनि** [pūḍrik nadanī] *n* army which roars like a lion.—*sanama*. 2 gun.—*sanama*.

**पुडरीकाक** [pūḍrikakṣ] *n* who has lotus-like eyes, Vishnu. 2 *adj* lotus-eyed.

**पुडू** [pūḍr] *Skt* पुण्डू *n* a variety of thick sugarcane. 2 mark on the head. See **विरपुडू**. 3 son of king Bali and a country famous by the same name, now a part of Bihar.

**पुड** [puḍ] *Skt vr* be pious, progress, accumulate

**पुण्ड** [puṇḍh] a hilly state and its capital within

the jurisdiction of Kashmir and its capital, where rules the progeny of Raja Dhyan Singh an attendant of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. It is located at a height of 3300 feet above the sealevel. See **ਧਰਮ ਸਿੰਘ**.

Guru Gobind Singh sent his revenue-collector and devotee Bhai Pheru Singh to Kashmir in order preach Sikhism. He baptised many persons and inculcated in them the Guru's precepts. His disciples (Bhai Punjab Singh and Bhai Rocha Singh)<sup>1</sup> did a very fine job. Bhai Mela Singh, a disciple of Bhai Rocha Singh, established a dera in village Negali. Negali is situated at a distance of three miles to the east of Punch. He started preaching the Guru's teachings and was highly successful in his mission.

Mela Singh was born at village Kotehari (Punchraj) in Phagan sammat 1840 and he breathed his last on 22<sup>nd</sup> of Kattak Sammat 1911.

At first Maharaja Ranjit Singh gave rentfree grant to the dera of Negali, later on Raja Gulab Singh donated eight villages to it.

At present Bhai Mangal Singh is the head of the dera and he is engaged in the preaching of Sikhism

**ਪੁਣਾ** [punna] *Skt* पुण् *vr* be pious, filter, sieve, clean. 2 *n* justice, dispensing of justice. "sahib ke darī hacha punīc."—*m* 1 *bāno*. 3 in Majha and Pothohar punna also stands for hurling of abuses. — "mavā dhīā nū pun-na cōga nahī."—*prov*.

**ਪੁਣੇ** [punede] *adv* sieving. "hābhe bhāsu punede vatānī"—*var ram* 2 *m* 5. 'All were doing useless deeds.'

**ਪੁੱਤ** [put] *n* son, male child. "put bhai bhatije

<sup>1</sup>Bhai Rocha Singh was born at village Kausa of district Hazara in sammat 1745. He did a commendable job of preaching Sikhism in Pothohar and Kashmir

rovahī"—*vād alahūi m* 1 2 *Skt* hell. See **ਪੁਤ੍ਰ**. **ਪੁਤਰਾਚੀ** [put-harī] loving son, favourite son "jīnī die bhrat put-harī"—*ram a m* 5. 2 **ਪੁਤਰਾਚੀ** (पुत्रहारिन्) person engaged to look after a baby; baby-sitter.

**ਪੁਤਾ** [putna] See **ਪੁਤਾ**.

**ਪੁਤਰ** [putar] See **ਪੁਤ੍ਰ**.

**ਪੁਤਰਾ** [putra], **ਪੁਤਰੀ** [putri] *Skt* पुत्र and पुत्री *n* doll. 2 i.e. body. "maṭi ko putra kēse nēcat he!"—*asa kabir*. "pāc tātū kārī putra kina."—*ram m* 5. "putri terī bīdhīkārī thātī"—*asa m* 5. 3 pupil of the eye. "nenan kī putri dou hari."—*krisan*.

**ਪੁਤਰੇਲਾ** [putrela] adopted son.

**ਪੁਤਲਾ** [putla], **ਪੁਤਲੀ** [putli] See **ਪੁਤਰਾ**—**ਪੁਤਰੀ**.

**ਪੁਤੀ** [putī] due to sons, by virtue of sons "putī gādhū pavē sāsarī"—*var majh m* 1.

**ਪੁਤ੍ਰ** [putr], **ਪੁੱਤ** [putt], **ਪੁਤ੍ਰ** [putr] *n* he who saves from hell named pū; son. See **ਵਿਸ਼ਨੁਪੁਰਾਣ ਐਸ** 1 *a* 13 and **ਮਨੁਸਿਮ੍ਰਤਿ** *a* 9 *s* 138.<sup>2</sup> "putrakalatu kuṣṭh he."—*sava m* 4. "putr mitr bilas banīta"—*maru m* 5.

**ਪੁਤ੍ਰ ਕਲਤ੍ਰ** [putr kalatr] son and wife. 2 son's wife, daughter-in-law. "putr kalatr lok grīh banīta māra sēnbādhehī"—*sor m* 5.

**ਪੁਤ੍ਰਵਤੀ** [putrvāti] *adja* woman who has begotten a son. "putrvāti silvātī suhagānī"—*majh m* 5.

**ਪੁਤ੍ਰਾ** [putra] See **ਪੁਤਰਾ**.

**ਪੁਤ੍ਰਿਕਾ** [putrika] *n* daughter. 2 according to Hindu scriptures, a daughter, whose father gets a commitment at the time of her marriage that the son born to her would be taken as his (grandfather's) son. 3 puppet. "citr kī putrika he."—*ramav*. "januk kenak kī putrika."—*cārītr* 96.

**ਪੁਤ੍ਰੀ** [putri] *n* daughter. "sāi putri jāman kī."—*asa patti m* 3. 2 doll, puppet. "kī sovrān

<sup>2</sup>"पुत्रात्मनो नरकाद् यस्मात् पितर आयेत सुतः तस्मात् पुत्र इति श्रौतः"

putri."-datt. 'as if the doll is made of gold.'  
3 pupil. 4 sons did. "putri kulu na palto."-var  
ram 3.

પુરુષ [pudgal] *Skt* પુરુષ *n* proof, evidence.  
2 soul. 3 human body, according to Buddhism.  
4 according to Jainism, an inanimate substance  
subject to touch, taste and colour.

પુરીના [podina] See પેરીના.

પુન [pun] *Skt* પુનઃ (પુનઃ) *part* - again; second  
time. 2 after, then. "pun rachas ka kata sisa."  
-carrir 405. 3 *Skt* પુનઃ (પુણ્ય) virtuous deed.  
"sāt jana sū sūgu paie vaḍe pun."-var jct. 4 *Skt*  
પુન make pious.

પુન [pūn] *Skt* પુણ્ય *adj* pious, noble, gentle.  
"hāriras cakhiā se pūn parāṇi."-var guj 1 m  
3. 2 *n* righteous deed. "pūn pap sabhu bed  
driṭṭāia."-maru solhe m 3 પપ [pap] means  
violence.

પુનઃ [punah] See પુન 1. "punah punah  
namaskar."-foḍi m 5.

પુનઃકરણ [punahcaran], પુનઃકરણ [punahcaran],  
પુનઃકરણ [punahcar] *Skt* પુનઃકરણ *n* planning ahead  
about the successful execution of a job.  
2 repeated recitation of a mantr for its  
accomplishment. According to the incantation  
treatise, it has five parts ॐ (silent repetition of  
a mantr) હોમ [hom] (ablation), તરપણ (libation  
of water to gods), અભિષેક (spraying of water)  
and brahambhoj (feeding the Brahmins). "anik  
punahcaran karat nahi tarē.-sukhmani. "mātr  
tātr aukhadhu punahcar."-gau m 5. "udhrō  
nam punahcar."-bhar m 5.

પુનઃ પુનઃ [punah punah] again and again,  
repeatedly. See પુનઃ.

પુનઃ [punha] This metre is also known as  
hārihā, cādrayan, parihā and phunha. It is  
characterised by four lines, each line having  
twenty one matras, first pause at the eleventh,  
jaganāt, and the second pause at the next tenth,  
raganāt.

Example:

dhavau desa anek, premprabhu karne,  
pōc sātavāḥi dui, kavan bīdhi marne?

-phunhe m 3.

At the start of the last line of this metre,  
vocatives such as ઈ ! ઈ ! ઈ ! ઈ ! ઈ ! and  
names can be added at the discretion of the  
poet and their matras are not taken into  
account.

(b) some poets do not consider jagan in  
between to be necessary; to their mind the  
metre must end with a ragān, as -

ayes ab jo hor, grāth tau me rācō,  
ratēn prēmud kar bacēn, cin tā me gacō,  
bhakha subh sabbh kārō, dhārō kritt me,  
adbhut katha apar, samajhkar cīt mē.

-cāḍi 1.

bhāḍa dhove kauṇ, ji kacca sajiā,  
dhatu pāji relāi, kuṇa pajia...

-sava m 1.

પુનઃ [punac], પુનઃ [punach] See પુનઃ.

પુનઃદાન [pūndan] charity, alms, donation. "pūndan  
ka karē sarir."-var ram 1 m 1.

પુનઃ પરાણી [pūn parāṇi] pious man, man of piety.  
"te pūn parāṇi."-var guj 1 m 3.

પુનઃ [punar] See પુન 1.

પુનઃપરિ [punarapri] *Skt* adveṇ then. 2 sometime  
later. "punarapri janam na ahi."-gau m 3  
"punarapri garabhi na pavna."-maru e m 5.

પુનઃભવ [punarbhav] *Skt* પુનઃભવ *n* rebirth, birth  
after death. 2 nails; which regrow after being  
cut.

પુનઃભુ [punarbhū] *Skt* *n* nails; which regrow  
after being cut. "dip-hi punarbhū manik  
jese."-GPS. 2 In Hindu scriptures, a woman  
who remarries her husband. 3 a woman who  
gets married again after being widowed 4 a  
woman remarried to make her virtuous after  
having been an adulteress.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>See નિરુપણ



पुनर विवाह [punar vivah] remarriage of a woman after her husband's death and that of a man after his wife's death. In Hindu scriptures, there are contradictory statements regarding widow-remarriage.<sup>1</sup> In Sikhism remarriage is fully allowed. See अपसर्गयोग.

पुनरागमन [punragaman], पुनरावर्त [punravarat] *n* birth in another body after the demise of the first; rebirth. "punravarat nahī jitu hor." —GPS.

पुनरावर्त [punravarat] *Skt* पुनरावर्तिन् who comes again. 2 who takes rebirth.

पुनरावृत्ति [punravriti] *Skt* पुनरावृत्ति *n* act of coming again. 2 repetition of a work already done. 3 frequent repetition of a lesson. 4 rebirth, transmigration.

पुनरुक्त [punarukat] *Skt* पुनरुक्त repeated sentence, sentence spoken for the second time.

पुनरुक्त वदबन्ध [punarukat vadabhas] (glimpse of repetition in verse). This is a figurative expression of words. Its characteristic is that there seems to be a repetition in the sentence but in fact there is none.

"bhasat he punarukti so, nahī nidan punarukti, vadabhas punarukt so, bhuṣaṇ varnat yukti." —*si vraj bhuṣaṇ*.

<sup>1</sup>नई मृत प्रजाति कर्त्तृके च पतिते पत्नी। पञ्चव्यापत्सु नारीणां पतिवन्दो विधीयते॥

—*paraṣar and naradaśmriti*.

a widow may remarry, in case her husband is missing or is dead, or becomes ascetic, is impotent or turns an outcaste.

स्त्रीणां पुनराह एकौ वै वेदोक्त पावनो विधिः—*vr̥ṣhat paraṣar s̥āh̥ia* a 4.

न विवाहविधायुक्तं विधवावेदनं पुनः—*manu* a 9 § 65.

न द्वितीयजन्म साध्वीनां कथिदमर्त्तापदिश्यते.—*manu* a 5 § 162

This means that women are to be married once. There is no provision for a widow in the institution of marriage. There is no mention of a second husband for women.

Example:

"cāga nau rakhaṭke jasu kiratī jagī let."—*jōpu*. Here kiratī means fame. Hence there is no punarukti.

"ehu viṣu s̥s̥aru tum dekhde ehu harī ki rūpu he."

—*an̄du*.

In this verse, the word s̥s̥ar means short-lived or perishable. The word viṣv also means —total.

"khaṭukaram kul s̥ajukatu he harī bhagatī hirde nahī,

carnarbid nā katha bhavē supac tulī samānī."

—*keda ravīdas*.

Here the word samān means *म* — him, *मन्* — know i.e. know him.

"jāḷj kamaḷ kar sobhī tal."

In this verse kamaḷ means water. Hence there is no punarukti, but in all the aforesaid sentences there is a glimpse of punarukti.

पुनरुक्ति [punarukti] *n* repetition of a sentence in poetical works; it is regarded a defect. See वाचस्पत्येय.

पुनर्वान [pūnvan] पुण्यवान् adj pious, virtuous.

पुनर्त्ति [pūnri] accomplished, fulfilled. "muhlāi pūnri, kitu kuṛi lobhāṛa?"—*asa chāt m 5*.

पुनर्ग [pūnag] *Skt* पुनर्ग *n* a species of a fragrant flower which is specifically found around Madras seashore. The stamens of its flowers are known as punāgkesar. According to Ayurved, its effect is cold and humid. *L. rottleria tinctoria*. 2 nutmeg. 3 white lotus. 4 best of all, topmost.

पुनर् [pūni], part again; and thereafter. "pūni detraj vāc bhakhe.—*sāloh*.

पुनित्वा [pūniṭa] accomplished, fulfilled. "biradh bhae din pūniṭa."—*dhan chāt m 1*. 2 due to virtuous deeds, as a result of virtuous deeds. "cīr jīvan baḍ pūniṭa."—*ram m 1 bāno*. 3 *n*

fullmoon night.

ਪ੍ਰਿਅਤਮਾ [pūnī-atma] *Skt* पुण्यात्मन् *adj* pious in mind, virtuous. "prabhū pūnī-atma kine dharma."—*prabhā* *m* 5.

ਪ੍ਰਿਯਾ [pūnīda] *P* प्रियदा *adj* who provides shelter, who gives protection. "palak pūnīda."—*gyan*. 2 who strains or filters.

ਪ੍ਰਿਯੀ [pūnī], ਪ੍ਰਿਯੀ [pūnī] fulfilled. "miti gai cēt, pūnī mān asa."—*gāu* *m* 5. "muhlati pūnī calā."—*sri* *m* 5. 2 due to virtuous deeds. "pale vad pūnī mēre mān."—*asa* *m* 5. 3 virtuous. "pūnī papi akhaṇu nahī."—*japu*.

ਪ੍ਰਿਯੀ [pūnīa] fulfilled. "sagāl icha pūnīa."—*basāt* *m* 5.

ਪ੍ਰਿਯੀ [pūnīe], ਪ੍ਰਿਯੀ [pūnīha] fulfills. "jīh pārsadī ich pūnīe."—*suh* *chāt* *m* 5.

ਪ੍ਰਿਯੀ [pūnī], ਪ੍ਰਿਯੀ [pūnī] *Skt* rendered pious, holy. "sūte pūnī kīhte pavīt."—*anādu*. "pekhat hī pūnī hoi."—*s kabir*.

ਪ੍ਰਿਯੀ [pūnī] See ਪ੍ਰਿਯੀ 1. 2 See ਪ੍ਰਿਯੀ 3. "kari sadhu śjulu pūnī vada he."—*sohila*.

ਪ੍ਰਿਯੀ [pūnī] a Jatt subcaste originating from Surajvanshi Rajputs. See ਪ੍ਰਿਯੀ and ਪ੍ਰਿਯੀ. 2 See ਪ੍ਰਿਯੀ.

ਪ੍ਰਿਯੀ [pūnī] fulfilled, passed. "ae dur vīd dīn pūnīe."—*GPS*.

ਪ੍ਰਿਯੀ [pūnī] *Skt* पुण्य *n* virtuous deed, auspicious act. 2 *adj* pious.

ਪ੍ਰਿਯੀ [pūnīdan] charity, noble donation. See ਪ੍ਰਿਯੀ ਦਾਨ.

ਪ੍ਰਿਯੀ [pūnīatma] *Skt* पुण्यात्मन् *adj* virtuous. 2 one who performs noble deeds.

ਪ੍ਰਿਯੀ [pūnī] *Skt* पूर्व *adv* previously, earlier. "pub jīnahu seva karīh" —*saveye* *m* 4 *ke*. 2 *n* east. See ਪ੍ਰਿਯੀ.

ਪ੍ਰਿਯੀ [pūnī] *adj* previous, earlier. "pūnī publi nā hūhī."—*saveye* *m* 4 *ke*.

ਪ੍ਰਿਯੀ [pūnī] *n* in the east. "pūnī aru pascamī." —*saveya* *m* 3. See ਪ੍ਰਿਯੀ.

ਪ੍ਰਿਯੀ [pūnī], ਪ੍ਰਿਯੀ [pūnī] *Skt* पुमान् *and* पुमान् *n*

man, male.

ਪ੍ਰਿਯੀ [pūnī] *n* bridge. See ਪ੍ਰਿਯੀ. 2 measure of two yards. 3 milling stone, grinding stone. "dū pur jorī resai bhāhī."—*raṇ kabir*. "dūh purān me azke sabōt gaya nā kor."—*carrīr* 81. 4 *Skt* town, city. "pur māhī kīyo payan."—*NP*. 5 residence. 6 attic. 7 world. 8 body, physique. 9 fort, castle. 10 *P* पूरा *adj* full, brimming. "nanak pur dār bepervah" —*var suh* *m* 1. 11 full, complete. 12 in Punjabi, short for upar (upar).

ਪ੍ਰਿਯੀ [pūnī] *n* blue lotus. 2 four leaves. See ਪ੍ਰਿਯੀ, ਪ੍ਰਿਯੀ and ਪ੍ਰਿਯੀ.

ਪ੍ਰਿਯੀ [pūnīa] See ਪ੍ਰਿਯੀ.

ਪ੍ਰਿਯੀ [pūnīe] pierced, strung, pinned. "pūnīe sīgān sathe."—*krisan*. 'pierced with horns.'

ਪ੍ਰਿਯੀ [pūnī] See ਪ੍ਰਿਯੀ. 2 *Skt* पुरस् *adv* face to face. 3 previous, earlier.

ਪ੍ਰਿਯੀ [pūnī] See ਪ੍ਰਿਯੀ.

ਪ੍ਰਿਯੀ [pūnī-sigh] *Skt* पुरुष सिंह *adj* best of all men, topmost person 2 manly, bold.

ਪ੍ਰਿਯੀ [pūnīkar] *Skt* पुरस्कार *n* act of presenting. 2 honour, respect. 3 gift, prize. 4 *Skt* पुरुस्कार effort; endeavour

ਪ੍ਰਿਯੀ [pūnīrat], ਪ੍ਰਿਯੀ [pūnīrat] a bridge of hell named sirat. See ਪ੍ਰਿਯੀ. "pūnīrat ka pāthū dohela."—*suh ravīdas*. "valahu nīkī pūnīrat."—*s fārid*.

ਪ੍ਰਿਯੀ [pūnī] *Skt* पुरुष *n* manliness. "khaṣme sa pūnī."—*asa* *m* 1. 2 See ਪ੍ਰਿਯੀ.

ਪ੍ਰਿਯੀ [pūnī] *n* lineage, convention generation, tradition. "lege ve pūnīarēn khaṭ." —*PPP*.

ਪ੍ਰਿਯੀ [pūnīarh] *Skt* पुरुषार्थ *n* initiative; something for which man should aspire. 2 bravery. 3 endeavour, strength.

ਪ੍ਰਿਯੀ [pūnīava] *adj* befitting a man, manly. "pūnīava ves."—*BG*.

ਪ੍ਰਿਯੀ [pūnī] *P* پرسش *n* question, enquiry.

ਪ੍ਰਿਯੀ [pūnī] *P* پرسش you ask, you may ask, you

will ask. See ਪੁਰਸੀਦਨ.

ਪੁਰਸੀਸ [pursis] See ਪੁਰਸੀਸ.

ਪੁਰਸੀਦਨ [pursidān] *P* پرسیدن *v* ask, to question.

ਪੁਰਸੋਤਮ [pursotam] *Skt* पुरसोत्तम *adv* ideal man.

2 *n* the Creator, the Divine. 3 Guru Nanak Dev. 4 chief, headman. 5 Vishnu. 6 Jagannath.

ਪੁਰਸੋਤਮਪੁਰੀ [pursotampuri] Jagannath Puri. a city near Jagannath temple, but now only its short form Puri is in use.

ਪੁਰਸੁਰਤ [purasura], ਪੁਰਹਰਤ [purahara] See ਪੁਰਹਰਤ.

ਪੁਰਹੀਰਾ [purhira] See ਜਗਿਰਾਸਹੁਰ.

ਪੁਰਹੁਤ [purhut] *Skt* पुरहुत *n* a person having numerous names; one who is called by various names – Indar.

ਪੁਰਖ [purakh] See ਪੁਰਖ. 2 male, man. 3 husband, consort. "kavan purakh ki joi."—*asa kabir*.

ਪੁਰਖਦੀਆ [purkhaia] *adj* brave, enterprising. "hau bali bali seti gur seti purkhaia."—*bala m 4*.

ਪੁਰਖੱਤ [purakhatt] *Skt* पुरखत् *n* manliness. "lakhyo tum te purkhatt rahyo."—*krisan*.

ਪੁਰਖਪਤਿ [purakhpatt] *adj* lord of all human beings, chief of all persons. 2 the Creator. "sadhu purakhu purakhpatt para agrianu adheru gavaia."—*basit m 4*. See ਪੁਰਖ 9.

ਪੁਰਖਪ੍ਰਾਣੀ [purakhprani] *adj* a brave man, heroic person. "oy purakhprani dhon jan hahi."—*var gau / m 4*.

ਪੁਰਖਰਾਸ [purkara] *P* راس *adj* painful, hurting.

ਪੁਰਖਰਾਥ [purkharath], ਪੁਰਖਰਾਥੁ [purkharathu] See ਪੁਰਖਰਾਥ. "nanak ke man i ru purkharathu."—*bher m 5*.

ਪੁਰਖਿ [purakhi] *man* did. "kartepurakhi talu divara."—*sor m 5*. 'The Creator did.'

ਪੁਰਖੁ [purakhu] *Skt* पुरख *n* man, human being; one who resides in the body. "nari te jo purakhu karave, purkhan te jo nari."—*sar kabir*. 2 husband, consort. "jru purkhe ghari buagti nari he."—*sava m 3*. 3 the perfect Creator,

the transcendent One. "seti namu karta purakhu."—*japu. 4* soul. "purkhe purakhu milia guru para."—*sor m 4. 5* sun 6 mercury. 7 man; having qualities of manliness. "binu pir purakhu na janai."—*sri m / 8* according to Sankh Shastar, a substance that is non-changing, non-creative, incompatible and is unconcerned with nature. 9 according to Rig Ved, the Creator – who creates the universe. In the ਪੁਰੁਸ਼ਸੂਕਤ [purushukat] of Rig Ved it is mentioned that He has 1000 heads, 1000 eyes and 1000 feet. He is so huge that after wrapping the entire earth, a breadth of 10 fingers remains unused. Till date whatever has happened on this earth or will happen in future is (due to) Him. The entire creation is ¼ of Him and ¾ are all objects which are in outer space and are everlasting. When He stood erect His ¼ portion crossed the outer space. When gods performed "puruṣ yagy" they put clarified butter of spring, fire-wood of summer and the sacrifice of winter. Therefrom emerged animals and birds. When gods apportioned Him, his face turned into Brahman, arm into Kshatri, thigh into Vaish and feet into Shudar. From his mind emerged early morning, from eyes the sun, from mouth Indar and fire, from breath the air, and from ears the four directions. "jah nirmal purakhu purkhpatt hota."—*sukhmaru. 10* according to grammar – the first, second and third persons, as in the following sentence. "ਮੈ ਤੈਨੂੰ ਅਨੇਕ ਵਾਰ ਸਮਝਾਇਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਤੂੰ ਕਦੇ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਸੰਗਤਿ ਨਾ ਕਰੀ." [me tenū anek var samjhaya he ki tū kade us dī sāgatī na karī.] In this sentence ਮੈ [me] is the first, ਤੂੰ [tū] is the second and ਉਸ [us] is the third person. ਪੁਰਖੋਤਮ [purkhotam] See ਪੁਰਸੋਤਮ. "purkhotam apar pare."—*savaye m 4* ke.

ਪੁਰਖਗਨ [purgagan] See ਗਗਨਪੁਰਿ.

ਪੁਰਖੁਸਤ [purcusat] پورخست *adj* full of activity.

"purcusat jā jxgar ra."—*ramav*. 'providing awareness to mind and body.' See *पुस्तक*.

**पुस्तक** [purjən] inhabitants of a town, residents.

**पुस्तक** [purja] *P* पुस्तक *n* piece, part, segment.

"purja purja kaṭṭi mārē."—*maru kabir*.

**पुस्तक** [purəṭ] *Skt n* which can further be whirled; foremost among metals, gold. "hire jaṭṭi purəṭ ke pave."—*GPS*.

**पुस्तकाल** [pureṭgal] पुस्तक Portugal, a country of Europe situated on the coast of Atlantic ocean. It has a common frontier with Spain. Its area is 34254 square miles and population is a little more than fifty lakhs.

The Portuguese were the first of the white people to reach India. Vasco da Gama was the first European to set foot on the Indian soil. His ship, San Gabriel anchored at Calicut harbour of Malabar on 20<sup>th</sup> of May 1498. In 1520 AD, the Portuguese occupied Goa and established trade with India.

**पुस्तकाली** [pureṭgali] *adj* of or relating to Portugal, Portuguese. See *पुस्तकाल*.

**पुस्तकाली** [purdhan] a subcaste of Kshatris.

**पुस्तक** [purəb] *Skt* पुस्तक *adj* previous. 2 *Skt* पुस्तक *n* festival, celebration. "baba aṭa tuthi tirəṭh purəb sabb phir dekhe."—*BG*. 3 See *पुस्तक*.

**पुस्तकाल** [purbarā] पुस्तक-भारती "nam let sagle purbarā."—*bhar m* 5. 'have reaped the benefits of all festivals, have gained from all celebrations.'

**पुस्तकाल** [purbarā] *adj* of or relating to a festival. "navən purbarā."—*var mālā m* 1.

**पुस्तक** [purabi] previously, earlier. "jeha purabi kine boza."—*var gāu* 1 *m* 4.

**पुस्तक** [purbi] *n* past, earlier moment. "purbi nāvē."—*basāt m* 1.

**पुस्तक** [purabu] See *पुस्तक*. 2 *M* accomplishment, fulfilment. 3 virtue, quality. "ek purabu me tera dekha, tu sabhna mahi ravāta."—*sor m* 1.

**पुस्तक** [puryaṣṭak] See *पुस्तक*.

**पुस्तक** [purvan] See *पुस्तक*. 2 fulfill "purvan ko mānbhavna."—*GPS*. 3 filling up, completing.

**पुस्तक** [purva] *n* eastern wind. 2 village. "bādhe duṭ purva."—*VN*.

**पुस्तक** [purvaṇa] *v* cause to be completed. 2 get filled.

**पुस्तक** [purvai] *n* eastern wind. 2 act of getting filled up. 3 wages for getting something filled up.

**पुस्तक** [purvasi] inhabitants of a town, residents.

**पुस्तक** [purvin] See *पुस्तक* and *पुस्तक*. "jese purvin pat."—*bīla kabir*.

**पुस्तक** [purvi] See *पुस्तक*. 2 accomplished, fulfilled "māno pratikhat purvi cāhē."—*GPS*.

**पुस्तक** [pura] *n* eastern wind. 2 east. 3 town. 4 *Skt* *adv* at first, earlier. "khan pura herinam ucara."—*NP*. 'prior to taking meals.' 5 ancient, olden.

**पुस्तक** [puraini] *n* a plant having four leaves; a plant that spreads upon water. "jəl puraini ras kamaṭ parikh."—*gāu m* 1. 'uninvolved like four leaves of purain over water and lotus in water.'

**पुस्तक** [purai] fulfilled. "man ki as purai."—*var vād m* 4. 2 getting filled up or accomplished.

**पुस्तक** [purāṇ] *Skt* *adj* ancient. 2 Rudar, Shiv. 3 ancient topic and history. "pothu puran kamaṭ."—*sr m* 1. 4 eighteen scriptures authored by Saint Vyas or other scholars, using his name; these contain four lakh couplets. According to Vishnu and Brahman Purans, the following characteristics are integral to a writing of this sort.

"सर्गश्च प्रतिसर्गश्च दंडो न्यूनतराणि च ।

वंशानुचरितं चैव, पुराणं पञ्च लक्षणम् ॥"

The book that deals with the following five topics is a Puran: origin of universe, deluge, genealogy of deities and ancestors, time and description of Manu's reign, description regarding descendants of the sun and the moon.

The aforesaid eighteen Purans are:

Vishnu, Padam, Brahm, Shiv, Bhagwat, Narad, Markendey, Agni, Brahmvvert, Ling, Varah, Sakand, Vaman, Kuram, Matsya, Garur, Brahamand and Bhevishya.

Apart from these major Purans, there are eighteen minor Purans as well:

Sanat Kumar, Narsinh, Nardiya, Devi Bhagwat, Durvasa, Kapil, Manav, Aushnes, Varun, Kalika, Shamb, Nanda, Seur, Parashar, Aditya, Maheshvar, Bhargav and Vashishth.<sup>1</sup> 5 indicative of number eighteen as there are eighteen purans.

पुस्तकपुस्तक [puranpurakh] *Skt* पुस्तकपुस्तक *n* the Creator, the omnipresent, eternal, Divine. See पुरिस्तक.

पुराण [purana] *adj* ancient, of olden times. 2 worn out, weak. "hor purana supe."—var asa. "secu purana na thie."—var sar *m* 3.

पुराणी [purani] feminine of पुराण. 2 Purans have. "jas ved purani gata."—suh chāt *m* 5. 3 in Purans. "masu purani masu katebi."—var mala *m* 1.

पुराण [puranu] See पुराण.

पुरातन [puratan] *Skt adj* ancient, olden. "jo jo terro puratan navtan bhagatrbhar hert deva."—sar *m* 5. 2 the Creator, the omnipresent, eternal Divine.

पुराधिप [puradhip] *n* master of the town, lord of the town.

पुराण [puran] See पुराण 1. "tin dhuri mastaki bhag puran ju."—asa chāt *m* 4. 2 See पुराण 3 and सप्तमिस्तक.

पुराणपुस्तक [puranpurakh] See पुराणपुस्तक. "purakhpuran se puranan me gaiat."—hāsrām.

पुराण [purana] See पुराण.

पुराण [purab] पुस्तक-अर्थ. "purab kham kuje."—var mala *m* 1. 'Body in the form of an earthen

pitcher is full of life in the form of water.'

पुराणारि [puraratri], पुरारि [purari], पुरारी [purari] destroyer of the world, Shiv. See त्रिपुरारि. "jap-hf jfh sāt purari."—NP. Sanatkumar and Shiv. See सैव 5.

पुरि [puri] *Skt n* habitation town. 2 body, physique. 3 river.

पुरिस्तक [puristaka] *Skt* पुरिस्तक 1 five elements, 2 ten senses, 3 mind, 4 intellect, 5 sensuality, 6 action, 7 breath 8 ignorance. All these eight together form puristaka. This is an alternative form of the erotic body.<sup>1</sup> "jā di puristaka vadi he."—JSBM.

पुरिंद [puridar] See पुरिंद.

पुरी [puri] *Skt n* which is prosperous in population and property; town. "kero basavan sūdar puri."—GPS. 2 heaven, paradise. "patal puri jekar dhuri."—savaye *m* / ke. 'ovation in the lower world and the upper world.' 3 a class from ten categories of ascetics, whose name is suffixed with this word. "pur jas stikkh kine apar. puri nam ton jano vicar."—datt. See राम नाम सैन्यसमी. 4 short for पुरिसेंउमपुरी, a famous city of Orissa. See सैकनख 5 See पुरी, पुरिख "puri ek dini tin pane."—NP. 6 stuffed and folded betel-leaf. "pan kharkar puri banai."—carztr 66. 7 accomplished. "nahi puri manbhavna."—GPS. 8 filled, brimming with. "gurukireti se he puri."—GPS. 9 one from amongst the six castes of Khatris. See धुरी. "pāmu puri guru ka priara."—BG. 10 intestine. 11 body, physique. 12 river.

पुरीआ [puria] a devotee of Guru Arjan Dev, who was Chuhar's brother. See चुरा. 2 plural of पुरी i.e. पुरीआ. "puria khāda siri kare."—var sar *m* 1. 3 a small packet; doze of medicine wrapped in a piece of paper. "dhuri sēkelke

<sup>1</sup>See sāsādan sīmariti -

मृतोन्निवृत्त मनो बुद्धि वासना कर्म बाधकः ।

अविद्या मायका प्रोक्तं पुर्यष्टमृति सत्तमे ॥

<sup>1</sup>There is a variation of names in different books. See त्रिपुरारि.

puria bādhi deh."—s kabir. 4 weaver's shuttle. "chuṭe kūde bhige puria."—gāu kabir. See तान तब. 5 adj complete. "puria ek tanaī."—gāu kabir. See तान तब. 6 Skt पूर्य worth-filling, worthy to fill. "je bāna puria bhar."—japu. 'if organs of the body such as stomach which need filling up, are stopped from getting food.' See पूरित.

पुरी [puri-] in the cities, in the towns. "puri-ī trībhaṇ tārī lai he."—maru solhe m 1. पुरीटे [purite] See पुरित पुरीटे.

पुरीसर [purisar] n lord, ruler. 2 lord of all towns — the Creator

पुरीष [purikh] Skt पुरीष excreta, faeces. "mutar purikh das le uce."—GPS. 2 water.

पुरीतर [puritat], पुरीतरी [puritārī] Skt पुरीतत् which extends the body, intestine. 2 a fine nerve in which mind is supposed to enter during a dreamless sleep. 3 a fine membrane surrounding the heart, pericardium.

पुरु [puru] See पुर 11. "calisi puru hor."—var majh m 1. 2 See पुर 10. "tu puru sagar manak hir."—asa a m 1. 3 Skt heaven. 4 body, physique. 5 pollen of a flower. 6 a king who was moon's descendant. He was born to Sharmishtha from Yayati. He was very devoted to his father and became an illustrious king. Kuru was his descendant from whom Kaurav dynasty originated. 7 king of a territory lying between Jehlum and Chenab rivers, who fought against Alexander near Jehlum in 326 BC and was defeated. The Greek historians have mentioned him as Porus.

पुरुष [puruṣ], पुरुष [purukh] See पुरुष.

पुरुषाति [purukhātī] corresponding to the classification of women as padmīnī, citrīnī, śākhīnī and hāstīnī as mentioned in Kam Shastar, men have also been classified into śaṣak, mrig, vris (vriṣabh) and vap (horse).

(a) śaṣak is a man who is robust, tawn-eyed, delightful, fair-complexioned with broad forehead, white and spaced teeth, soft hair, sharp nose and long arms. He is shrewd, enterprising, religious, altruistic, not very amorous and truthful. He is suitable for union with a padmīnī woman.

(b) mrig is handsome, playful, industrious, brisk in walking, fond of humour, dance, singing, pretentious, spends more than what he earns and is fond of forging many friendships, is suitable for union with citrīnī woman.

(c) vrikhābh man has a large head, medium eyes, inward-inclined forehead, coarse and rough hair, is sturdy, untiring, broad-nosed, has hair upon ears with gap-less teeth and is very amorous. He befits a śākhīnī woman.

(d) वली [vājī] (horse) man is very haughty, quarrelsome, deceitful and selfish. He body is not well-built. His limbs are covered with thick hair, and he is voluptuous. He is greedy, dirty and ruthless. He befits a hāstīnī woman.

पुरुषद्व [purukhātī] See पुरुषद्व.

पुरुषमेय [purukhmedh] See तमेय

पुरुषरा [pururava] See पुरुषरा.

पुरेज [pureja] See पुरज. "teu kal kine pureje purej."—VN. 'cut into pieces.'

पुरेन [puren] See पुरितन and पुरितन. "jese puren pat rahe jāsamip."—bīle ravdas.

पुरोहित [purohit] Skt n priest of the Hindus authorised to perform rituals, such as fire-ritual etc. Chanakya has thus described the characteristics of a priest —

"वेद वेदाङ्ग तत्त्वज्ञो जप होम परायणः  
आशीर्वाद यज्ञो युक्त एव राजपुरोहितः"

पुगे [purog], पुगेम [purogam], पुगेमी [purogami] Skt पुरोगामिन् adj guide, forerunner. 2 peon, gate-keeper. 3 headman, chief, leader. 4 a community of the subordinates of the god.

**ਪੁਰੋਡਾਸ਼** [puroḍaṣ] *Skt* meat or food, which is offered to a deity at the outset. 2 meat, foodgrains etc which are put as offerings during a fire-ritual. 3 cake of oat-flour baked in human skull. It is dedicated to gods through fire-ritual. 4 liquor, wine.

**ਪੁਰੋਧਾ** [purodha] *Skt* ਪੁਰੋਧਾਸ਼ *n* a family priest for performing rituals. 2 Hindu priesthood.

**ਪੁਰੰਜਨ** [purāṇjan] *Skt* ਪੁਰੰਜਨ *n* one who creates body according to his deeds; soul; living being. "pīramprale sad param purāṇjino."—BG. See ਭਾਗਵਤ ਸਰੰਧ 4, ਅਧਿਆਯ 25 to 29. 2 See ਪੁਰੰਜਨ. 3 Dg Varun, the deity. *Skt* ਪੁਰੰਜਨ.

**ਪੁਰੰਜਯ** [purāṇjaya] *Skt* conqueror of the world. 2 conqueror of the demon land, king of solar dynasty, son of Vikukshi. There goes a tale that gods after getting defeated at the hands of the demons, went to Vishnu and sought his help. He assured them that after entering into the body of Puranjay he would kill the demons.

Acceding to the request of the gods, Puranjay got ready for the battle. Having turned Indar into a bull, he mounted on him and gave a crushing defeat to the demons. For sitting on the hump of the bull, Puranjay was also given the name of Kukatsath.

**ਪੁਰੰਦਰ** [purāṇdar] *Skt* *n* destroyer of the demon land — Indar. "pat vije ko adhtik purāṇdar."—NP. 2 Vishnu. 3 thief who commits thefts in villages. 4 at one place Indar's son Arjun is also mentioned as Purandar. "ayas man purāṇdar ko."—krīṣṇ.

**ਪੁਰੰਦਰਚਾਪ** [purāṇdarcap] See ਪਿੰਦੁਚਨੁਪ.

**ਪੁਰੰਦਰੀ** [purāṇdri] *Skt* ਪਰੰਦਰੀ *n* woman having a complete family comprising husband, son and daughter etc. "rajkuari purāṇdrie."—ram namdev. 'Purandhari came to fetch water for the princess.' In Hinduism keeping of a widow

or an issueless woman in the harem is prohibited.

**ਪੁਰੰਧਰੀ** [purāṇdhri] See ਪੁਰੰਦਰੀ

**ਪੁਲ** [pul] *Skt* ਪੁਲ *vr* be tall, be large. 2 *n* bridge, that arches a river for crossing it.

**ਪੁਲਸਤ** [pulsat], ਪੁਲਸਤਤ [pulsaty] *Skt* ਪੁਲਸਤਯ a saint who is counted among the seven saints. He was son of Brahma, father of Vishrva and grandfather of Kuber and Ravan. "ageat pulsat basraṣṭe adī, nā janpare kīh des eīdhae."—dett.

**ਪੁਲਸਰਾਤ** [pulsarat], ਪੁਲਸਿਰਾਤ [pulsirat] See ਸਿਰਾਤ and ਪੁਲਸਰਾਤ.

**ਪੁਲਹ** [pulah] *Skt* a saint, said to be the son of Brahma, in human form. He is counted among seven saints and prajapatis.

**ਪੁਲਕ** [pulek], ਪੁਲਕਾਵਲਿ [pulkavali] *Skt* standing of hair upon ends due to sensual excitement. "pulkyo param prem se manua."—NP "bhare prem pulkavali hoi."—GPS.

**ਪੁਲਕਿਤ** [pulkit] *Skt* became erotic.

**ਪੁਲਤ** [pulat] *Skt* ਪੁਲਤ *n* gallop. 2 variant of a vowel, having three matras. Its articulation is longer than of that of guru. 3 *adj* drenched. "sronat pulat tabe uṭh dhai."—GV 10. drenched in blood.

**ਪੁਲਨ** [pulan] See ਪੁਲਿਨ.

**ਪੁਲਾਉ** [pulaui] *Skt* ਪੁਲਕ *P* ਫੁਲ *n* a dish of sweet or salted rice roasted and cooked in ghee. 2 rice cooked in ghee-fried meat.

**ਪੁਲਾਕ** [pulak] See ਪੁਲਾਕ. 2 See ਪੁਲਾਉ.

**ਪੁਲਾਦ** [pulaad] See ਪੁਲਾਦ.

**ਪੁਲਾਵ** [pulaui] See ਪੁਲਾਉ.

**ਪੁਲਾਕ** [pular] *n* space, vacuum.

**ਪੁਲਿੰਗ** [pulig], ਪੁਲਿੰਗ [pōlig] *Skt* ਪੁਲਿੰਗ male genital organ. 2 masculine in grammar; masculine gender.

**ਪੁਲਿੰਦਾ** [pulida] *n* a bundle or pad of cloth or papers etc. *Skt* ਪੁਲ. 2 In Mahabharat, a river which makes confluence with Tapti. 3 ancient name of the western part of Bundelkhand and district Sagar.

'बमद्विंशति पुरोडाशाः अथवाणां पूजं पञ्चिणात्'

—manu 3 5 23.

**ਪੁਲਿਨ** [pulɪn] *Skt* bank of a river. 2 furrow of sand created by water ripples. 3 raised piece of land in between a river, created by the flow of water. "sūdar pulɪn sathan jɪsɪ ke."—GPS.

**ਪੁਲੋਮਨ** [puloman] *Skt* पुलोमन् father-in-law of Indar and father of Shachi. "səkunɪ pəloman aɪ bəl jākə."—NP.

**ਪੁਲੋਮਾ** [puloma] daughter of demon Vaishvanar. She was wife of saint Bhrigu and mother of Chayven. 2 See ਪੁਲੋਮਨ.

**ਪੁਲੰਦਾ** [puləda] See ਪੁਲਿੰਦਾ.

**ਪੁਲੇ** [pulle] made to gallop. "kɪ pavəg pulle."—paras. 'made horses gallop.' See ਪੁਲਤ.

**ਪੁਤ** [put] *n* curtain, veil. 2 surface. 3 grinding stone. "dʊɪ put cəkɪ jorɪkə pɪsən aɪ bəhɪtʰ."—var majh m 1. 4 denizens of nether and celestial regions; earth and sky.

**ਪੁਤਪੁਤੀ** [putpuri] mid-portion between ear and fore-head; temple.

**ਪੁਤਾ** [puta] *n* a wrapped piece of paper or leaf. 2 parchment of a mridang. 3 a round mark on the back of an animal made by pricking with an awl fitted at the end of a goad.

**ਪੁਤਿ** [putɪ] to one or both grinding stones. "dʊɪ putɪ jorɪ vichorɪən."—vəð aləhɪ m 1. See ਪੁਤ 4.

**ਪੁਤੀ** [putɪ] *n* a small packet. See ਪੁਤਾ 1.

**ਪੁਤ** [put] See ਪੁਤ.

**ਪੁ** [pu], **ਪੁੰ** [pū] See ਪੁਯ. *Skt* ਪੁ vr make sacred, cleanse, cause to shine.

**ਪੁਅਰ** [puar], **ਪੁੰਅਰ** [pūar] fire. "əɪɪ əgənɪ nə gur bɪnu bujhe, bəhəɪ puar tapɐ."—maru ə m 1. "pūar tap geri ke bəstrə."—prəbha ə m 4. 2 a Rajput caste. See ਪੈਵਾਧ and ਪੁਵਧ. "puar gaur pavar ləkkh."—BG.

**ਪੁਅਰੇ** [puare] fountains. "bar sɪbal tɐ sekh puare."—kɪsən. 'hair of the head are like fungus and the pig-tail is like a fountain.'

**ਪੁਸ** [pus] *Skt* पुष — month of Poh. 2 *Skt* पुष — mulberry tree.

**ਪੁਕਾਰ** [pukar] See ਪੁਕਾਰ. "məɪ tu kəhɪ pukar"—sɪ m 3

**ਪੁਕਾਰਨ** [pukarən] See ਪੁਕਾਰਨ. "pukarən kau jo udəmw karta guru pənməuɪ takəu mərə."—sar m 5. 'who dare complain against the true Guru in the royal court.'

**ਪੁਕਾਰੰਤਾ** [pukarāta] complainant; caller. "pukarāta aɪəntə."—var sar m 1. 'complains to others, but does not understand himself.'

**ਪੁਖ** [pukh] See ਪੁਖ. 2 See ਪੁਖ.

**ਪੁਖਨ** [pukhan] *Skt* पुक्खन् (*pūkhān*) *n* which nourishes — sun. "pukhan punəhɪ prəkəɪt bhəyo."—NP. 2 *adj* sustainer, foster. "bhɪɪɪtpukhan hɐ."—kalki. 'is the sustainer of followers.'

**ਪੁਖਾ** [pukha] *Skt* पूषा *n* earth. 2 a nerve of the right ear.

**ਪੁਗ** [pug] *Skt* areca catechu (betel-nut tree). 2 betel-nut. "gən pug nəlɪyər so cəhɪɪ."—GPS. 3 mulberry-fruit. 4 group, community, heap. 5 village assembly.

**ਪੁੰਗ** [pūg] *Mī* *n* young one of locust. 2 young one of fish. 3 See ਪੁਗ.

**ਪੁਗਫਲ** [pugphəl] areca nut, betel-nut.

**ਪੁੰਗਰਾ** [pūgra], **ਪੁੰਗਰਾ** [pūgra] infant. 2 son. "kabir pūgra ram aləh kə."—prəbha kabir. "nə həu terə pūgra nə tu meri mɪɪ."—bher nāmdev. 3 See ਪੁੰਗਰ.

**ਪੁਗੀ** [pugɪ], **ਪੁਗੀਫਲ** [pugiphəl] See ਪੁਗ and ਪੁਗਫਲ. **ਪੁਚ** [puch] *n* question, inquiry. See ਪੁਚਾ. "nanak bəkhse puch nə hɔɪ."—asə m 1. "sacɪ dərgəhɪ puch nə hɔɪ."—bɪɪə ə m 1. 2 tail.

**ਪੁੰਚ** [pūch] See ਪੁੰਚ. 2 *Dg* strength, force, power. **ਪੁਚਟ** [puchət], **ਪੁੰਚਟ** [pūchət] *n* tail. "tən pūchət upəɪ jhamak bəl."—basət kabir.

**ਪੁਚਾ** [puchə], **ਪੁਚਾ** [puchə] See ਪੁਚਾ. "puchəu bedpəɪəɪɪɪ."—maru ə m 1. "puchəhu jɪɪ sɪɪɪɪɪ."—var maru 1 m 1.

**ਪੁਚਲ** [puchəl] *adj* having a tail. 2 having a long tail.



**पूजि** [puçɪ] *adv* having asked. "me apna guru puchɪ dekhɪa."—*sri* m 1.

**पूज** [puj] *Skt पूज्* *vr* worship, respect. 2 *n* worship. "binu nave puj nā hoɪ."—*guy* m 1. 3 *adj* respectable. "jin nanaku satiguru pujɪa tin hærɪ puj karava."—*asa* ch5t m 4. "særəb puj carən guru seu."—*g3d* m 5. 4 *n* a Jain hermit upon whom followers of Jainism look as a respectable householder. 5 See **पूजक**. "puj ærədh dɪsən."—*prɪthu*. 6 *P* पूँ snout of an animal.

**पूजमि** [pujəɪ] worships. "sɪl pujəɪ bəgulsəmadhə."—*var* *asa*. 2 arrives, is, equivalent. "pujəɪ nahi hærɪ hærə nanək nam əmol."—*sukhməni*.

**पूजयि** [pujəɪ] worships 2 (they) worship. "nɪrju pujəɪ mərə sərəvəɪ."—*məla* m 4. 3 is like, is equivalent to.

**पूजहु** [pujəhu] worship. "pujəhu gur ke per."—*var* *guy* 2 m 5.

**पूजक** [pujək] *adj* worshipping. 2 *n* priest.

**पूजना** [pujna] *v* worships. See **पूज** 1 and **पूजनेपचार**. 2 arrive. 3 be equal to, be equivalent to. 4 be complete. "pujət pav nā pujət kama."—*GPS*.

**पूजन** [pujən] *Skt* *n* act of worshipping, adoration. "pujən calɪ brəhmɪhaɪ."—*bəsət* *ramanāḍ*.

**पूजनीय** [pujnik], **पूजनीय** [pujniy] *adj*/respectable, worthy of reverence, adorable.

**पूजरी** [pujri] *adj*/highly respectable, reverential. "gavɪ kan pujri."—*krisən*.

**पूजा** [puja] *n* act of worshipping, reverence, service. "əcut puja jog gopal."—*bɪɪa* m 5. 2 (*satirical*) reprimanding, thrashing. "ek gəda un kar me dhəri. səbh bhupən ki puja kəri."—*krisən*.

**पूजाच** [pujacar] *n* worshipping, act of worship. "duapərɪ pujacar."—*gəu* *rəvidas*.

**पूजारा** [pujara] *adj* worshipper. 2 worthy of worship.

**पूजारिआ** [pujaria] worshipped. "prəbhu nanək

carən pujaria."—*bəsət* m 5.

**पूजारी** [pujari] *n* priest doing worship. "koɪɪ pujari karte puja."—*bher* ə m 5. 2 *adj* worshipper. "ek nam ko thio pujari."—*gəu* m 5. 3 **पूजन-अर्** worthy of worshipping. "thakur ka sevək sɛda pujari."—*sukhməni*.

**पूजारे** [pujare] worshipped. "iha uhā carən pujare."—*prəbha* m 5.

**पूजि** [pujɪ] *adv* having worshipped. "but pujɪ pujɪ hɪdu mue."—*sor* *kəbir*.

**पूजित** [pujɪt] *adj*/which is worshipped.

**पूजी** [puji] reached; arrived. 2 fulfilled. 3 *n* See **पूजी**. a mouth-case of a horse which extends from over its nose to below its throat. See **पूज** 6.

**पूजी** [pūji] *n* capital, assets, wealth "səude kəu dhavə bɪn pūji."—*gəu* m 5. 2 accumulated wealth. "pūji mar pavə nɪt mugdər."—*bəsət* ə m 1.

**पूजे** [puje] worships 2 is equivalent to, comes to be equal to. "ramnam sərɪ əvəru nā puje."—*ram* ə m 1. 3 may end. "jis kɪ puje əudh."—*phunhe* m 5. 4 be accomplished. "ta kɪ as nā puje kaɪ."—*gəu* m 5.

**पूज्य** [pujy] *adj*/respectable, worthy of reverence. **पूज्यपद** [pujypad] whose feet are venerable. **पूँछा** [pūjha], **पूँछा** [pūjha] *Skt* प्रोज्छन *n* act of wiping or cleaning; wiping of some wet thing or dust with a cloth.

**पूट** [put] See **पूँट**. "putləyo nəg kop hətha."—*krisən*. 'in rage, uprooted the mountain and put it on his palm.'

**पूँछ** [puṭha], **पूँछ** [puṭho] upside down. See **पूँछ** 1.

**पूँ** [pun] See **पूँ** 2.

**पूँ** [puni] *Skt* पाणिज *n* roll of corded cotton. 2 *Skt* पूण *vr* collect; gather.

**पूत** [put] *n* son. "dhia put sājogu."—*sri* ə m 1. "kahe put jhəgrət həu səgz bap."—*sar* m 4. 2 disciple, the so-called son. "gərəkh put luharipa bole."—*sɪdhgosaɪx*. 3 *Skt* *adj* pious.

"tagu na tuṭeṣi put."—var asa. 4 clean. 5 *n* truth, verity 6 a kind of wild grass. 7 conch. 8 a tree — *butea frondosa*.

**ਪੁਤਾ** [putna] *Skt n* cleaner of stomach — myrobalan. 2 daughter of Bali, sister of Vaksasur and Aghasur, who instigated by Kans went to Nand's house in the guise of a nurse to kill Krishan. She had planned to kill Krishan by feeding him from her poison-coated teats; he killed her by sucking her blood instead. See **ਗੁਰਗੋਸਤ** 10 a 6. "ai papenṭi putna duhithanī vihu lai vaheli."—*BG*. "jāko man put na lakhyo guru suput na jai ko pur put na sāghari sam putna."—*GPS*. 'who is not good at heart, who did not care for the son of the Guru and who had no love for the son, was killed like Putna by Guru Hargobind.' 3 See **ਪੁਦਨਾ**.

**ਪੁਤਨਾਸੁਦਨ** [putnasudan], **ਪੁਤਨਾਰਿ** [putnarī] *n* killer of Putna; Krishan.

**ਪੁਤਰਾ** [putra] effigy; idol. "maṭi ke ham putre."—*s kabir*.

**ਪੁਤਰੀ** [putari] puppet. 2 pupil of the eye. "so harī nenahu ki putri."—*gōd namdev*.

**ਪੁਤਲਾ** [putla], **ਪੁਤਲੀ** [putli] See **ਪੁਤਲਾ**, **ਪੁਤਲੀ**.

**ਪੁਤਾਤਮਾ** [putatma] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਤਾਤਮਨ *adj* holyman.

**ਪੁਤਿ** [puti] son did. "puti bapū khelara."—*bāsī kabir*. See **ਜੋਇ ਖਸਮ**. "puti pita iku jara."—*sor kabir*. 'The living being has given rise to knowledge.' 2 *Skt n* holiness, sanctity. 3 foul smell, stench. 4 a cat which emits smell from its glands.

**ਪੁਤਿ ਪਿਤਾ ਇਕੁ ਜਾਇਆ** [puti pita iku jara] See **ਪੁਤਿ**.

**ਪੁਤਿ ਬਪੁ ਬੇਲਾਇਆ** [puti bapū khelara] See **ਜੋਇ ਖਸਮ**.

**ਪੁਤੀ** [puti] daughter, female child. "sohaganī kirpan kī puti."—*gōd kabir*. 'Money is the daughter of a miser, which he cannot enjoy.'

**ਪੁਤ੍ਰ** [putu] See **ਪੁਤ੍ਰ**.

**ਪੁਦਨਾ** [pudna] a bird found in northern India. It

is of brown colour, about seven to eight inches high. It makes its nest upon the ground. Its voice resembles the sound of "tuhi-tuhi". "pudna sadiv tuhi tuhi ucrat ha."—*akal*. 2 See **ਪੋਦੀਲਾ**.

**ਪੁਨਓ** [punau] See **ਪੁਨਓ**.

**ਪੁਨਾ** [puna] a famous city of Bombay Presidency. Guru Gobind Singh visited this place on his way to Nader. It is at a distance of 119 miles from Bombay. Its population is 176,671

**ਪੁਨਿਓ** [punio], **ਪੁਨਿਓ** [punio], **ਪੁਨਿਅ** [punia] *n* full-moon night, the fifteenth day of the bright phase of the moon. "punio pura cād akas."—*gōd thiti kabir*. See **ਰਾਜ**.

**ਪੁਨੀ** [puni] See **ਪੁਨੀ**.

**ਪੁਨੀਅ** [punia] a Jatt subcaste.

**ਪੁਨੇ** [puno], **ਪੁਨੇ** [punyo] See **ਪੁਨਿਓ**.

**ਪੁਪ** [pup] *Skt n* waffle, fried sweet round cake. "pup purika bahur tihaval."—*NP*.

**ਪੁਪਨਾ** [pupna] *n* glutton, epicure. 2 beggar.

**ਪੁੱਬਾ** [pūba] *n* bit of cotton which flies in the air during carding. "danav man gayo ud pūbe."—*cōdī /*.

**ਪੁਧ** [puy] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਧ *vr* become filthy, rot, emit foul smell. 2 *n* pus.

**ਪੁਰ** [pur] *n* the whole lot of persons that can be accommodated in a boat at time; as many as can sit in a boat. "bhe vici avahi javahi pur."—*var asa*. 2 earth. "pur phati chu dhurjati jat."—*kalki*. 'The earth opened up and the matted hair of Shiv got scattered.' 3 perfect. "gurmukhi pur grani."—*ser m 5*. 4 prevalent. "jati thali pur sor."—*jet chāt m 5*. 5 *Skt n* rise of water-level. 6 wound's healing.

**ਪੁਰਓ** [purau] *adj* full, perfect. "puraupurakh ride harī simrat."—*saveye m 5 ka*.

**ਪੁਰਦੀਆ** [puraia] fills. "rakhi rakhi caran harī tal purala."—*brla a m 4*. 2 *adj* one who gets a job completed.

**ਪੁਰਕ** [purak] *Skt adj* one who completes/fills.

2 sustainer. "səgəl purək prəbhu dhəni."—asa chāt m 5. 3 n first part of Pranayam — inhalation of the breath accompanied by recitation of oā. "recək purək kūbh kərə."—prəbha ə m 1.

ਪੁਰਕਰੰਮ [purkarāma] adj fortunate, lucky. "so purkarāma na chīna."—maru solhe m 5.

ਪੁਰਕੁ [puraku] See ਪੁਰਕ 1. "jesi bhukh tsi ka puraku."—sor m 5.

ਪੁਰਗਿਆਨ [purgzan] adj perfect knowledge. "bhaṇe purgzana jiu."—majh m 5.

ਪੁਰਣ [purən] Skt पूर्ण vr gather, make a heap. 2 n the Divine, the Creator. 3 water. 4 adj perfect, entire 5 filled, fulfilled. "purən hoi as."—var sor m 5

ਪੁਰਣਕਾਮ [purāṅkam] adj one whose wish is fulfilled

ਪੁਰਣਦੇਇ [purāṇder] the Divine. 2 fulfills, completes. See ਪੁਰਣਦੇਇ.

ਪੁਰਣਾਵਤਾਰ [purāṇavātar] incarnation perfect in all respects; Guru Nanak.

ਪੁਰਣਿਮਾ [purnima] See ਪੁਨਿਓ

ਪੁਰਾਨੁ [purānu] See ਪੁਰਣ.

ਪੁਰਾਨੁ ਦੇਇ [purānu der] See ਪੁਰਣ ਦੇਇ. 2 "ape bhāde sajanu ape purānu der."—var asa.

ਪੁਰਾਨਪਮਾ [purnopma] See ਪੁਰਮਾ (ੴ).

ਪੁਰਤ [purət] Skt पूर्त n fostering, bringing up. 2 digging and masonry. 3 digging of a tank or a well and laying bricks. 4 filled.

ਪੁਰਤਿ [puratī] Skt पूर्ति n completion. 2 fulfilment. 3 act of filling.

ਪੁਰਨ [purən] See ਪੁਰਣ. "purən as kərī khyn bhitarī."—majh m 5. 2 n son of illustrious king Shalivahan of Sialkot and brother of Rasatu, who became a yogi against the wishes of the king. To the north of Sialkot at a distance of four miles is situated 'purən da khuh' (Puran's well) into which he was got thrown cunningly by his step-mother from where he was later recovered by Gorakhnath. The mound of

Gorakhnath is close to the well. Issueless women of innumerable castes take bath at Puran's well. Its priests are Jogis. In Sialkot town there is also an underground cell named after Puran. It is here that as a child he was kept on the advice of astrologers.

ਪੁਰਨਆਸਨੀ [purən-asni] fulfilling of desires "prəb purənasni, mere māna."—asa m 5. 2 Skt पूर्ण आसन very near; closeby, everpresent.

ਪੁਰਨਕਾਮ [purāṅkam] See ਪੁਰਣਕਾਮ. "purāṅkam mule gurdev."—bher m 5.

ਪੁਰਨ ਦਾ ਖੁਹ [purən da khuh] See ਪੁਰਨ 2.

ਪੁਰਨਪਦ [purānpəd] perfect status — becoming an incarnation of knowledge through self-enlightenment. "harī simrat purānpəd para."—gau m 5.

ਪੁਰਨਪੁਰਖ [purānpurəkh] omnipresent Creator "purānpurəkh acut abinasi."—suhi chāt m 5. 2 Guru Nanak Dev.

ਪੁਰਨ ਪ੍ਰਾਜਿਕ [purən prājēk] sharing of bed with one's wife. "kahū purən prājēk."—əkal.

ਪੁਰਨ ਭੋ [purən bho] completed, accomplished See ਭੋ.

ਪੁਰਨਮਾ [purnama], ਪੁਰਨਮਾਸੀ [purnamasi] See ਪੁਨਿਓ. "purnama purən prəbhu ek."—gau thiti m 5.

ਪੁਰਨ ਰਾਜਜੋਗ [purən raj jog] perfect in public dealings and religious affairs. "pura tapu purən rajogu."—gau m 5.

ਪੁਰਨ ਵਾਕ [purən vak] perfect statement. "jan ka kino purən vak."—bzia m 5 2 the Guru's utterance that is flawless. 3 in grammar a sentence which contains the subject, the object and the verb.

ਪੁਰਬ [purəb] adj/earlier, previous. "purəb jənam ke mīle sājogi."—jet m 5. 2 n east. 3 See ਪੁਰਬ.

ਪੁਰਬਕ [purbək] See ਪੁਰਬਕ.

ਪੁਰਬਜ [purbəj] See ਪੁਰਬਜ.

ਪੁਰਬਜਨਮ [purəbjənam] Skt पूर्वजन्म n previous birth. "purəbjənam ke mīle sājogi."—jet m 5

**ਪੁਰਖਾ** [purabha] full-moon night. See ਪੁਨਿਓ.  
**ਪੁਰਖਾਪ** [purabrup] earlier form, previous form.  
 2 in poetics, a figure of speech acquiring the attribute of an accompanying word and then abandoning it once again to regain its original meaning.

"pratham sāggun grāhin kar phir dharat nīrjag."—ramcāderbhūṣaṇ. i.e. till the time it accompanies a word, it will retain that word's meaning and on separating from that, it will return to its own meaning.

Example:

bajigari jese baji pai.  
 nana rup bhekh dikh lai,  
 sāgu utari thāmio pasara,  
 tēb eko ekā kara,...  
 biju bij dekhiō bahu pākara,  
 phal pake te ekā kara.

—suhī m 5.

kābira dhuri sākeli ke puria bādhi deh,  
 dīvas carī ko pekhna āt kēh ki kēh.

—s kabir.

ek muratī anek darsan kin rup anek,  
 khel khel akhel khelan āt ko phir ek.

—japu.

phatāk mānīd huti matī kacī,  
 dhīg satsāg rāg subh racī,  
 vichuryo jābē tatha rāhigaru,  
 yatha pritham murekhamatī bhari.

—GPS.

**ਪੁਰਖਾ** [purabla] adj previous, of the earlier time. "purabla ākur jagia."—sor m 5. See ਪੁਰਖਾ.

**ਪੁਰਖਾ** [purablo] See ਪੁਰਖਾ. "purablo kīrī karam na mīte."—dhana trilocan.

**ਪੁਰਖਾਣੀ** [purbañī], **ਪੁਰਖਾਣੇ** [purbañe], See ਜੈਵੀ ਵੀਰ ਅਤੇ ਧੁਨੀ (a).

**ਪੁਰਖਾਪਰ** [purbapar] adv one after another.  
 2 adj former and later. 3 of east and west.

**ਪੁਰਖਾਰਧ** [purbaradh] n the first half.

**ਪੁਰਖਿ** [purabī] in the past. 2 in advance. "je hove purabī līkhia."—var asa.

**ਪੁਰਖਿ ਲਿਖਣਾ** [purabī līkhanāh] predestined. "lēbhā sādī sāgen nanak harī purabī līkhanāh."—gatha.

**ਪੁਰਖਿ ਲਿਖਿਆ** [purabī līkhia] predestined. "purabī līkhia parā."—sor m 5.

**ਪੁਰਬੀ** [purbī] adj eastern. 2 n an oriental. "purbi na par pavē."—akal. 3 a heptatonic ragini. In it both dhevāt can be used. rīṣabh dhevāt is flat, maddham sharp, ṣaraj, gādhar, pācam and nīṣad pure. In āvrohu pure maddham is also affixed; gādhar is primary and dhevāt is supplementary. The time of its singing is in the afternoon.

arohi—ṣa ra mī pā dha na ṣa.

āvrohi—ṣa na dha pā mā gā ra ṣa.

In Guru Granth Sahib this ragini is written after combining with gaurī.

**ਪੁਰਬੀਆ** [purabīa] n an oriental. 2 resident of UP.

**ਪੁਰਬੋਕਤ** [purbokāt] See ਪੁਰਬੋਕਤ.

**ਪੁਰਬੋਕਾਰੀਆ** [purbhāḍaria] adj whose godown is full, i.e. very rich. "harī purbhāḍaria."—gaur a m 5.

**ਪੁਰਵ** [purav] See ਪੁਰਵ.

**ਪੁਰਵਕ** [purvak] Skt ਪੂਰਵ earlier, previous. 2 n ancestors such as father, grandfather etc. 3 adv with. It is used as a suffix 'vicar purvak uttar deṇa, dhyan purvak katha sunna adī.'

**ਪੁਰਵਜ** [purvaj] n who is born earlier; elder brother. 2 ancestors, forefathers. 3 adj elder.

**ਪੁਰਵ ਪਕ** [purav pak], **ਪੁਰਵ ਪੱਖ** [purav pakkh] n dark half of the lunar month. 2 initiation of a discourse, i.e. questioning what ever is said in elaboration and replying is defence. 3 claim by plaintiff.

**ਪੁਰਵਭਾਸੀ** [puravbhasī] Skt ਪੂਰਵਭਾਸਿ adj one who initiates talk with a caller as a matter of

courtesy.

ਪੂਰਵ ਮੀਮੰਸਾ [purav mīmāṣa] *n* the first thought.

2 a scripture concerned with rituals; a philosophical work by Jaimini Muni describing the process of performing rituals.

ਪੂਰਵਪਾਰ [purvapār] See ਪੂਰਵਪਾਰ.

ਪੂਰਵੋਕਤ [purvokat] *adj*, aforesaid.

ਪੂਰ [pura] *adj* perfect. "pura satiguru je mile."—*sri m 5*. 2 *n* an aquatic germ. 3 a devotee of Guru Ram Das.

ਪੂਰਾਇਸਨਾਨੁ [pura isnanu] complete bath; cleanliness within and without. "pura maragu pura isnanu."—*gau m 5*.

ਪੂਰਾਈ [purai] act of getting filled, wages for getting filled. 2 filled. 3 filfilment.

ਪੂਰਾ ਗੁਰ [pura gur], ਪੂਰਾ ਗੁਰੂ [pura guru] perfect guru, perfect spiritual guide, enlightened religious preacher. 2 *n* Guru Nanak Dev. "puraguru akhyu jaka mātr."—*sukhmanz*

ਪੂਰਨ [puran] omnipresent, all-pervasive. "kit hasatī sagal puran."—*g3d m 5*.

ਪੂਰਾਪੁਰਖੁ [purapurakhu] *n* perfect man; Guru Nanak Dev. "purapurakhu para vadbhagi."—*suh chāt m 4*. 2 the Creator.

ਪੂਰਾਮਾਰਗੁ [puramaragu] *adj* the path upon which one does not go astray. 2 Sikhism; path of life revealed by Guru Nanak Dev. "puramaragu pura isnanu."—*gau m 5*.

ਪੂਰਾ ਲੋਕੀਕ [pura lokik] *adj* very well-known, widely famous among the people. 2 worldly wise. "puri sobha pura lokik."—*gau m 5*.

ਪੂਰਾ ਵੇਸਾਹੁ [pura vesahu] full-faith, complete belief. 2 full-fledged business. See ਵੇਸਾਹਨ.

ਪੂਰਿ [purī] *adv* having filled. 2 *adj* complete. "sukhvāti sa narī sobha purī bāṇa."—*asa chāt m 5*. 3 omnipresent. "purī rahi sēbatr me."—*var jē*.

ਪੂਰਿਅੰਤੀ [purīāṇī] fulfilled. "nanak purīāṇī mānasa."—*gau m 4*.

ਪੂਰਿਅਾ [purīa] completed. 2 perfected.

3 according to Hathyag, air is filled within, through inspiration while repeatedly reciting Oam. "nad sēt purīa"—*maru jēdev*.

ਪੂਰਿਕਾ [purīka] *n* puri. See ਪੂਰੀ 4 and ਪੁਰ.

ਪੂਰਿਤ [purīt] *adj* filled, satisfied.

ਪੂਰਿਨ [purīn] some ignorant scribe has written this word at page 777 of Shastarnammala instead of dhurīn. 'ਪੂਰਿ'—(dust) i.e. earth having dust.

ਪੂਰੀ [purī] fulfilled. "purī asa jī mānasa mere ram."—*vaḍ chāt m 5*. 2 complete, without any deficiency. "purī hol karamatī."—*var ram 3*. 3 *n* satisfaction. "bhānētī nanak merī purīpārī."—*gau m 5*. 4 purī. *Str* ਪੁਰੀ. 5 a round piece of leather mounted on the face of mirdāg etc.

ਪੂਰੀਅਲੇ [purīale] is perfect, is getting omnipresent. "sapat loksamanī purīale."—*mālā nāmdev* 'is everywhere equally present.'

ਪੂਰੀਨਾ [purīna] the Creator, the fulfiller. "nuc te uc, un purīna."—*brīa m 5*.

ਪੂਰੀਪੈਣੀ [purīpēṇī] *v* reach fulfilment; be fully content. "satigurī milīe purīpāi."—*var sor m 3*.

ਪੂਰੀ ਰਾਸਿ [purī rāsī] capital that never gets reduced; that is, accumulation of virtues.

ਪੂਰੁ [puru] See ਪੂਰ 1. "dubidha dōbe puru."—*sri m 1*.

ਪੂਰੇਵ [purev] fulfills. "mānasa sōbh purev."—*sri m 4*.

ਪੂਰੇ [pure] fills. 2 who is full, perfect. "gurī purī kītī purī."—*sor m 5*.

ਪੂਰੇ [puro] a benevolent disciple of Guru Amar Das. 2 *adj* perfect, flawless.

ਪੂਰੇਪੂਰਾ [puropura] perfect beyond all measure. 2 flawless in every respect. "puropura aktue."—*sri m 1*.

ਪੁਲ [pul], ਪੁਲਕ [pulak], ਪੁਲਾ [pula] *Str* ਪੁਲ *v* make a heap, collect. 2 *n* bundle of grass etc. "kes jāle jese ghas ka pula."—*g3d kabīr*.

3 *Skt* पूल्य *n* hollow grain i.e. worthless deed from which nothing is gained. "harī ke bhajan binu birtha pulu."—*bhar m 5*.

पुलद [pulad] *P* پلاد *n* steel. 2 a wrestler of Turan. 3 club, rod, pestle for pounding.

पुली [puli], पुल [pulu] See पुल, पूल.

पुला [pulha] See डण्ड सिंध.

पुला [pura] *n* waffle; sweet round cake, fried in oil or ghee.

पुली [puri] See पुली 4.

पेय [peu] *n* father. 2 *adj* worth drinking. "ehu maharāṣ peu re."—*ram kabir*. 3 drink. "gurmukhī śmriti peu."—*sri m 1*.

पेयका [peuka] *n* father's house, parental home. 2 father's progeny.

पेयुख [peukh] See पीयूष.

पेटीका [peīka], पेटीका [peīka] *n* father's house, father's progeny i.e. this world. "peīka sahu sevī tū sahurē sukhi vasu."—*sri m 5*. "nit na peīa hoī."—*sri m 1*. "nanak suti peīc."—*sri m 1*. 'i.e. in this world.'

पेस [pes] *n* control, power, strength. "purab kare upay jo ko pes na jave."—*GPS*. 2 *Skt* पेस make-up, decoration. "kes peś sō jū uparyo."—*caritr 53*. 3 *P* پيس *adv* in front of, in the presence of. "yak araj guphtam peś to."—*tlg m 1*. 4 *n* front part of a loose shirt etc. 5 *Skt* पेस *vr* crush, grind, put in effort.

पेस आमद [peś amad] *P* پيس آمد *came forward*.

पेसका [peśka] *P* پيس *n* offer, present, gift.

पेसकाज [peśkabaj] *P* پيس کاج which is in the belt; small dagger.

पेसकार [peśkar] *P* پيس کار foreman, court-clerk.

पेसगाह [peśgah] *P* پيس گاه compound, courtyard. 2 royal court.

पेसगी [peśgi] *P* پيس گي *n* advance money, cash given beforehand.

पेसद [peśad] *Skt* pounding, pulverising. See पेस 5.

पेसदी [peśdi] *n* grinder. See पेस 5.

पेसद [peśad] *P* پيس د *adv* before, before time. पेसदगी [peśdagi] *P* پيس دگي *n* act of extending the hand forward. 2 oppression, injustice. 3 valour.

पेसगी [peśagi] *n* living by prostitution prostitute. —*caritr 148*.

पेसबादी [peśbādi] *P* پيس بادى defensive device; adopted beforehand.

पेसरा [peśra], पेसरी [peśri] *P* پيس ري *n* leader, pioneer.

पेसवा [peśva] *P* پيس و *n* leader, chief head. 2 prime minister Balaji Rao Vishavnath, a seasoned brave strategist of Brahman descent, who was the chief official of Marhatta state, attained this status. His son Baji Rao I became Peshwa in 1720 AD. Peshwa dynasty ruled over Pune for one century. It ended in 1818 AD during the reign of Baji Rao II. The Britishers fixed a pension for him. He died in 1852 AD. See नर 5.

पेसवादी [peśvai] *P* پيس وادى *n* leadership; going forward to receive some honourable person

पेसा [peśa] *P* پيس profession, vocation. 2 occupation. 3 This word is used for prostitution as well.

पेसानी [peśani] *P* پيس انى *n* forehead. 2 anterior part.

पेसब [peśab] *P* پيس ب *n* urine. *Skt* पुसुब or पुसुब.

पेसावर [peśavar] *P* پيس و *n* professional. 2 a well-known town situated on the north-west frontier. Its Sanskrit name is Purushpur. It was the capital of Gandhar. Kanishak ruled here from 120 to 162 AD. In about 991 AD Subakatgin wrested Peshawar from Jaipal and annexed it to his kingdom. Maharaja Ranjit Singh occupied it in 1817 AD. (4<sup>th</sup> of Maghar Sammat 1875), but it was Kanwar Naunihal Singh who finally annexed it and hoisted the flag of Sikh rule on Bala Hisar fort and named it Sumergarh.

A well-known gurdwara attributed to Bhai Joga Singh is located in Peshawar, where recitation of Gurbani goes on alongwith its musical rendering and interpretation.

Peshawar is the capital town of north-west frontier province, where the chief commissioner A. G. G. resides. There is also a large cantonment. Its population is 93884. It is at a distance of 288 miles from Lahore and 1594 miles from Bombay.

पेसि [peʃɪ] *Skt* egg. 2 a piece of meat. 3 amnion, in which the embryo is enclosed.

पेसि ते [peʃɪ to] in front of you. See पेस.

पेसी [peʃi] See पेसि. 2 *P* پیش presenting oneself in front of a ruler or an officer. 3 *Skt* चतु. 4 pulse or lentil of māh. 5 sheath of a sword. 6 big drum.

पेसीन [peʃin] *P* پیش *adj* ancient. 2 time period from morning to midnoon.

पेसीनह [peʃinah] *P* پیش *adv* previous; ancient.

पेसीनोरी [peʃingoi] *P* پیش *prophecy*, prediction.

पेस [pehə] *Skt* पेय beverage such as milk etc.

पेसु [pehanu] *P* پہن *n* dress, robe. "chapan koɪ ka pehanu tera."—*bhar namdev*.

पेसा [peka] See पेसि.

पेकाबर [pekāber] See पेरीबर. "pir pekāber salik sadik."—*asa m 1*.

पेख [pekhaɪ], पेख [pekhan] *Skt* पेक्ष *n* act of seeing; observation. "pekhan kau netar, sunan kau karna."—*ram a m 5*.

पेखन [pekhnə] *v* see, observe. "pekhnio lalen pat bici khoe."—*toḍi m 5*. 2 ponder, think. "bahu sastrā bahu simriti pekhe, sarab dhadholi."—*sukhmani*. 3 *n* fun and forlic. "jiu supna eru pekhna ese jag kau janɪ."—*s m 9*. 4 sight, view.

पेखनि [pekhaɪnɔ] saw clearly, observed closely. 2 may see clearly. "nimakh dāras pekhaɪnɔ."—*sar m 5*.

पेखरु [pekharu] may show, may reveal. "kah

pekharu hau karɪ caturai."—*dev m 5*.

पेखरी [pekharɪ] observer, perceiver.

पेखि [pekhi] having seen, having observed.

"pekhi darsanu nanak bigse."—*suhi chāt m 5*.

पेख [pekhu] see, observe. "pekhu haricādurɪ aethiru kichu nahi."—*asa chāt m 5*.

पेखत [pekhat], पेखत [pekhatu] *adv* on seeing, on observing. "mɪgi pekhat bādhek."—*sahas m 5*. "pekhatē tyagā karotɪ."—*sahas m 5*.

पेखद्रा [pekhadra], पेखद्रो [pekhadro], पेखदो [pekhadō] *adj* who observes. "pekhadro ki bhul tōma disanu sohna."—*var jet*.

पेच [pec] *P* پچ *n* twist, twine, fold. 2 complication. 3 fraud, deception. 4 a fold of turban, gurdle etc.

पेचक [pecak] *Skt* *n* owl. 2 tail of an elephant. 3 louse. 4 cloud, rain. 5 cot, bedstead. 6 *P* پچ bobbin, upon which thread of wool or silk is wound.

पेचख [pectab] *P* پچ *twisting* in indignation, getting restless due to anger.

पेचा [peca] *P* پچ *a* short turban. 2 turban for tying on the head. 3 an ornament for the head. 4 entanglement of the string of one kite-flier into that of another's kite.

पेचिस [pecis] *P* پچ *Skt* प्रवाहिका dysentery. It is caused by the consumption of impure water, milk, rotten fruit, food, meat etc. In addition to it, exposure of edibles to flies, excessive eating, eating without hunger, postponement of defecation, drinking too much of water and taking of spicy hot eatables and beverages are some of the factors responsible for it.

Its symptoms are loose motion accompanied with pain due to twisting of bowels, ejection of indigested food alongwith mucus, rumbling sound emanating from the intestines, haemorrhage from intestines, low fever, constipation at times, sweating at night etc.

The remedial measures to be undertaken are –

(1) taking of small quantity of castor oil in milk.

(2) boiling brl pulp (marelos) in water and drinking its extract as tea.

(3) taking of decoction prepared from the bark of holarrhena, aconitum heterophyllum, nordostachys jatamansi, symplocos paniculata, sandalwood dust, terminalia balerica, seeds of pomegranate, root of ficus infectoria mixed with honey.

(4) taking of fleaseed husk with syrup of polygonum viviparum.

(5) taking one and a half tola of flea seed treated with almond-oil with syrup of violet flowers.

(6) taking in the morning and evening six mashas of finely ground fried aniseed and small myrobalan mixed with equal quantity of sugar.

पेचीरन [pecidan] *P* پیچیدن *v* twist, twine, get rolled up.

पेचीर [pecida] *P* پیچیده *adj* complicated, complex.

पेचन [pechan], पेहन [pehan] See पेहन and पेहन.

“pranpechan he.”—*kalki*. ‘given to keeping one’s commitment.’ i.e. committed to fulfill one’s promise.

पेज [pēja] *n* cotton carder, comb. See पिंजरा.

पेचीरन [pezidan] *P* پیچیدن *v* sift, sieve.

पेजुका [pējuka] *Skt* पेजुका ear wax.

पेज [pējhu] *n* caper fruit.

पेज [peja] See पेज and पिंजरा.

पेट [pet] *Skt n* slap; push. 2 *Skt* पेट sac. 3 abdomen, belly. This name is due to its shape being such. “ghar musti birano pet bhare apradhi.”—*śarparmanāḍ* “jau ih pet nē kahā hota. rau rākh kahā ko kahā?”—*VN*. 4 womb, pregnancy.

पेट चुटना [pet chuṭna] *v* have loose motions.

“bhacchat bari pet tih chuṭa.”—*caritr* 281.

‘had loose motions immediately after taking the pill.’

पेटल [petal] one having pot belly, pot-bellied.

पेटा [peṭa] *n* warp. “sut rkk jru tana peṭa.”—*BG*. 2 mid portion. 3 detail. 4 detail elaboration. 5 width of a river.

पेटार [petar] See पिटा.

पेटारही [petarhi] glutton, who has nothing to do except eat; gluttonous.

पेटिका [peṭika] *Skt n* small box, casket, small chest.

पेटी [peti] *n* See पेटिका. 2 belt. 3 portion of the body that lies between chest and abdomen. 4 *Dg* provisions, ration.

पेटू [petu] See पेटारही.

पेठा [peṭha] *n* pumpkin It is known for its two varieties: one is yellow from within, and is known as halva kaddu; while the other is white from within. It is used for making varis and sweet meat – known as peṭhe di miṭhai.

पेठ [peṭ] *n* tree enclosed in its branches. “peṭ pat apān te jāle.”—*VN*. 2 beginning, origin. “jesi upj peṭ te, jau tsi nīb-hē or.”—*s kabir*. 3 See पेठि.

पेठ संधार [peṭ sāpta] See संधार 2.

पेठ थानि [peṭ thani] *n* origin, root. “paio peṭ thanihā.”—*asa m* 5.

पेठा [peṭa] See पेठ. 2 trunk of a tree. “dala sru peṭa gaṭkavahi.”—*asa kabir*.

पेठि [peṭi] from the beginning, from time immemorial. “peṭi lagi he, jāra calāpharo.”—*asa m* 1.

पेठु [peṭu] See पेठ. “tū peṭu sakh teri phul.”—*majh m* 5.

पेठु [peṭu] *n* pelvis, pubic region.

पेठु [pēṭu] *n* villager, rural.

पेठी [peti] *adj* bilious, short-tempered. “je subhau tēn peti hox.”—*GPS*.

पेय [pey] *Skt adj* potable. 2 *n* beverage such



as milk; sherbet etc.

ਪੇਯਾ [peya] See ਪੇਈਆ.

ਪੇਯੁਖ [peyukh] See ਪਿਯੁਖ.

ਪੇਰਾ [perā], ਪੇਰਨ [perān] *P* *ਮਿਥਾ* long loose shirt; dress, robe. "ikna perān sir khur pajē." —*asa m* 1. 'some people have got their dresses totally torn.'

ਪੇਰੂ [peru] *n* feet. "avai gaphal phahi peru." —*var guj* 2 *m* 5. "jamī khisādo peru." —*var maru* 2 *m* 5. 2 *Skt* ocean. 3 sun. 4 fire. 5 *adj* protector. 6 thirsty.

ਪੇਰੂ (peru), ਪੇਰੋ [perō] General Pierre Perron. He was a French sailor. He came to India in 1780 AD and fought under the command of Deboin as an officer in the army of Sindhia. General Lake in 1803 AD inflicted a crushing defeat on Sindhia's army under his command.

After the departure of Deboin from India, he took over as commander-in-chief of the Marahatta army. See ਚਬਾਈ. Sardar Rattan Singh in Panth Prakash has called him Piru. See ਪੀਰੂ.

ਪੇਲ [pel] *Skt* ਪੇਲ੍ *vr* go, walk, move.

ਪੇਲਕ [pelak] *adj* pusher. See ਪੇਲਨ. 2 *Skt* *n* testis, testicles.

ਪੇਲਨ [pelan] *n* act of moving i.e. pushing. See ਪੇਲ *vr*. "kalu na sake pel." —*asa m* 1. 2 persuading. "harī lavahu manua peli." —*asa m* 4. 3 cancelling, removing. "pel dehu to sumātr parbina." —*NP*. 4 crushing. "kaci sarsau pelike na khel bhai na talu." —*s kabir*.

ਪੇਲਿ [pelī] having inspired, having pushed. 2 having pressed, having crushed. See ਪੇਲਨ.

ਪੇਵਕਾਰਾ [pevkara] *n* father's house, parental home. "pevkara dhenu khari zani. tsu sah ki me sar na jani." —*asa m* 1.

ਪੇਸ਼ [pesh] *n* a ball of some sweet meat. 2 a ball of kneaded flour. 3 a ball made of condensed milk; a sweetmeat made from condensed milk.

ਪੇਸ਼ [pesh] in a ball made of clay. "pesh pai kumihar." —*var asa*. 2 in the vessel. "je phiri mītha pesh par." —*var sar m* 1.

ਪੇ [pe] *adv* in. "pe par manai sor." —*sri m* 5. 2 *part* but. "duba tha, pe ubrio." —*s kabir*. "sej ek, pe mīla duhera." —*asa kabir*. 3 to "bhejyo tab tā pe ik das." —*GPS*. 4 on, upon. "cadhe aav pe kirpa nidhan." —*GPS*. 5 *part* indicative of instrumental case — from. "mādal na baje na pe suta." —*asa kabir*. 6 *Skt* ਪਸ੍ *n* milk. "pe me jim ghrit." —*NP*. 7 water. "kai karat sak pe patar bhacch." —*akal*. 8 *P* *←* foot. "maka mīhar roja pekhake." —*maru solhe m* 5. 9 tendon. "gadhe jug gose bade pe bahu lapāe." —*GPS*. 'Tendons make the bow more durable.' 10 clue, trace, trail. 11 time(s). 12 *part* for.

ਪੇਹਰ [pehar] *Skt* ਪਯੋਹਰ holder of milk — breast; teat, nipple.

ਪੇਹਰੀ [pehari] *adj* having breasts. See ਪੇਹਰ. "utāgi pehari, gahī ri gābhiri." —*asa m* 1. O' thou damsel, with fully developed breasts, be humble. i.e. don't be proud of youth.'

ਪੇਸ [pes] *Skt* ਪਸ੍ *n* man's semen. "peas tuiā, tuiā tuiā." —*gyan*. 'thou art man's semen and thou art the woman who conceives.' in other words you are the semen and the menses. 2 See ਪੇ 6 and 7.

ਪੇਸ਼ [pesh] See ਪਸ਼ਾ. 2 See ਪਸ਼ਾ. 3 paddy-straw. "kab-hu khat supedi suvave. kab-hu bhumī pesh na pave." —*bhar namdev*.

ਪੇਸ਼ [pesh] See ਪਸ਼ਾ.

ਪੇਸ਼ਕਾਰ [peshkar] *Skt* ਪੁਸ਼ਕਾਰ *n* reward. "dhenu su tera thanu he, sacu tera peshkar." —*var ram* 3. 2 See ਪੇਸ਼ਕਾਰ. 3 i.e. teacher, saint.

ਪੇਸ਼ [pesh] sixty-five.

ਪੇਸ਼ [pesh] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਵੇਸ਼ *n* act of entering, trespassing, transgressive entry. 2 will have to.

ਪੇਸ਼ [pesh] *n* one pice. It is equivalent to one-fourth of an anna, sixty-fourth of a rupee; three

pies make a paisa. 2 money, wealth as – “us pas bahut pesa he.”—prov. 3 a copper coin. “tru kâcenu aru pesa.”—*gau m 9*. ‘A sovereign and a farthing are of the same value.’

**पेसि** [pesi] having entered, having got in. “pesi ju nikasr jah.”—*s kabir*.

**पेसी** [pēsi] *n* a coarse cotton cloth with five hundred threads in its warp; a type of coarse cotton cloth.

**पेसिले** [pesile] has entered. “pesile gagan majharā.”—*ram kabir*. ‘has entered into the tenth opening.’ 2 let us enter.

**पेसेरी** [peseri] *n* a measure of weight equal to five seers 2 a measure of five seers.

**पेहन** [pehan] dress, robe. 2 See **पिराहु**. 3 See **पहन**.

**पेहमन** [pehman] *P* **پیمان** *n* promise, undertaking.

**पेहे** [pehe] undergo. “tin ko kas na dekhanpehe.”—*VN*. ‘will not have to undergo sufferings.’

**पेख** [pek] *P* **پیک** *Skt* **पद्मसिंह** *n* foot-soldier. “bhe tap bhau ju pek dal rajat satguru ram.”—*GPS*. ‘God’s fear, fever, affection are like foot soldiers’

**पेखर** [pekar] *P* **پیکر** *n* face. 2 cast; mould. 3 See **पेख**.

**पेखर** [pekar] See **पेख**.

**पेखन** [pekan] *P* **پیکان** *n* blade of an arrow or a spear. 2 arrow. 3 quiver.

**पेकाने** [pekane] *P* **پیکان** *n* ruby, gem. “takau sumat de pekan.”—*kāl m 4*. ‘sublime teaching i.e. invaluable advice.’

**पेकाबर** [pekabar], **पेकाबर** [pekābar] See **पेरीबर**. “pir pekabar aulie.”—*var maru 2 m 5*. “pir pekābar aulie.”—*ram m 5*.

**पेकम** [pekam] *n* See **पेकन** 2. “pīram pekam na nīkle.”—*seva m 1*. ‘Cupid’s arrow is hard to pull out.’ 2 See **पेकम**.

**पेकमर** [pekamar] See **पेरीबर**. “pir pekamar salik sadik.”—*srī m 1*.

**पेकार** [pekar], **पेकारु** [pekaru] *P* **پیکر** *n* resolve,

concept, idea. “nirmal saci rāta pekaru.”—*asa m 1*. 2 battle, war. 3 short for **पेरीबर**; i.e. one who is ready to act. 4 in ancient times a mint worker, who used to purchase ash from goldsmiths and extract gold and silver from it.

**पेकाबर** [pekābar] See **पेरीबर**.

**पेखर** [pekhar], **पेखरु** [pekharu], **पेखरु** [pekharu] *n* rope to tie the feet of animals; fetters for animals. “bheram moh kachu sujhasr nahī ih pekhar pe pera.”—*gau m 5*. “khar ka pekharu tau chupr.”—*brī m 5*. 2 fetters. “haume pekharu tere mane mahī.”—*basāt m 1*. 3 See **पेखर**.

**पेखक** [pekhak], **पेखकु** [pekhaku] *n* dust of a pious person’s feet. “hor pekhak phakir musaphiru.”—*maru solhe m 5*.

**पेग** [peg] *n* footstep. *Dg* *karam* (a unit of land measure equivalent to five feet six inches). “peg adhai bhumr de kahi.”—*vaman*. “aṭharāhī peg pe jāi paryo he.”—*krīsn*.

**पेगला** [pegla] *n* dew. “megh bhi nahī varasde ate pegla bhi nahī pēda.”—*JSBM*.

**पेगाबर** [pegābar] See **पेरीबर**.

**पेगम** [pegam] *P* **پیغام** *n* message.

**पेगमर** [pegamar] See **पेरीबर**.

**पेरीबर** [pegābar] *P* **پیر** *prophet, messenger of God; one who delivers the message of God to the people; such a religious prophet.*

**पेरीबरी** [pegābri] *n* prophetship. 2 job of a prophet.

**पेच** [pēc] *n* member of the village panchyat. 2 headman, chaudhari.

**पेज** [pej] *S n* honour, prestige, respect. “jān ki pej savari apī.”—*guj m 5*. “jān ki pej badhai.”—*maru m 9*. 2 famous. “adharahu jhuthē, pej baharī.”—*var asa*. 3 promise, undertaking. “pun tere vakān ko dhik dhik, karan pej ko dhik dhik hor.”—*GPS*. 4 sudar – a person of low caste; one born of the feet. 5 product of milk – butter. 6 born of water – lotus.

ਪੰਜਨੀ [pejñi], ਪੰਜਨੀ [peññi] anklet, foot ornament.

ਪੰਜਵਾਰ [pejvar] adj respectable 2 one who keeps his word.

ਪੰਜਾ [peja] n wild cherry. This tree grows on cold mountains. See ਗਲਾਸ 3.

ਪੰਜਾਹ [pezar] P پنداره shoe.

ਪੰਝਾ [pejhna], ਪੰਝਾ [pejhañu] v wear. 2 be worn.

ਪੰਝੇ [pejhe] may wear. "khaje pejhe rali karije." —*maru solhe m 1*. 2 may be worn. "mztu pejhe mritu bigse."—*sadu*.

ਪੰਠ [prth] n entry, interference. 2 movement, mobility, access.

ਪੰਠਨ [peṭhan] n penetration, entrance, trespassing, transgression.

ਪੰਠਿ [peṭhi] adv having entered, having penetrated.

ਪੰਠੀ [peṭhi] adj entered. "sarapni nirmaljalī pethi."—*asa kabir*. sarapni (female snake) i.e. maya (illusion) nirmal jal (pure conscience).

ਪੰਡ [peḍ], ਪੰਡ [peḍ] n step, foot. "pede pēḍ na pavat bhai."—*caritr 173*. 'didn't take a single step on the way.' 2 Dg two steps.

ਪੰਡਾ [peḍa], ਪੰਡਾ [peḍa] n way, path. "manu kari belusurati kari peḍa."—*keda kabir*. 2 Dg two steps, distance thus covered comes to one and a half yards. "caraṇ saraṇ guru ek peḍa jar cal."—*BGK*.

ਪੰਡੀ [peḍi] See ਪੰਤੀਸਅੱਖਰੀ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ (b).

ਪੰਡੂ [peḍu] See ਪੰਡ.

ਪੰਡੇਖਾ [peḍekhā] See ਪੰਡੇਖਾ.

ਪੰਡੇ ਬਿਨੁ ਬਾਟ [peḍe binu baṭ] See ਪੰਡੇ ਬਿਨੁ ਬਾਟ.

ਪੰਡੇ [peḍe] during the journey; on the way. "jeh pede luṭi panjhari."—*asa m 3*.

ਪੰਡੋਈ [peḍoi] n wayfarer; traveller. "kot peḍoi hamari or avta he."—*JSM*.

ਪੰਧਾ [peṇa] v enter. 2 lie down. 3 fall.

ਪੰਧਾਰਾ [peṇara] n changing the position of feet. According to the rules of fencing, change in the position of feet. 2 A Hindu ritual regarding

departure. If a person cannot depart at the appointed auspicious moment, he sends his sword, waist-band etc through someone else. This act is known as petra. It has its origin in Sanskrit word 'ਪੰਧਾਰਾ'. See ਪੰਧਾਰਾ 3.

ਪੰਡਾਰ [petal] forty-fifth year. "sarahse petal m kuni katha sudhar."—*krasn*. Krishnavtar was written in Sammat 1745.

ਪੰਡਾਲੀ [pēṭali] See ਪੰਡਾਲੀ.

ਪੰਡੀ [peti] Sk ਪੰਤੀਸਤਰ thirty-five. 2 Punjabi alphabet which contains the following thirty-five characters:

ਕ (ura)	ਖ (ara)	ਗ (iri)	ਘ (asa)	ਙ (haha)
ਚ (keka)	ਛ (khaḥka)	ਜ (gaga)	ਝ (ghaggha)	ਞ (gaga)
ਟ (acca)	ਠ (chaccha)	ਡ (jaḥa)	ਢ (jhaḥa)	ਣ (jaḥa)
ਤ (tka)	ਥ (thaḥa)	ਦ (dada)	ਧ (dhaḥa)	ਨ (naḥa)
ਪ (otta)	ਫ (thaḥa)	ਬ (dada)	ਭ (dhaḥa)	ਮ (manna)
ਯ (pappa)	ਰ (phappa)	ਲ (baba)	ਲ਼ (bhabbha)	ਨ (manna)
ਵ (yayya)	ਸ (sara)	ਹ (haha)	ੜ (vava)	ੜ (sara)

ਪੰਤੀਸ [petis] See ਪੰਤੀ. 2 See ਤੀਸ ਦਿਹਾ ਅਰੁ ਪੰਤੀ.

ਪੰਤੀਸਅੱਖਰੀ [pētisakkharī] alphabet of thirty-five characters. 2 an elucidatory composition of thirty-five characters attributed to Guru Nanak Dev by some devout disciple.

oṅkar sarābparkasi,  
atam sudhh akre ayinaasi,  
is jiv me bhed na jano,  
sadh corasabhi braham pachano,  
hesti citi triṇ lo adṣ,  
ek akhādīt vese anadā...

3 that verse which has thirty-five characters in alphabetical order at its beginning or end. For example saveye chāḍṣ in Krishnavtar of Dasam Granth have this at the end.

kotak ek vicar jadupati

surat ek dhari giri bāki, ...

'Many Sikhs, having faith in Tantar-shastar, observe fast on fullmoon night, recite pāṭis-akkharī in varying numbers, turn their faces in different directions. However this ritual is not in accordance with the Guru's precepts.

hoirāhe vīsmē sabbh gop  
 suni harī ke mukh te jāb sakhi ...  
 or gūl sudh bhul sabbho  
 ik kanh-hī ke rās me anurage ...  
 kanh kahi sabbh ko hāske  
 mīl dham calo jou he harta agh...  
 bhusut sō lārke jinhū  
 navsat chadāilal barmāṇa. ...

In Gyan Prabodh, pēti is written in the beginning of chāds as –

kṛiptva kṛiparā. khṛiptva akhādā.  
 gatstva agādā. ghatstva gharanā.  
 griastva grihāṣ. ... etc.

ਪੈਤੀਸ ਨ ਖੀਟਉ [petis na khīṭu] See ਭੀਸ ਟਿਛੁ.

ਪੈਰੀਹ [petih] See ਪੈਰੀ 1.

ਪੈਥਾਨ [peṭhan] See ਸਾਲਿਬਾਨ.

ਪੈਦਲ [pedal] *n* pedestrian. 2 In Sanskrit, word ‘ਪਾਲਗਲ’ means messenger.

ਪੈਦਾ [peda] *P* ਪੈਦਾ *adj* born. 2 begotten.

ਪੈਦਾਇਸ [pedais], ਪੈਦਾਇਸਿ [pedaisi] *P* پيدايش *n* creation, birth. “asman jimi dārēkhat ab pedaisi khudai.”—*tiāg m 5*.

ਪੈਦਾਖਾਨ [pēdaxan] پيداخان He was son of Fatah Khan Pathan and belonged to village Alampur. His maternal grandparents' house was at village Vademir near Kartarpur. Due to his impressive height and sturdy built, Guru Hargobind took him into his employment and after training him in the use of arms, appointed him commander in his army. Instigated by his son-in-law Asman Khan, Pande Khan led an invasion by the royal army against the Guru in Sammat 1691. He was killed by the Guru in the battlefield of Kartarpur. The sword with which his body was cut into two pieces is now at Kartarpur and weighs six pacca (standard) seers. 2 an official in Aurangzeb's army who was killed by Guru Gobind Singh in the battle of Anandpur.

ਪੈਦਾਯਾਸ [pedayaṣ] See ਪੈਦਾਇਸ.

ਪੈਦਾਵਾਰ [pedavar] *P* پيداوار *n* produce.

ਪੈਧਨ [pedhan] *Sk* परिधान *n* dress. 2 See ਪੁਢੇਸਨ.

ਪੈਧਾ [pedha] *adj* whatever has been put on. “tīn ka khadha pedha mara sabbhu pavitu he.”—*var sor m 4*.

ਪੈਧਿ [pedhi] *adj* having dressed, having put on

ਪੈਧੇ [pedhe] wearing. “kia pedhe hoī?”—*var majh m 1*.

ਪੈਧਾ [penā], ਪੈਨਧ [penaṇu] *v* wear, dress.

“penā rekh pēti pāmesur.”—*maru a m 5*.

“penaṇu khana cīti nā pai.”—*prabha m 1*.

ਪੈਨਾ [pena] *adj* sharp; so sharp that it could easily pierce or penetrate.

ਪੈਨਾਇਆ [penaia] helped to dress. 2 bestowed a robe of honour. “harī datē harīnamu jāpara, nanak penaia.”—*var sri m 4*

ਪੈਨੀ [peni] *adj* sharp. See ਪੈਨਾ. “pāmari so neh churi peni kār janahu.”—*caritr 21*.

ਪੈਨੁਵਾਣੀ [penhavi] *n* dress, robe.

ਪੈਨੁਵਾਣੁ [penhavanu] *v* help or make one wear or dress.

ਪੈਪੁਰਖਾ [pepurkha] ancestors. “de jal, pepurkha rījhvae.”—*kṛisan*.

ਪੈਮਾ ਬਿਭਨ [pemā śikan] *P* پيمائش *adj* promise breaker, disloyal, unfaithful.

ਪੈਮਾਨ [peman] *P* پیمان *n* promise. 2 agreement, undertaking.

ਪੈਮਾਨਾ [pemana] *P* پيمانہ *a* measuring vessel or a scale with which something is measured.

ਪੈਮਾਯਾਸ [pemayaṣ] *P* پيمائش *n* measurement.

ਪੈਮਾਲ [pemal] See ਪਮਾਲ.

ਪੈਮੁਦਾਹ [pemudah] *P* پيموده *n* measured. See ਪੈਮੁਦਨ.

ਪੈਮੁਦਨ [pemudan] *P* پيمودن *v* measure.

ਪੈਧਾ [peya] got. “jina dhure peya pāvaṇa.”—*var ram 1 m 1*. 2 which/what lies on the way.

ਪੈਰ [per] *n* feet. “per dhovā pākha pherda.”

—*sri m 5*. 2 sudar, thought to have been born from the feet. “ulā khel pīrām da perā upar

sis nivaya."—BG. 'The Brahman bowed before the Shudar.' 3 yonder; the other bank. "payo na jai jih per par."—akal. 4 extension. "per parag rahi he besakh."—krīśan.

ਪੈਰਵਿਆ [perava] *adj* who enters into water; swimmer, who crosses the river by swimming. ਪੈਰਵਾਰੀ [perkari] *n* stairs, ladder. "jese nar per perkari pe dherat he."—krīśan.

ਪੈਰ ਕੁਹਾੜਾ ਮਾਰਨਾ [per kuhāṛa marna] See ਪਾਣਿ ਕੁਹਾੜਾ ਮਾਰਨਾ.

ਪੈਰਣ [perən], ਪੈਰਨਾ [perna] *v* swim, cross through the flow of water. "perən par na pavah bahu."—NP. "pere samer samudr bahu maharathi bal dham."—krīśan. 'who has swum across many war-like oceans; i.e. who has conquered many battles. 2 enter.

ਪੈਰੀ [pervi] *P* ੯੯ follow up. 2 compliance.

ਪੈਰੀ [peri] *adv* on foot. "peri cāl, hathi karna."—var majh m l.

ਪੈਰੀ ਪਵਨਾ [peri pavna], ਪੈਰੀ ਪਵਾਨੁ [perī pavānu], ਪੈਰੀ ਪੈਣਾ [perī pēṇa] *v* beg for mercy, pay one's respect to "perī pavānu na chodīe kalikal rāhīras karehi."—BG. "perī pavna jag vartaya."—BG. 'by this practice the true Guru means that one should shun vanity and embrace humility.'

ਪੈਰੀਵਾਜਾ [perivaja] *n* ghōgru; an ornament worn around the ankle. It consists of a bunch of small bells. They enhance the rhythm. "perivaja sēda nīhal."—asa m l.

ਪੈਰੇ [pere] See ਪੈਰਣ.

ਪੈਰੇ [pero] *P* ੯੯ *adj* follower, disciple.

ਪੈਰੋਕਾਰ [perokar] *P* ੯੯ *adj* follower, disciple. 2 obedient.

ਪੈਲ [pel] *adj* the other, on the other side. "chedke pel pare padharyu."—VN. 'penetrated through to the other side.' 2 See ਪਾਇਲ.

ਪੈਲਾ ਪਾਉਣੀਆਂ [pelā paūṇiā] as a peacock dances with its wings spread, likewise to put in effort to please someone. 2 to implore

and flatter.

ਪੈਲੀ [peh] *adj* cultivated land. 2 a container used to measure foodgrains. *Skt* पेलिका.

ਪੈਰਸੁਨ [pevastan] *P* ੯੯ *v* join, unite, tie, bind into a knot.

ਪੈਰਸੁਆ [pevasā] *P* ੯੯ *adj* joined, tied. 2 always.

ਪੈਰਿਦ [pevid] *P* ੯੯ *n* joint, knot. 2 graft, patch. 3 See ਪਿਰਿਦ.

ਪੈਰ [per] *n* footprints. 2 a ramp close to a well, where water-drawing animals move to and fro to draw water.

ਪੈਰਾ [pera] a disciple of Guru Nanak Dev who was of Mokha caste. He also served Guru Angad Dev. Some scholars are of the view that it was he who was the author of the first Janam Sakhi. 2 a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev who belonged to Chajjal caste. He had brought the manuscript of Pransangli from Sangaldeep. See ਰਾਹ ਕਲੀਕਤ. 3 a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev. who was of Chandalia caste. He served Guru Hargobind and took part in battles fought by the Guru. 4 stirrup lace made of leather. 5 a storehouse of book-keeping. "bhujhyo padhyo kēse perā?"—NP. 6 a gynecological disease. *Skt* प्रदर. نزف المرفق menorrhagia i.e. excessive bleeding at the time of menstruation, usually caused by eating things not compatible with one's nature or season, excessive horse-riding, consumption of intoxicants such as liquor, abortion, indulgence in excessive sexual intercourse, excessive walking, burdensome weight-lifting, excessive mourning etc. It leads to upsetting the menstrual cycle.

Its simple treatment lies in taking honey-mixed powder of sēcar salt, cumin cyminum, liquorice, blue lotus in equal measures with washings of rice or honey-mixed decoction of triphela harar, bāhera and amla dried ginger, pure wood, turmeric, symplōcos peniculate or one and a half tola mixture of ash of old twine

mixed with equal quantity of sugar daily in the morning.

पेरी [peri] See परिणीतिका का रूप (b).

पेरिआ [pora] *adj* strung, threaded.

पेरी [poi] strung, threaded. See पेरिआ. 2 *n* achievement. "setsāg poi ha."—BGK.

पेरीआ [pora] *P* *परी* *n* gallop. *Sk* पुलक. See पारिआ. 2 messenger.

पेरीआ [pois] let's wander. 2 let's go, walk. See पेरीआ. "cēran pārdakkhanake pois."—BGK.

पेरीआ [poldan] *P* *परी* *v* run. 2 search, look for.

पेस [pos] *P* *परी* *n* covering, coverlet. "cāmarpos ka mādār tera."—bher ravidas. 'cāmarpos da mādār' means human body. 2 coat of mail. 3 hide, skin. "sīr pag sagal pos utraī."—GPS. 'having entire skin from head to foot removed.' 4 *adj* which covers. In this sense it is suffixed to a word as sarpos, saphedpos etc. 5 *Sk* पेस, पेसह nourishing, bringing up, fostering. "pal pos kar tahī."—cārītr 15. See पेसह. 6 short for pāso peṣ. This word is uttered by a peon or coachman to get the way cleared of wayfarers.

पेसस [posas] *P* *परी* *n* dress. "jyū adhipati īk posas tājke."—NP.

पेसह [posah] *Sk* पेसह *n* fostering, nourishing. (*Sk* पुष् *vr* foster, nourish). 2 increase. 3 endorsement, confirmation. 4 support.

पेसह [posat] *P* *परी* *n* rind. 2 rind of poppy-pod. See . 3 skin. 4 poppy-plant.

पेसह पीआ [posat pīa] *v* drink the aqueous extract of poppy-pod's rind. Its intoxication induces sluggishness in muscles and reduces strength of the body.<sup>1</sup>

पेसहिया [poshya], पेसही [posti] one addicted to

<sup>1</sup>According to Bernier, during the Mughal period certain aristocratic prisoners were made to drink poppy-pod's extract. Dara Shikoh's son repeatedly implored Aurangzeb to spare him from drinking it.

poppy-pod extract. Such people are hydrophobic and are very lazy.

पेसही [posti], पेसहीन [poshin] *P* *परी* *n* a buff coat, leather coat. "kuhan posti tan dhare."—cārītr 217.

पेसह [posan], पेसह [posna] See पेसह.

पेस [posa] satiated, satisfied. "satguru ko acayke posa."—GPS.

पेसह [posak] *P* *परी* *n* dress, robe, apparel.

पेसह [posre] See पेसह.

पेसहीन [poshin] *P* *परी* *v* wear. 2 cover.

पेसहीन [posida] *P* *परी* *adj* hidden, concealed.

पेसह [posy] *Sk* *adj* worth nourishing.

पेह [poh] *n* tenth month of Bikrami era. See पेह. 2 See पेहह.

पेहह [pohan] *Sk* पुहह *n* vehicle, conveyance. 2 See पेहह.

पेहह [pohna], पेहह [pohna] *v* enter, penetrate. 2 get affected. "pohat nahi pāc bāvre."—suhi m 5. "sunie pohī nā sake kalu."—japu. "det deu nā pohe."—bher m 5. 3 torment. "tis no pohe kavānu jis valī nirōkar"—var guj 2 m 5.

पेहली [pohli] *n* bud. "pohliō sīr kādāhke phull kusūbh cālūbh khīlare"—BG.

पेहे [pohe] animal. 2 See पेहह 2 and 3.

पेहति [pohāt] influencing, affecting. "nahī pohātī sāsar dukhanah."—sahas m 5. See पेहह.

पेह [pokh] *Sk* पेस tenth month of Bikrami era. See पेस 5.

पेहह [pokhak] *adj* fosterer, nourisher.

पेहह [pokhan], पेहह [pokhan] See पेसह. "bhāraṇ pokhan sāgī audh bhānī."—suhi m 5.

पेहह [pokhar], पेहह [pokhra] *Sk* पुहह *n* tank, pond. "ukhar pokhar sabb bhāre."—GPS. "pokharu niru vīrolīz makhānu nahi rise."—gaur m 1.

पेहह [pokharī] in the tank or pond. "pokharī pokharī dhudhte."—s kabīr.

ਪੋਖਰੁ [pokharu] See ਪੋਖਰ.

ਪੋਖਿ [pokhi] month of Poh. See ਪੋਖ. "pokhi tukharu na vrapai."—*majh barahmaha*. 2 due to fostering. 3 See ਜੋਖਸਰੁ.

ਪੋਖਿਓ [pokhio], ਪੋਖਿਆ [pokhia] nourished, fostered filled. "kari pārpāc udar nij pokhio."—*sor m 9*.

ਪੋਖੁ [pokhu] month of Poh. See ਪੋਖ. "pokhu sohāda sārēbh sukh."—*majh barahmaha*.

ਪੋਖੇ [pokhe] fosters, nourishes. "sar bhari sokhe bhi bhari pokhe."—*oākar*.

ਪੋਯਾ [poga] *n* bud, nascent leaf. 2 reasoning; pretext.

ਪੋਯੋਡ [pogād] *Skt n* a child in the age group of five to ten years. 2 *adj* handicapped.

ਪੋਢ [poc] *n* dab, coat. "na cāchu poc maṭi ke bhāde, na kāchu poc kūbhari."—*prabha kabir*. 2 fraud, ostentation. "pār-upkar nit citvate nahī kachu poc."—*brīa m 5*. 3 *P* ਝੜ੍ਹ *adj* petty mean, menial. "meri sāgatī poc soc dīrati."—*gauravīdas*. "manukha avtar durlābh tihī sāgatī poc."—*asa ravīdas*.

ਪੋਢਨ [pocan] *n* sprinkling of water. 2 plastering, coating.

ਪੋਢਨਹਾਰਾ [pocanhara], ਪੋਢਨਹਾਰੀ [pocanhari] dabber, one who with cold water dabs a hot vessel coming out of furnace. "sukhman pocanhari."—*ram kabir*. cold water is applied so that water vapours don't get burnt. According to yog, the sukhmana nerve, which cools the heat generated while elevating the breath to the tenth opening.

ਪੋਢਨਾ [pocna] *v* daub, coat. See ਪੋਢਨ.

ਪੋਢਾ [poca] *n* daub, coat. See ਪੋਢਨ. 2 coat. "na us lepu, na ham kau poca."—*asa m 5*. 3 daubing of distillation-vessel with cold water in order to cool the distillate. "uhī bhāṭhī uhī poca."—*gaur m 5*.

ਪੋਢਾਰਹੁ [pocārāhu] *S v* look after, take care of, guard.

ਪੋਢਾਰਿ [pocari] *adv* having daubed, rubbed.

"rakhāhi pocari maṭi ka bhāda."—*sūhi m 5* i.e. human body. See ਪੋਚਾਰਹੁ.

ਪੋਚਨ [pōchan] *Skt* ਮੋੜਨ wipe, mop.

ਪੋਚਾ [poṇa] *P* ਭੁੱਖ act of abjuring. 2 asking to be excused, apologising.

ਪੋਟ [poṭ], ਪੋਟਲਾ [poṭla], ਪੋਟਲੀ [poṭhī] *Skt* ਪੋਟਲ *n* a small bundle. "jau lau poṭ uṭhai calāu tau lau dan bhare."—*gaur m 5*. "bānī uṭhai poṭhī."—*s ferid*.

ਪੋਟਾ [poṭa] *n* stomach, belly, abdomen. 2 phalange. ਪੋਟੋਹਾਰ [poṭhohar], ਪੋਟੋਹਾਰ [poṭhohar] *n* a region lying between river Jehlum and Indus (Sindh). A major chunk of it falls in district Rawalpindi. "dhāni gheb kī poṭhohar."—*GPS*.

ਪੋਢਾ [pōḍa] *Skt* ਪੁੱਛੁ *n* a variety of thick and juicy sugarcane.

ਪੋਢਾ [poṇa] *n* a piece of cloth for filtering milk etc. 2 a covered bathroom for ladies separated by perforated wall from a pond. See ਪੁਢਨਾ.

ਪੋਤ [pot] *Skt n* young one of an animal or a bird. 2 foundation, base. 3 cloth. 4 ship, boat. See ਪੋਤੁ. 5 *Skt* ਪੁੱਤ *adj* strung. See ਪੋਤਿ. 6 *n* weft. 7 plant.

ਪੋਤਹ [potah] See ਪੋਤਾ 1.

ਪੋਤਕ [potak] *Skt n* a type of leafy vegetable. 2 young one of an elephant. 3 young one of a bird, fledgling. "potak kapot sarkan te suhayo he."—*GPS*.

ਪੋਤਕਟ [pot-taṭ] *Skt* port.

ਪੋਤਦਾਰੀ [pōtdari] *n* accountancy i.e. account keeping. "tis kī kari pōtdari phiri dukh na lage."—*basāt m 5*.

ਪੋਤਵਾਹ [potvah] *Skt* pilot.

ਪੋਤਾ [potra] *Skt* ਪੁਲੰਡ *n* clout; piece of cloth. 2 baby cloth, diaper - spread to put a child on.

ਪੋਤਾ [pota] *n P* ਝੜ੍ਹ treasure. "dāra ka pota."—*ram m 5*. "khoṭe pote na pavāhi."—*sri m 1*. 2 *Skt* ਪੋਤ ship, boat. "prapāti pota karam pasau."—*ram m 1*. 3 *Skt* ਪੋਤੁ grandson, son of the son. "piyu dade jevēhi pota parvāu."—*var ram 3*.

je śaraṇagat ke pr̥atīpalak  
 bhōjal tarān ko pad pota,  
 vak bālī śikre sām jo hūz  
 doṣ naśī samuday kapota,  
 sevak ke priy devandev  
 abhev sada gun gyanāhī pota,  
 so ab jahar rup anup  
 bhayo guru sri harigobind pota.

—GPS.

ਪੋਟਲ [potal] testicle.—*m* 1 *bāno*.

ਪੋਤਿ [potr] in the weft of cloth. See ਓਤਿ ਪੋਤਿ and ਪੋਰ 6. 2 in the treasury.

ਪੋਤੀ [poti] *n* grand daughter. 2 son's daughter.

ਪੋਤੁ [potu] *n* ship, boat. See ਪੋਰ 4. "harī harī namu potu hē merī jīdurīe."—*br̥ha chāt m* 4. 2 See ਪੋਤੁਬੋਹਿਥ.

ਪੋਤੁਬੋਹਿਥ [potubohith] *Skt* प्रवृत्ति वहित्र a highspeed boat or ship. "harī harī nam potubohitha, khevaṭu sabadu guru parīlāghala."—*br̥la a m* 4. 'The divine Name is like a high speed boat, the Guru's sermon is the sailor, which ferries us across the worldly ocean.'

ਪੋਤੇਦਾਰ [potedar] *n* treasurer, accountant. "sīphat jīna kau bakhśīe sei potedar."—*var sar m* 2. 2 pilot guiding the ship. See ਪੋਤਦਾਰ.

ਪੋਤ੍ਰ [potr], ਪੋਤ੍ਰਾ [potra], ਪੋਤ੍ਰੀ [potri] See ਪੋਤਾ and ਪੋਤੀ. 2 See ਪੋਤ੍ਰ and ਪੋਤ੍ਰੀ.

ਪੋਥ [poth] *adj* strung, knitted. 2 spread, extended. "loth poth bhāi mahā."—*GPS*. 3 voluminous book. See ਪੋਥਾ.

ਪੋਥਾ [potha] a large-sized book. The term is derogatory.

ਪੋਥੀ [pothi] *n* book. 2 Guru Granth Sahib. 'pothī pārmīsar ka than.'—*sar m* 5.

ਪੋਥੀਨਾ [podina] *P* पुँध mint, mentha. *Skt* पुठनी and ਮਰੀਚ, a small plant, the leaves of which are used for making sauce; oil and

<sup>1</sup>In the table of contents of Guru Granth Sahib of Kartarpur, the word "pothi" has been used for the Sikh scripture.

essence are also extracted from it. Its effect is hot and dry. It stimulates hunger, treats hiccup, is diuretic and perspirant. Its smell is useful in regaining consciousness. It treats dyspepsia and nausea. menthus arvensis.

ਪੋਨਾ [pona] *v* string. 2 knead. 3 See ਪੋਝਾ.

ਪੋਪਲ [popal] *adj* hollow, empty. 2 pauper, penniless. 3 *P* पुँड n betelnut. *A* ਝੋਲਨ *Skt* पुकलਨ See ਝੋਲਨ.

ਪੋਪਲੀ [popli] *n* air-filled leatherbag. See ਝਰਨਾਲ. 2 subcaste of Aroras.

ਪੋਮਚਾ [pomca] *n* tattered cloth. 2 duster.

ਪੋਧੋ [poyo] strung; pierced. "cādu dukh poyo."—*GPS*.

ਪੋਰ [por] *n* phalange. 2 nodal joint of a bamboo. 3 a long hollow stem of bamboo with the help of which farmers sow seeds.

ਪੋਰਾ [pora] *n* a long round chiselled piece of wood. 2 stem of a tree.

ਪੋਰੀ [pori] See ਪੋਰ 1 and 2. "sēg sēgust sēguri n pori."—*GPS*. 2 tube. "kācān pori sīgān pae."—*GPS*.

ਪੋਲ [pol] *n* empty space. 2 emptiness, hollowness. 3 hitherto unknown defect.

ਪੋਲਾ [pola] *adj* hollow.

ਪੋਲਾਦ [polad] See ਪੁਲਾਦ and ਝੋਲਾਦ.

ਪੋਲਿਟੀਕਲ [politkal] *E* political. *adj* relating to politics; pertaining to the rule of the country; administrative.

ਪੋਥਨ [povan] *n* act of stringing and kneading.

ਪੋਥਨਾ [porna] *v* penetrate, thrust. "pave vicc sui por avo."—*bhāgtavli*.

ਪੋ [po] See ਪਉ.

ਪੋਸ਼ਨੀ [posni] corroborator, who corroborates. "para posni parbatī."—*cādi* 2.

ਪੋਖ [pokh] See ਪੋਖ.

ਪੋਗੰਡ [pogād] childhood, age group of five to ten years. See ਪੋਗੰਡ.

ਪੋਟਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ [pōṭa sahib] See ਪਾਂਝਟਾ.



ਪੰਛਰੀਕ [pɔ̃d̪rɪk] See ਪਹਿਰੀਕ. 2 *Skt* adj made of lotus. See ਪੁੰਡਰੀਕ.

ਪੰਡ [pɔ̃d̪r] adj of Paunder region. See ਪੰਡੂ 3.

ਪੰਡਕ [pɔ̃d̪rək] See ਪਹਿਰੀਕ.

ਪੰਡਣਾ [pɔ̃d̪hna], ਪੰਡਨਾ [pɔ̃d̪hna] See ਪਹਿਚਨਾ.

ਪੰਡ [pɔ̃d̪] See ਪਹਿਣ.

ਪੰਡ ਵਾਹਿ [pɔ̃d̪ vau] See ਪਛ ਵਾਹਿ.

ਪੰਡੂ [pɔ̃d̪r], ਪੰਡੀ [pɔ̃d̪ri] grandson and granddaughter.

ਪੰਡ [pɔ̃d̪] *n* saplings, collection of tiny plants.

ਪੰਡਾ [pɔ̃da] *n* plant.

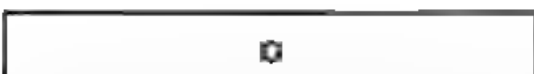
ਪੰਧ [pɔ̃dh], ਪੰਧਾ [pɔ̃dha] *Skt* ਪੇਡ. See ਪੇਡ and ਪੇਦਾ.

ਪੰਨ [pɔ̃n] See ਪਹਿਣ.

ਪੰਨਜ ਨੀਰਖਿ ਤੰਚ [pɔ̃nəj nīrədhɪ tat] *n* son of wind – Bhim; son of sea – moon i.e. Bhimchand. –*GV 10*. Bhai Sukha Singh has given this name to Bhimchand in the form of a riddle.

ਪੰਨਰ ਭਵ [pɔ̃nər bhəv] *Skt* ਪੰਨਰਭਵ children begotten by a deserted wife or a widow from the second husband.<sup>1</sup> See ਪੁਨਰਭੂ 3 and 4.

ਪੰਬਰਾ [pɔ̃bara] in a game of dice, when three thrown dices, appear with six dots each on two and with one dot on the third, then it amounts *pakke pobarā* and when six dots appear upon one, five on the second and one upon the third, then it comes to *kacce pobarā*. *pobarā* means victory.



“cāle te jīt jag bājī, pāre hē *pakke pobarā*.” –*saloh*.

‘ਯਾ ਪਤ੍ਯਾ ਭਾ ਪਰਿਤ੍ਯਕ੍ਤਾ ਧਿਯਾ ਭਾ ਸ੍ਵਯੇਚ੍ਛਯਾ।

ਚਤ੍ਰਾਦਯੇਸ੍ਤੁਨਮ੍ਰ੍ਤਾ ਤਾ ਪੰਨਰਭਵ ਭਵਯਤੇ॥

—*manu a 9 s 175*

ਪੋਰ [pɔ̃r] *n* main entrance of the town. 2 *adj* citizen; inhabitant. 3 hoof. See ਪੋੜ. “*avṛā bəjət pərat jāb pɔ̃r*.”—*GPS*.

ਪੋਰਕ [pɔ̃rək] *Skt* park.

ਪੋਰਖ [pɔ̃rəkh] *Skt* ਪੋਰਖ manliness, virility. 2 bravery. 3 endeavour.

ਪੋਰਣ [pɔ̃raɳ] *adj* of or relating to a Puran.

ਪੋਰਣਿਕ [pɔ̃raɳɪk] *adj* one who studies Purans. 2 of or relating to a Puran. See ਪਹਿਰਣਿਕ.

ਪੋਰੀ [pɔ̃ri] *n* keeper of the town's main entrance. 2 See ਪੋੜੀ.

ਪੋਲ [pɔ̃la] See ਪਹਿਲਾ.

ਪੋਲਦ [pɔ̃lad] *P ੫੧ n* steel of excellent quality used for sword-making.

ਪੋੜ [pɔ̃ɽ] *n* hoof of a horse. 2 broad ladder. 3 guard's post in front of an entrance gate. It is located on both sides of the gate.

ਪੋੜਾ [pɔ̃ɽa] *xa* steps of a ladder; stair in front of a gurdwara. 2 steps of stairs of a tank. 3 status, rank, right.

ਪੋੜੀ [pɔ̃ɽi] *n* stairs. 2 a tehsil and its principal town in U.P. 3 a poetical metre. See ਪਹਿੜੀ 3

ਪੰਸਾਰੀ [pɔ̃sari] See ਪਨਸਾਰੀ.

ਪੰਸੇਰੀ [pɔ̃seri] a measure of five seers. 2 anything weighing five seers.

ਪੰਕ [pɔ̃k] *adj* who drinks. 2 *n* blackbee that drinks nectar from flowers. “*pəkaɽ phatʰe pək maha mād gūphra*.”—*phunhe m 5*. ‘highly intoxicated blackbees were trapped in lotuses.’ 3 dust. “*tɪnki pək paɽ vād bhagi*.”—*malī m 4*. “*tɪn ki pək hove je nanək*.”—*gau m 1*. 4 wing, feather. See ਪੰਛੂ. 5 short for ਪੰਕਜ. “*uradh pək lē sudha kare*.”—*gau kabīr var 7*. 6 *Skt* पङ्क mud. 7 plaster, coat. 8 sin, impiety, vice.

ਪੰਕਜ [pəkaɽ] *adj* born of mud. 2 born of impiety.

3 *n* distress produced out of sin. “*bhram ki ku, trisna rās, pəkaɽ aṭi tikhaṇ moh ki phas*.”—*gau m 5*. ‘Illusion (small well), craving (water) and allurements (deadly noose) are highly

distressing.' See ਭੀਖਣ. 4 also used to mean mud. "pākaj moh nigharatu he prani."—*kan a m 4*. 5 *Sk* lotus which is produced from mud. "pākaj phathe pāk."—*phunhe m 5* 6 pitcher. 7 Indian crane.

ਪੰਕਜਪੁਤ [pākajput], ਪੰਕਜਨਾਯ [pākajtanay], ਪੰਕਜਪੁਤ [pākajput] *n* son of lotus, Brahma.

ਪੰਕਜਵਾਟਿਕਾ [pākajvatika], ਪੰਕਜਵਾਟਿਕਾ [pākajvatika] garden of lotuses. 2 an alternative name for modak meter in Dasam Granth. Its characteristics are — four lines, each line having four bhāgaṅs, ॥, ॥, ॥, ॥.

Example:

sen juhe nrīp bhyo aṭi akul,  
dhavat bhyo samuhe aṭi vyakul,  
sānadh hve cit me aṭi krudhrit,  
avat bhyo ris ke kar yudhrit.

—*kaiki*.

(b) In books of prosody, it has the following characteristics — four lines, each line ३, ४, ४, ४, ४, ॥, ॥, ॥, ॥, ॥, ॥.

Example:

ram cālet nrīp ke yug locan,  
bari bhārat bhay varid rocan. ...

—*ramcādrīka*.

ਪੰਕਜਾਸਨ [pākajasan] *n* one who sits upon a lotus —Brahma.

ਪੰਕਤੀ [pākti] See ਪੰਕਿ.

ਪੰਕਤਿਧਿ [pāktidhi] *n* treasure of mud; sea.

ਪੰਕਰੁਹ [pākruh] *n* produced from mud; lotus. 2 produced from sludge.

ਪੰਕੁ [pāku] See ਪੰਕ. 2 feather, wing. See ਪੰਕ. "jru murgai pāku na bhīje."—*kaix a m 4*.

ਪੰਕਰੁਹ [pākeruh] See ਪੰਕਰੁਹ.

ਪੰਕਿ [pāki] *n* row, line. 2 rank, level. 3 caste, genealogy. 4 See ਪੰਕਿ.

ਪੰਕ [pākh] *n* wing. "pākh tute phahi pari."—*oṣkar*. 2 This word has also been used for pāchi, meaning, sparrow or nightingale. "pherida, pākh pārahūṇi, duni suhava bag."

—*s farid*. i.e. soul.

ਪੰਕੁ [pākhnu], ਪੰਕੁ [pākhnu] *n* bird. "kheṭi gae se pākhnu jo cugde sar tāṭi."—*sri a m 1*. 2 ਪੰਕ-ਅੰਨ one of a kind: eunuch, impotent. "narī na purakh na pākhnu."—*maru a m 1*. 3 *Sk* ਧੰਨੁ cook.

ਪੰਕੁਰੀ [pākhurī] *n* petal. "khiryo saroj citi bahu bhāṭi. iccha pākhurī jh bāgaṭi."—*NP*.

ਪੰਕ [pākha] *n* fan, contraption to wave the air.

ਪੰਕਿ [pākhi], ਪੰਕਿ [pākhi], ਪੰਕਿਲੋ [pākhilō],

ਪੰਕਿਆ [pākhia] *n* bird, flying in wings. "bīrakh

bāsero pākhi ko."—*gau kabir*. "kabir mān

pākhi bhāro."—*salok*. "jru akase pākhilō."

—*gu/namdev*. 2 soul. "haṭ mas nari ko pījru

pākhi base bicara."—*sor ravidas*. 3 a small

hand fan. "pākhi bhāudīa lenī na sah."

—*var asa*.

ਪੰਕਿ ਪੰਕ [pākhi pāc] five senses. "tārvarī pākhu pāc."—*oṣkar*.

ਪੰਕਿਰਾਇ [pākhirai] *adj* king of birds. "pākhirai garu."—*dhana trilocan*. 2 *n* garu —conveyance of Vishnu. It is half man and half bird.

ਪੰਕੁਰੀ [pākhurī], ਪੰਕੁਰੀ [pākhurī] *n* petal "aṭi pākhurī kamāl kar."—*caritr 3/4*.

ਪੰਕੁਰੁ [pākheru] *n* bird. See ਪੰਕੁਰੁ ਪੰਕੁਰੁ.

ਪੰਕ [pāg] *n* mud. See ਪੰਕ. 2 *Sk* ਪੰਕ moth,

insect. 3 *Sk* ਪੰਕ *adj* cripple, lame. "gurmukh

pāthū pāg barahī khelra."—*BG*. 'The Guru's

disciple is a cripple, in so far as trudging the

twelve paths of yogis are concerned.' "kuc

bojhan kar dāgmagat triy cāl na sakt bhi pāg."

—*salok*. 4 See ਪੰਕ.

ਪੰਗਰ [pāgat], ਪੰਗਰ [pāgat], ਪੰਗਰੀ [pāgū] See

ਪੰਗਿ.

ਪੰਗ [pāga] *n* a projected piece of wood, hook-like projection. *P* —*ਫ*.

ਪੰਗ ਲੈਣਾ [pāga leṇa] *v* pick up a quarrel, commit

mischievous. See ਪੰਗ. "pāghar jāi na laie pāga."

—*BG*.

ਪੰਗੀ [pāgi] *Dg* reputation, fame.

ਪੰਛ [pāṅ] *adj* cripple. See ਪੰਛ 3. "mera citu na cāl manū bhīo pāṅu."—*bāsār ramnāḍ*. See ਮਨੁ.

ਪੰਛੁਰਾ [pāṅhura], ਪੰਛੁਰਾ [pāṅhura] cradle, small cot.

ਪੰਛ [pāṅ], ਪੰਛ [pāṅ] See ਪੰਛ. "sabh lathe kī vikh pāṅu."—*suhi m 4*. 'All sins, sticking like mud, were washed away.' 2 See ਪੰਛ.

ਪੰਛ [pāc] *Skt* पञ्च *vr* make known, spread. 2 पञ्चजन *adj* five, four plus one. 3 an assembly of five or more persons. "mīlī pācāhu nāhi sahā cukarā."—*sor m 5*. 5 sage, saint. "pāc mīlī sukh pāra."—*suhi chāt m 1*. "pāc pārvan pāc pārdhanu."—*japu*. 6 In Sikhism—the five beloved ones; five pious Sikhs who live according to the Guru's precepts.

"gurghar ki mārāyā pāc-hū,

pāc-hū pahul purāb pin.

hūi tēkhahi bākhaṣ-hī pāc-hū,

pahul dē mīl pāc prābin.

lakhāhu pāc kī bād bādāi,

pāc kārhi so nīphal nā cin."—*GPS*.

7 five objects, five flaws as sex (sensuality) etc. "tau pāc pragaṭ sātāp."—*sri beṇi*. "pāc manāe, pāc rusāe, pāc vāsāe, pāc gāvāe."—*asa m 5*.

'adopted truth, patience, compassion, righteousness and courage; abandoned sensuality, anger, greed, attachment and ego; established attributes of five elements such as forgiveness, lost interest in tunes of five types of musical instruments.' 8 This word has been used for ਪ੍ਰਤੀਕ (ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹ). See ਅਰਪੰਛ.

ਪੰਛ ਅਖਰ [pāc akṣar], ਪੰਛ ਅਖਰ [pāc akṣar] ਪੰਛ

'In Gurbani both ਪੰਛ and ਪੰਜ have identical meanings, but have been shown at different places in this encyclopaedia. This is due to their origins being different. If a reader does not find a word in ਪੰਛ, he should refer to an entry under ਪੰਜ.

ਸਤਿਨਾਮ<sup>੨</sup>—ik oākar sātnam. "pāc akṣar upkar nam samāitā."—*BG*.

ਪੰਛ ਅਗਨਿ ਘਟ ਭੀਤਰਿ ਜਾਰੇ [pāc agant ghaṭ bhitarī jare]—*raṭanmālā bāno*. 'To burn sensuality, anger, greed, attachment and ego, one should ignite five fires of chastity, peace, patience, renunciation and humility.'

ਪੰਛ ਅੰਨ [pāc āṅ] See ਪੰਛਾ.

ਪੰਛ ਅੰਨ [pāc ān] rice, green gram, sesame, oat, black gram.

ਪੰਛ ਸਖੀ [pāc sakhī] five senses when free from five flaws and put to good use. "pāc sakhī mīlī mōḡal gāra."—*asa m 5*.

ਪੰਛ ਸਾਖੇ [pāc sakhē] five beloved ones; five Sikhs leading their lives according to the Guru's precepts. "gurmatī pāc sakhē gurbhāl."—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਪੰਛ ਸਨਾਨ [pāc sanan] washing of both hands, both feet and face. *xa*—*pājsanana*. 2 following pājsanans are mentioned in Parashar Simriti a 12 § 9-10—

a. ਅਸ਼ਨੇਯ [aganey]—purification of the body with ash;

b. ਵਰੁਣ [varuṇ]—cleanliness with water;

c. ਬ੍ਰਹਮ [brahm]—sanctity through recitation of Veds;

d. ਵਾਯਵਾ [vayvā]—purification with air,

e. ਦਿਵੜ [divy]—sun-bath during rain.

ਪੰਛ ਸਬਦ [pāc sabad] sounds of five musical instruments. These instruments are—

a. ਤਰ [tar]—stringed instruments such as sitar, rabab etc.

b. ਫੁੱਤ [vrit]—leather-mounted instruments such mridāḡ, dholak etc.

c. ਘਨ [ghan]—metal instruments such as ghōṭā, chēṇe etc.

d. ਨਦ [nad]—percussion instruments such as ghara etc.

<sup>੨</sup>is not two words, just one word like ਤੀ is in Veds.

Likewise ਾ is one word in Gurmāt.

**ੲ. ਸੁਖਿਓ [sukhɪɔ]** – wind instruments such as naphiri, murli etc. “*tat bɪt̪ g̃hən sukhɪɔ səbh baj̃t̪. sun mən rag̃t̪ g̃unigən laj̃t̪.*” – ੲ/ 2 five sounds of ten openings of human body as visualised by yogis, are those produced by sāk̃h, mɪɾɪd̃əg, kɪg̃uri, murli and vɪña. 3 according to Hathyog Pradipika, humming of black bee, sounds produced by a resonating air column, by bell, by roaring of sea and by thunder of cloud. “*p̃āc səbəd təht̪ p̃urən nād.*” – ram m 5. 4 according to Purans five sounds i.e., those of Veds, prisoners, victories, conches and drums. 5 according to Purans, the sound of five musical instruments which are customarily produced in the presence of a king. These are s̃ɪg, d̃əph, s̃ākh, b̃heri and j̃aygh̃t̃a.

**ਪੰਚਸਬਦੀ [p̃ācsəbdi]** *adj*/in whose presence, five sounds are perpetually produced. 2 *n* a practiser of NAM; one who has adopted the Guru's way of life. “*vivah hoə s̃obh seti p̃ācsəbdi ara.*” – suhi ch̃t̪ m 1.

**ਪੰਚ ਸਰ [p̃āc sər]** five tanks, five highly sacred tanks – Amritsar, Santokhsar, Ramsar, Kaulsar and Viveksar. See ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ. 2 *Skt* ਪੰਚ ਸਰ. See ਪੰਚਸਾਗਰ.

**ਪੰਚ ਸਖ [p̃āc sakh]** hand having five fingers.

**ਪੰਚਸਾਧਕ [p̃ācsayək]** *n* five arrows of Kam – softening, exploitation, warming, attraction and intoxication. See ਪੰਚ ਬਾਣ. 2 Kam, who possesses five arrows.

**ਪੰਚ ਸਿਕਦਾਰ [p̃āc sɪkdar]** five leaders; five reigning flaws such as sensuality etc. “*eku koɽu p̃āc sɪkdara.*” – suhi kabir. ‘Here koɽ means human body.’

**ਪੰਚ ਸਿੰਘ [p̃āc sɪgh]** five violent flaws such as sex etc. “*p̃āc sɪgh rak̃he pr̃əbh mar̃t̪.*” – ram m 5.

**ਪੰਚ ਸੁਰਬੀਰ [p̃āc surbir]** five heroic warriors, such as sex, who vanquish all. “*jɪnɪ mɪlɪ mare p̃āc surbir es̃o k̃əunu b̃ali re?*” – asa m 5.

**ਪੰਚਸੈਲ [p̃ācsəl]** *Skt* पञ्चशील According to Purans, there is situated a mountain to the south of Sumeru which serves as a place of indulgence for the gods. All types of sexual gratifications are available there. See ਆਚਰਣੀਯ ਪੁਰਾਣ ੨ 55. “*jo j̃ivənmar̃na jañe. so p̃ācsəl sukh mañe.*” – sor kabir. According to Sikhism ‘p̃āc s̃el sukh’ is nothing but abnegation of ego.

**ਪੰਚਸੰਗੀਤ [p̃ācs̃gita]** five musicians, five singers i.e., five senses such as touch etc. “*d̃əs pat̃əu p̃āc s̃gita ekr̃ b̃hitar̃t̪ sat̃he.*” – ram m 5.

**ਪੰਚਸੰਗੁ [p̃ācs̃gu]** company of five flaws. 2 five companions. “*p̃āc s̃gu guru t̃e ch̃ut̃e.*” – b̃rɪl m 5.

**ਪੰਚ ਹਿੰਸਾ [p̃āc hɪsa]** In Hinduism, a householder indulges daily in five violences i.e., life is destroyed by five actions – pounding of cereals in a small wooden or stone mortar, firing a hearth, grinding, sweeping and filling a pitcher. Sin caused by these actions can be staved off by performing p̃āc yag. See ਪਾਦਸ਼ਹ ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤੀ ੨ 2 § 13, 14, 15. See ਪੰਚ ਯਗ.

**ਪੰਚਕ [p̃ācak]** *n* a group of five, collection of five articles. 2 a group of five planets – d̃hanɪs̃t̃ha, s̃ətb̃hɪk̃ha, purvabhadrapad, uttrabhadrapad and revati. In astrology, undertaking of a new venture is prohibited under the influence of these planets.

**ਪੰਚ ਕਕਾਰ [p̃āc kakar]** See ਪੰਜ ਕਕਾਰ.

**ਪੰਚਕਾਰੀ [p̃āckakari]** See ਪੰਜਕਾਰੀ.

**ਪੰਚਕਣ [p̃āckana]** See ਪੰਚਕ 2.

**ਪੰਚਕਲਿਆਣ [p̃āckalɪən], ਪੰਚਕਲਿਆਨ [p̃āckalɪən]** five auspicious marks. 2 a horse with five auspicious marks is taken to be of high quality by the Rajputs. A reddish brown [kela], a dark red [kumet] and a black [muṣki] horse with all the four hoofs and forehead white are regarded as auspicious.

**ਪੰਚ ਕਲੇਸ [p̃āc kaɪes]** See ਕਲੇਸ 5.

**ਪੰਚਕਲਾਣ [p̃āckalyan]** See ਪੰਚ ਕਲਿਆਣ.

ਪੰਚ ਕਵਰ [pāc kavar], ਪੰਚ ਕਵਲ [pāc kaval] five morsels. According to the Simritis of Hindus one should, before taking his meals, take out five morsels. These are meant for a dog, an apostate, a leper, a diseased person and a crow. ਪੰਚਕਾਵਲੀ [pāc kavlī] See ਲਗੀ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ (ਅ).

ਪੰਚ ਕੋਸ਼ [pāc koṣ] five covers. According to Upanishad the five shields of the soul are – ਮਨੋਮਯ ਕੋਸ਼ [mānmay koṣ] elemental existence, ਪ੍ਰਾਣਮਯ ਕੋਸ਼ [prāṇmay koṣ] ethereal existence, ਮਨੋਮਯ ਕੋਸ਼ [manomay koṣ] mental existence, ਵਿਗਿਆਨਮਯ ਕੋਸ਼ [vigyanmay koṣ] scientific existence, ਅਨੰਦਮਯ ਕੋਸ਼ [anāndmay koṣ] state of equipoise.

ਪੰਚ ਕ੍ਰਿਸਾਨਵਾ [pāc krisanva] five cultivators, five sense-organs. "pāc krisanva bhagīgāe, le bādhiro jū dārbari."—*maru kabir*.

ਪੰਚ ਖਟੰਗ [pāc khatāṅg] See ਪੰਚ ਸਰ 2 and ਪੰਚ ਸਾ-ਸ਼.

ਪੰਚ ਖਟੰਗ ਅਰਾਤੀ [pāc khatāṅg aratī] Kam, who possesses five arrows; his enemy – Shiv. See ਅਰਾਮੁ.

ਪੰਚ ਖਾਲਸਾ ਦੀਵਾਨ [pāc khalsa divan] court of five disciples of the Guru's teachings. 2 a council of five leading Singhs. 3 See ਪੰਚਪੰਛ.

ਪੰਚਖੰਡ [pāc khāṇḍ] hermitage. 2 assembly of five beloved ones. 3 assembling place of panchayat. 4 a place near village Bhasaur, tehsil Dhuri, Nazamat Sunam of Patiala state. It is said that Guru Nanak Dev stayed here on his way from Sunam and Sangrur. At this place, there is a particular organisation named as 'pāc khalsa divan'.

With the efforts of Bhai Basawa Singh of Bhasaur, Singh Sabha Bhasaur was established in Sammat 1950. Bhai Basawa Singh and Babu Teja Singh were appointed its president and secretary respectively. pāc khalsa divan was constituted in Sammat 1962.

ਪੰਚ ਕਵਾਏ [pāc gavae], See ਪੰਚ 7.

ਪੰਚ ਗਵ [pāc gavy] five substances produced from a cow's body. 2 a mixture produced by mixing five substances produced from the body of a cow. According to Hinduism, it is presumed to be very sacred. It helps in eradicating uncleanness prevailing among the members of a family after the birth of a child, cleansing of apostates and purification of impure water of wells and tanks. It is prepared by mixing one part of urine of a black cow, two parts of dung of a white cow, four parts ghee of a kapila cow, four parts of milk of a copper-coloured cow and also eight parts of curd of a red cow. To this mixture of five substances is added kuṣa grass water and the whole thing is churned. The end product thus produced is pāc gavy.

Varun resides in urine, Agni (fire) in dung, Wind in yoghurt, Moon in milk and Sun in ghee. See ਪਾਰਸਰ ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ ੧ 1 § 2 to 40.

ਪੰਚ ਗੁਣ [pāc guṇ] attributes of five elements i.e., voice of the sky, touch of the air, form of the fire, taste of the water and fragrance of the earth. 2 See ਤੱਤਾਂ ਦੇ ਗੁਣ.

ਪੰਚ ਝਾਮਰ [pāc camar] See ਨਰਯਾਨ.

ਪੰਚ ਚੇਲੇ [pāc cele] five sense-organs, so that these are disciplined. "pāc cele vasi kṛhṛi, ravall"—*gaur m 1*.

ਪੰਚ ਚੋਰ [pāc cor] five flaws which take away virtues. "tau dehi ṣḍarī pāc cor vasaḥ kam krodh lobh moh ahākara."—*sar m 3*.

ਪੰਚ ਚੰਡਾਲ [pāc cāḍal] five perversions such as sensuality etc. "pāc cāḍal nale kara."—*prabha ੧ m 5*.

ਪੰਚਜਨ [pācjan] saint; sage; who adopts the Guru's way of life. "pācjana mīlī māḡal gāra."—*gaur m 5*. 2 five perversions such as sensuality etc. "pācjana gurī vasiḡatī ane."—*sar m 4*. 3 *Skṛt* पञ्चजन product of five elements – the human body. 4 man. "pācjana

stibat bātava.”—*ram namdev*. 5 according to Purans, man, Gandharav (celestial singer), Apsara (fairy), cobra and ancestor. 6 etymologically Gandharav, celestial singer, ancestor, deity, devil and demon. 7 a demon whose conch is known as pācāny. See ਪੰਚਜਨ. “jānpāc sunamay sākḥ subhā.”—*samudrmathan*.

ਪੰਚਜਨੀ [pācjanī] *Skt n* village council.

ਪੰਚਜਨੀਨ [pācjanin] *Skt n* jester, buffoon. 2 juggler.

ਪੰਚਜਨ [pācjan] See ਪੰਚਜਨ.

ਪੰਚ ਜਲ [pāc jal] waters of well, river, tank, rain and sea. According to the Hindu scriptures, the ritual requires of a king to take bath in these waters at the time of coronation.

ਪੰਚ ਜੋਗੀ [pāc jogi] five worshippers of Shiv personified as a woman; five tantriks sitting in bhairvi's circle. “asī pasī pāc jogia beṭhe, bicī nakaṭde raru.”—*asa kabir*.

ਪੰਚਜਨ [pācjan] See ਪੰਚਜਨ.

ਪੰਚ ਤਸਕਰ [pāc taskar] five thieves. five sense-organs. “pāc taskar dhavet rakhe.”—*prabha m l*.

ਪੰਚ ਤਤ੍ਵ [pāc tatv], ਪੰਚ ਤੱਤ [pāc tatt], ਪੰਚ ਤਤ੍ਵ [pāc tatv] earth, water, air, fire and sky. “pāc tat ka racan racana.”—*maru solhe m 5*. 2 according to Tantarshastar, five most essential objects — “मद्य मांस तथा मत्स्यो मुद्रा मैथुन मेव य। पञ्च तत्त्व निदं प्रोक्तं देवि । निर्वाण हेतवे ॥”

See ਪੰਚ ਮਹਾਰ.

ਪੰਚ ਤਨਮਾਤ੍ਰ [pāc tanmatr] according to Sankhya system, primordial and pure form of five elements such as sound, touch, form, taste and fragrance. See ਤਨਮਾਤ੍ਰ.

ਪੰਚਤਪ [pāc tap] five penances. Four dhunīs (smoke fires) and the sun; the act of heating/scalding one's body with these. See ਚਾਰੀਤ ਸਿਮਿਤਿ ੩ 5, ੬ 7.

ਪੰਚ ਰੁਕੁ [pāc raru] five trees of the gods. See

ਰੁਕੁ

ਪੰਚ ਤੀਨਿ ਨਵ ਚਾਰਿ [pāc tinī nav carī]—*asa a m l*. five elements, three attributes, nine openings and four consciences. 2 five elements, three words, nine divisions, four directions.

ਪੰਚਰੰਗੁ [pācārī] a fascinating ethical work by an eminent scholar named Vishnu Sharma. He authored it in the third century AD. It has five parts—Mitarbhed, Mitarsamprapti, Kakolukrye (which deals with a crow and an owl), Labadh Parnash and Aprikshitkarak.

Panchtantar was first got translated by king Naushirvan from Sanskrit to Pahlavi language. In 750 AD Abdulla translated Panchtantar in Arabic. It was translated into Hebrew in 1100 AD, Spanish in 1251 Latin in 1480 and English in 1570 AD. See ਅਧੁਨਿਕਸਨ.

Budh Singh, a poet of Maharaja Ranjit Singh's time, translated Panchtantar into Punjabi mixed with Vrij Bhasha in Sammat 1868 under the title 'Budhhivaradhi' I have seen a beautiful copy of this book from the Maharaja's library, in India office, London See ਤਨਮਾਤ੍ਰ and ਭੁੱਖਿਵਾਰਧਿ.

ਪੰਚਤ੍ਵ [pācatv] *Skt n* signifying five. 2 dispersal of five elements of the body i.e. death.

ਪੰਚਦਕਾਰ [pācdakar] five ਥ's. “deṣ durag dāl darbaru dan. pācdakari bhup pradhan.”—*GPS*.

ਪੰਚਦਕਾਰੀ [pācdakari] having five ਥ's. See ਪੰਚਦਕਾਰ.

ਪੰਚ ਦਾਸ [pāc das] five fishermen. 2 five dacoits, five demons. “pāc das tinī dokhi ek man anath.”—*keda m 5*. i.e. ‘five perversions such as sensuality and three attributes.’ See ਦਾਸ 9.

ਪੰਚ ਦੂਤ [pāc dut] five spies i.e. sensuality or music etc. “pāc dut tudhu vasi kite.”—*anādu*. “pāc dut sēbadī pēcavṇa.”—*majh a m 3*.

ਪੰਚ ਦੇਵ [pāc dev], ਪੰਚ ਦੇਵਤਾ [pāc devta] according to Hinduism, five gods—Sun, Ganesh, Durga, Rudar and Vishnu.

ਪੰਚ ਦੋਖ [pāc dokh] five evils; five flaws. "Idrijit pāc dokh te rahat."—*sukhmanī*. "pāc dokh ar aḥṣ rog ih tan te sagal durī kin."—*ṭoḍi m 5*.

ਪੰਚ ਧਾਤੁ [pāc dhatu], ਪੰਚ ਧਾਤੁ [pāc dhatu] five evils, flaws. See ਧਾਤੁ and ਧਾਤੁ. "gur ke sabadī maraḥī pār dhatu."—*maru solhe m 5*. 2 five elements. "jab culaḥ pār dhatu ki racna."—*maru kabir*.

ਪੰਚਨਖ [pācnaḥ] *Skt n* an animal having five nails. In the seventeenth chapter of the fourth part of Valmiki, it is mentioned that of all the five-nailed animals, the following five are worth eating – rhinoceros, porcupine, large lizzard, hare and tortoise. Manu has also confirmed it. See ਮਨੁ ਸਿਮ੍ਰਿਤਿ ੨ 5, ੧ 18.

ਪੰਚਨਦ [pācnaḍ] five rivers Satluj, Beas, Ravi, Chenab and Jehlum. 2 land of five rivers – Punjab. 3 a place located 44 miles upwards, from the confluence of Indus, where Satluj, Beas, Ravi, Chenab and Jehlum merge.

ਪੰਚ ਪਹਰੂਆ [pāc pahrūa] five senses. "pāc pahrūa dār mahī rahite tīn ka nahī patiara."—*gau kabir*.

ਪੰਚਪਦ [pācpada] a hymn with five lines/verses. See ਰਾਗ ਗੁਜਰੀ ਵਿੱਚ, "prathme garab mata ke vasa."—*ṣabad*.

ਪੰਚ ਪਰਿਹਾਰੀ [pāc paṇihari] five senses. See ਗੁਰਮਤ.

ਪੰਚ ਪਰਵਾਨ [pāc pārvan], ਪੰਚ ਪਰਵਾਨ [pāc pārvan] See ਪੰਚ. 2 five virtues adopted by followers of the Gurus – "mety ੭ sātokh dya dharam arath mel, pāc pārvan kie gurnat saj hā."—*BGK*. 3 an assembly of leading persons. "pāc pārvan me pratisṭa ghaṭavai."—*BGK*.

ਪੰਚ ਪਾਤਕ [pāc patak], ਪੰਚ ਪਾਪ [pāc pap] five terrible sins – murder of a person who has attained self-realisation, drinking of liquor, theft, adultery, and ingratitude.

ਪੰਚ ਪਿਤਾ [pāc pita] father, father-in-law, king, teacher and foster father.

ਪੰਚ ਪੀਰੀਆ [pāc piria] worshipper of Sultan, Miran, Gugga, Bibrian and Seetla. 2 worshipper of Vishnu, Sun, Shiv, Ganesh and Durga.

ਪੰਚ ਪੁਤ [pāc put] five elements. "pāc put jāne ik mai."—*g3ḍ m 5*. 2 five types of sons – son, disciple, son-in-law, attendant and guest.

ਪੰਚ ਪੰਖੀ [pāc pākhi] five senses. "pākhi pāc uḍarī nahī dhavahi."—*maru solhe m 1*.

ਪੰਚ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਦੀ ਸਿੱਖੀ [pāc prakar di sikkhi]

dhādhe ki ik, dekhadekhi, hirsī tre, sidki avrek, pācam ahe bhav ki bhale. prathma im jim bhai cale, sabhi sagure mujh nigura kahē, le sikkhi "dhādhe" ki ahe. koi sikkh banyo kīh dekha, sadan padarath bhale biṣekha, lobh padarath ko mān bhayo, guru ko sikkh hor so gayo. ih sikkhi he "dekhadekhi," rahi padarath cah visekhi, tiji "hirsī" sikkhi jano, bahut ju karhi, karen so thano, sojhi kujh nā ap ko ai, nahī sikh le gurmāṭi pai. caturath sikkhi "sidki" hor, guru bin apār nā manahi kor, jivan maran bikhe guru sarni, tajarī nā jim pravah me tārī. pācam "sikkhi bhav" upai, lakh gurumāṭima pā sarnai, nīṣ dīn gurumurāṭi urdharī, karahi bhav sabh sikkh mājharī.

—GPS.

ਪੰਚ ਪ੍ਰਾਣ [pāc prāṇ] five types of breaths, depending upon the place of breathing – prāṇ, āpan, sōman, vayan and udan. See ਏਸ ਪ੍ਰਾਣ.

ਪੰਚ ਬਜਿਤ੍ਰ [pāc bajitr] five musical instruments. "pāc bajitr kare sātokha."—*ram m 5*. See ਪੰਚ

ਬਜਿਤ੍ਰ

ਪੰਚ ਬਟਵਾਰੇ [pāc baṭvare] five dacoits. "pāc baṭvare, se nut kari manahī."—*ram m 5*. i.e. sense organs.

ਪੰਚਬਟੀ [pācbaṭi] See ਪੰਚਬਟੀ.

ਪੰਚ ਬਣ [pāc baṇ] five arrows of Kam. 2 Kam who bears five arrows. See ਪੰਚਸਾਯਕ. 3 five arrows of self control, calmness, forbearance, renunciation and humility which conquer five evils, such as sensuality etc. "pāc baṇ le jam kau mar."—*maru solhe m 1*. 4 five flower arrows of Kam — padam, aṣok, siris, amr and utpal.

ਪੰਚ ਬਿਕਾਰ [pāc bīkar] five evils such as sensuality. "pāc bīkar man mahī base."—*thrti gau m 5*.

ਪੰਚ ਬਿਖਾਈ [pāc bīkhadi] five trouble makers; five evils such as sensuality etc. "pāc bīkhadi ek gariba, rakhahu rakhāṇhare."—*gau m 5*.

ਪੰਚ ਬੈਲ [pāc bel] five breaths. "pāc bel gadia deh dhari."—*ram m 1*. 2 five sense-organs.

ਪੰਚ ਭਰਤਾਰੀ [pāc bhartari] a woman having five husbands, Dropadi.

ਪੰਚਭੂ [pāc bhu], ਪੰਚਭੂਆਤਮਾ [pāc bhuatma] *Skt* पञ्चभूतਾत्मन् conscience. It came into being from the imperceptible essence of five elements. "bācān gur rīdī dhārāhu pāc bhu bāsi karāhu."—*seveye m 4 ke*. "pāc bhuatma vāsi karāhi, ta tirāhi karāhi nivas."—*guj m 3*. 2 five virtues of five elements such as forgiveness etc. "pāc bhu [opi]."—*sīdhgosaṭr*. See ਪੰਜ ਰੱਬਾਂ ਦੇ ਰੂਪ.

ਪੰਚ ਭੂਤ [pāc bhuṭ] five elements. 2 five demons such as sensuality etc. "pāc mī pāc bhuṭ betāl."—*brīa thrti m 1*. "pāc bhuṭ sabel he dehi."—*net a m 4*.

ਪੰਚਭੂਤਾਤਮਾ [pāc bhuatma] See ਪੰਚਭੂਆਤਮਾ.

ਪੰਚਭੂਨਾਇਕ [pāc bhuṇaīk] lord of five elements, "mohan tapan vāṣṭkaran unmaden uccat. pāc baṇ mān mōthan ke ge birhānī tēnu kaṭ."—*hanu*. See ਪੰਚਸਾਯਕ.

the Creator. "pāc bhuṇaīko apī sīrāda."—*sūhu chāt m 1*.

ਪੰਚ ਭ੍ਰਮ [pāc bhrām] See ਭਰਮ 5.

ਪੰਚਮ [pācām] *Skt adj* faithful. 2 beautiful. 3 clever. 4 *n* fifth note in music. 5 low caste; one whom the Hindus regard as untouchable. 6 any caste other than of the Brahmans, Kshatris, Vaishes and Shudars.

ਪੰਚ ਮਕਾਰ [pāc makar] five M's. See ਪੰਚ ਰਤ੍ਨ. 2 The following five makars have been mentioned in some works — ਮਦਿਰਾ (wine), ਮੱਸ (meat), ਮੈਥੁਨ (sexual intercourse), ਮਾਇਆ (illusion) and ਮੁਦਰਾ (money). mixture of parched rice, grams and wheat — which is a dessert for Vammargi tantriks. See ਵਾਮਾਰਗ.

ਪੰਚ ਮਜਮੀ [pāc majmī] collection of five; evident form of five evils. "pāc majmī jo pācān rakhe."—*bher m 5*.

ਪੰਚ ਮਨਾਏ [pāc mānāe] See ਪੰਚ 7.

ਪੰਚ ਮਰਦ [pāc marad] five great warriors such as sexuality. "pāc marad sīdāk le bādhāhu."—*maru solhe m 5*. 2 five beloved warriors, who dedicated their heads to the tenth Master.

ਪੰਚ ਮਤਾ [pāc mata] mother, guru's wife, mother-in-law, queen and wet-nurse.

ਪੰਚ ਮਾਰ [pāc mar] short for pācānān (lion)+ marak (killer) killer of lion. 2 See ਪੰਚ ਮਾਰਿ.

ਪੰਚ ਮਾਰਿ [pāc marī] *adv* having conquered five evils such as sensuality etc. "pāc marī sukh para."—*prabha m 1*.

ਪੰਚਮੀ [pācamī], ਪੰਚਮੀ [pāc mī] fifth day of bright and dark halves of the lunar month. "pācamī pāc pradhan te."—*gau thrti m 5*. "pāc mī pāc bhuṭ betāl."—*brīa thrti m 1*. 2 Dropadi. 3 in grammar, ablative case.

ਪੰਚਮੁਖ [pācmukh] having five faces, Shiv. 2 lion, who has open mouth.

ਪੰਚ ਮੇਲ [pāc mel] See ਪੰਜ ਮੇਲ.

ਪੰਚ ਯਗ [pāc yagy] as per the Hindu scriptures, five fire-rituals have been provided for house-



holders –

dev yāgy (libation with ghee)

bhut yāgy (animal sacrifice)

pitrī yāgy (libation to ancestors)

brāham yāgy (teaching and reading of Veds).

nar yāgy (worship of guests) See ਮਨੁ ੩, ੬ 70.

The following five rituals have been assigned for a king in Atri Simriti – crushing of the wicked, nourishing of the good, accumulation of wealth in a just manner, delivering of justice with partiality, prosperity and defence of the state (§ 28).

ਪੰਚ ਰਤਨ [pāc ratan] gold, diamond, sapphire, ruby and pearl. 2 according to some others: gold, copper, silver, pearl and coral. To put five ratans into the mouth of the dead is considered a noble deed. 3 “tūsi ya sāsar me pāc ratan hē sar sadhu milanō haribhājēn dayā dan upkar.”

ਪੰਚਰਾਸੀ [pācrasi] adj/ who has tamed five senses; who does not let his senses go astray. “jā pācrasi, tā tirathvasi.” –asa m 1.

ਪੰਚਰਾਤ੍ਰ [pācratr] a vedic sacrificial ritual which is completed in five nights. 2 a famous book of Vaishnavism, which provides information regarding five stages of worship.<sup>1</sup>

ਅਭਿਗਮਨ [abhigaman] (plastering of the place, washing and invoking of the deity).

ਉਪਾਦਨ [upadan] (collection of fragrant material such as incense, flowers etc.)

ਵਿਸ਼ਨ [vijy] (worship of the deity)

ਸੁਵਾਧਯ [svadhyay] (recitation of mantras in a pleasing manner)

ਯੋਗ [yog] (meditation upon the deity's idol).

ਪੰਚ ਰੁਸਾਏ [pāc rusae] See ਪੰਚ 7.

ਪੰਚ ਲੋਕ [pāc lok] leaders. “pāc lok sabh hasanī

ਰਾਤ੍ਰ [ratr] is an expression that provides knowledge. In addition to Narad Panchratr, there are twenty-five other Panchratras

lage.” –var gau 1 m 4. 2 holy men. “pāc lok vasahr pardhana.” –maru solhe m 1.

ਪੰਚ ਵਸਾਏ [pāc vase] See ਪੰਚ 7.

ਪੰਚਵਕ੍ਤ੍ਰ [pācvaktr] See ਪੰਚਗੁਪ.

ਪੰਚਵਟੀ [pācvatī] place having five trees; place where there are five banyan or other trees.

2 a particular place in Dandak forest near Nasik, situated on the bank of river Godavri, where Lord Ram, alongwith Sita and Lakshman, stayed during their exile. Due to the existence of five trees of pespul, brill (marmelos), banyan, gooseberry and Ashok (Saraca indica), this place came to be known as Panchvati. One commentary of Ramayan mentions these trees as sīrvvāt, siddhvāt, sanat kumavāt, brāhamvāt and riṣīrvāt. Hence its name Panchvati. “ram virajet pācvatī.” –hanu.

ਪੰਚਵਾਦਨ [pācvaden] Shiv. See ਪੰਚਗੁਪ. 2 See ਪੰਚਾਨਨ.

ਪੰਚਵੱਲਭਾ [pācvallabha] beloved of five Pandavs – Dropadi.

ਪੰਚਵਾਨ [pācvan] See ਪੰਚਸਰ 2, ਪੰਚਸਾਧਕ and ਪੰਚ ਬਾਣ.

ਪੰਚ ਵਾਦਿਤ੍ਰ [pāc vaditr] See ਪੰਚ ਸਬਦ.

ਪੰਚ ਵਿਕ [pāc vrkṣ] See ਸੁਰਬਰੁ.

ਪੰਚੀਟ [pācain], ਪੰਚੀਟ੍ਰ [pācainu] group of five. 2 collection of five elements – the body.

3 four consciences and the soul. 4 five sense organs. “tākar marī vasi pācainī.” –suhi chāt

m 1. ‘have tamed the group of sounds after doing away with such dacoits as sensuality etc.’ 5 council of five leading persons. “raja

takhatī [tāke gaṇī bhā pācain retu.” –maru m 1. 6 group of five. “care jāge cahu jūgi pācainu

ape hoā.” –var ram 3.

ਪੰਚਾਇਤ [pācāit] council of five leading persons; panchayat.

ਪੰਚਾਇਤੀ [pācāiti] See ਪੰਚਾਯਤੀ.

ਪੰਚਾਸਾ [pācasa] See ਪਚਾਸਾ and ਚੈਟਪੰਚਾਸਾ.

ਪੰਚਾਸਤ [pācasy] one having five faces. See ਪੰਚਾਨਨ.

**ਪੰਚਾਹਰੁ** [pācaharu] conscience, that directs the five senses to respective evils. "pācaharu nīdārau."—*savaye m 5 ke.*

**ਪੰਚਾਕਾਰੀ** [pācakarī] *adj* the Creator of five elements. 2 council of ministers. "ape rajaru pācakarī."—*maru solhe m 1.* 3 *adj* who assumes five forms. See ਪੰਚਰੂਪ.

**ਪੰਚੰਗ** [pācāṅg] almanac, a calendar showing dates, days, planets, conjuncture of stars (ਯੋਗ [yog]) and divisions of dates (ਕਰਾਨ [karaṇ]). 2 an incense having sandalwood, aloewood, camphor, saffron and guggal (bdellium olibanum). 3 according to Ayurvedic system of medicine, five parts of a tree viz root, branch, leaf, flower and fruit. 4 five parts as devised by tantarshastar viz jāb, ਹੋਮ [hom], ਟਰਪਣ, ਐਹਿੰਸਕ and brahman bhojan. 5 five parts of ethics—help, means of accomplishment, knowledge of time and space, effort to stave off distress and successful execution of a job. 6 tortoise, which possesses five main organs (head and four feet). 7 human body having hands, feet and head.

**ਪੰਚਾਗਨਿ** [pācaganī] See ਪੰਚ ਤਪ. 2 five types of fire, as described in Brahmins of Veds—

a. anvahary pācan (dākṣiṇaganī, with which libation to ancestors is performed on the new moon night every month. The fire is lit according to the process as mentioned in Rig Ved).

b. garhpety i.e. the fire which purifies the oblation material and the vessels by heating.

c. ahavanī i.e. fire taken out from garhpety while reciting mantras and installing the same to the east of ritual-pavilion, where oblation is done.

d. avasth i.e. common fire, used for cooking purposes in households.

e. sabbh i.e., fire lighted to provide warmth to seges and guests.

3 *adj* having five fires. 4 a worshipper of five fires.

**ਪੰਚਾਗੁਲ** [pācāgul] *Skt* castor. Its leaves resemble an open hand.

**ਪੰਚਾੰਗੁਲ** [pācāṅgulā] five fingers. "pher dīkhar pācāṅgulā."—*BG.*

**ਪੰਚਾਨਨ** [pācanan] he who has five faces—Shiv. 2 lion supposed to have five mouths in the form of four claws and the real mouth. 3 a metre whose characteristics are four lines, each line having forty eight matras, pause after twelve matras each, with guru laghu in the end.

Example:

"kavānen madhur ben, koṭī sen sāg sobh,  
kahrī ma jasad jīsaḥī, dāhi bhat khahrī  
jū,  
sottī sacu srinivas, adīpurakh sada tuhi,  
vāhīguru vāhīguru vāhīguru vāhī jū."  
—*savaye m 4 ke.*

**ਪੰਚਾਨਨ ਘੋਖਨਿ** [pācanan ghokhanī] roaring like a lion—the gun.—*śanama.*

**ਪੰਚਾਪਸਰ** [pācapasr] पञ्चाप्सर a tank in the south. Sage Mandkarani meditated on its bank and Indar, in order to interrupt his meditation, sent five fairies. Ram stayed on its bank for some time during his exile. 2 See ਪੰਚਾਪਸਰ.

**ਪੰਚਾਮ੍ਰਿਤ** [pācamrit] पञ्चामृत karah parśad distributed in gurdwaras. Bhai Gurdas writes. "khāḍ ghrīt cun jāl pavak īkār bhāe pāc mīl pragaṭ pācamrit pragaḥ he." 2 According to Simiritis, it means milk, yoghurt, ghee, sugar and honey. "jīh mukhī pacau śmrit khāe."—*gāu kabīr.* 3 According to Vedic system of medicine, grīloy, gokhru, muṣlī, gorakhmūḍī and śatavri.

**ਪੰਚਾਯਤ** [pācayat] See ਪੰਚਾਇਤ.

**ਪੰਚਾਯਤੀ** [pācaytī] *adj* of or relating to a panchayat as 'pācaytī ākhara.'

**ਪੰਚਾਯਤੀ ਅਖਾਰਾ** [pācaytī ākhara] See ਅਖਾਰਾ 4.

**ਪੰਚਾਲ** [pācal] *Skt* पञ्चाल It seems from

Mahabharat that this country was located towards the upper Doab. Gurpratap Suraj also supports this view, as – “des pācal rasal sēnatan tīrēth raj sudhasar jana.” Some scholars are of the view that Hastinapur (district Meerut) was also adjoining to it. Manu says that it was near Kanauj. Wilson feels that the whole of the territory towards the north-west from Delhi to Chambal river is Panchal. River Ganga divides it into two parts – northern Panchal and southern Panchal. According to Cunningham, northern Panchal was Rohelkhand and southern Panchal was Doab of Ganga and Jamuna. The capital of Rohelkhand or northern Panchal was Ahichhatra, the ruins of which are extant near Ramnagar, and the capital of south Panchal was ‘kāpilay’ which was in between Badayun and Farukhabad situated near old Ganga.

There is a reference in Vishnu Puran part 4 ch 19 that this land belonged to five sons of Bharat Vanshi Raja Haryashav, namely Mudgan, Srinjay, Vrihdishu, Pravir, and Kampalya. Hence its name Panchal.

पंचालराज [pācalarāj], पंचालराणी [pācalarāṇī], पंचालराजा [pācalarāja] daughter of Panchal land - Dropadi. “kṛ pācalarāṇī.”-datt.

पंचाली [pācalī], पंचालिका [pācalīka], पंचाली पंचाली [pācalī] Skt पंचालिका and पंचाली. Dropadi of Panchal land. Daughter of Drupad, raja of Panchal. “pācalī kau rajasabha mahi ramnam udh ai.”-maru m 9.

पंचमहा [pācavaha] five stages of life – infancy childhood, boyhood upto five years of age, youth from five to ten years of age, and old age.

पंच [pāc] adj five times.

पंचिकरण [pācīkaraṇ] according to Vedant division of five elements. In ancient works

numerous types of divisions have been referred to, but the general view is that, to begin with, an element was divided into two parts. While one part remained intact, the other was further divided into four parts. Thus five parts came into being. Thereafter these parts were combined with parts of other elements so that all elements combined together could lead to the creation. “pācīkaraṇ pāc tatv joi. sūhīkaraṇ upaśi.”-NP.

पंचिकृत [pācīkṛit] adj divided into five parts. See पंचिकृत.

पंचे रूने दुख भरे [pāce rūne dukh bhare]-sri m 1. mother, father, brother, wife, son. 2 five

पंच [pāc] Skt पक्षि bird.

पंच [pāc] P ५ adj five. 2 n something signifying five. “tūh karī rakhe pāc karī sathī.”-sri m 1. The reference here is to thirty fasts and five prayers.

पंच श्रेय [pāc shrey] theft, adultery, gambling, drinking and telling lies. 2 according to others, meat-eating, drinking, gambling, adultery and theft.

पंच सास्त्र [pāc sāstra] five weapons of Guru Gobind Singh which he used to wear everyday – sword, bow, gun, dagger and quoit. 2 See पंच हथियार and पंच हथियार.

पंच मति नष्टि नष्टि नष्टि [pāc matī naṣṭi naṣṭi naṣṭi] -retanmala bāno. who slowly and steadily retains, five, seven and nine breaths, while practising Pranayam. 2 who practises as advised by the Guru: five virtues (contentment, charity, compassion, happiness and humility); Seven: five senses of perception, plus mind and intellect; and nine types of worship.

पंच सनान [pāc sanana] xa See पंच सनान.

पंच मही [pāc mahī] five evils such as sex which are active in the human body. “bānī āde pāc”  
See foot-note on पंच.

sarīk jiu."—*sri m 5 pepar*.

ਪੰਜ ਹਥਿਆਰ [pāj hathiār] five weapons of Singhs of yester-years – sword, bow, gun, dagger and spear. See ਪੰਚ ਹਥਿਆਰ.

ਪੰਜ ਕਕਾਰ [pāj kakar], ਪੰਜ ਕਕਾਰੀ [pāj kakarī], ਪੰਜ ਕੱਕੇ [pāj kakke] five religious symbols of the Singhs, which they adopt on getting baptised with ambrosia prepared with a double-edged sword. These symbols begin with Gurmukhī character kakka [ਕ] – ਕੈਸ [kes], ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾ, ਕੱਚਾ, ਕਾਘਾ and ਕਾਫਾ. See ਵੈਸ੍ਵਾ. 2 one who wears the aforesaid five symbols is known as pāj kakarī.

ਪੰਜ ਕੱਪੜੇ [pāj kappre] See ਪੰਜ ਵਸਤੂ.

ਪੰਜ ਕਲੇਸ [pāj kales] See ਕਲੇਸ and ਪੰਚ ਕਲੇਸ.

ਪੰਜ ਕਿਰਸਾਣ [pāj kīrsāṇ] five evils such as sex, which act as cultivators in the human body. "pāj kīrsāṇ mujere mīkhāḍ za."—*sri m 5 pepar*.

ਪੰਜ ਕੁਕਰਮ [pāj kukaram] falsehood, censure, back-biting, wrong acquisition of someone else's property, ingratitude.

ਪੰਜ ਕੇਦਾਰ [pāj kedār] See ਕੇਦਾਰ.

ਪੰਜਖਤੌਂਗ ਅਰਾਤੀ [pājkhātōg aratī] See ਪੰਚਖਤੌਂਗ ਅਰਾਤੀ.

ਪੰਜੱਖਾ [pājakkha] xa blind of one eye.

ਪੰਜਗ੍ਰੰਥੀ [pājgr̥thī] a book which contains japu, sodaru, sohila, asa di var and anādo. Such sacred verses as sukhmāni etc. have now been included in pājgr̥thīs. 2 the scripture which contains japu, japu, savaye, rehīras and sohila. 3 the scripture which contains japu, akal ustāṭī, vicīṭī nāṭak, gyan prabodh and thirty-three savaye.

ਪੰਜ ਜਥੇ [pāj jathe] five groups. See ਬਹੁਤ ਦਲ.

ਪੰਜ ਲਾ [pāj ṭhag] "raju malū ruṇu jatī jobānu pāje ṭhag."—*var mala m 1*.

ਪੰਜ ਲਖਤ [pāj takhat] Akal Bunga, Patna Sahib, Kesgarh, Abichal Nagar and Khalsa Diwan in the holy presence of Guru Granth Sahib.

ਪੰਜ ਦੱਦੇ [pāj dādde] See ਪੰਚ ਦਕਾਰ.

ਪੰਜ ਧਾਮ [pāj dham] See ਧਾਮ 4.

ਪੰਜ ਨਿਮਾਜ [pāj nīmajā], ਪੰਜ ਨਿਵਾਜ [pāj nīvajā] See ਨਮਾਜ. "pāj nīvajā vakhat pāj, pājā pāje nau."—*var majh m 1*. Guru Nanak Dev has described the following five superb prayers – truthfulness, honest living, charity, upright intention and praise of the Creator. "pahīla sacū halalu dux hīa kher khudāi. cauthi nīatī rasi mānu pājvi sīphatī senāi."—*var majh m 1*.

ਪੰਜ ਨੁਣ [pāj nuṇ] See ਪੰਜ ਨੁਤ.

ਪੰਜ ਪਿਆਰੇ [pāj piare], ਪੰਜ ਪਯਾਰੇ [pāj pyare] Throughout the Sikh tradition, five persons who adopted the Guru's way of life have occupied a prominent place. It is evident from the hymns of the Guru and sayings of Bhai Gurdas. "pāc pervaṇ pāc pārdhan."—*japu*. "gurmāṭī pāc sakhē gurbhai."—*maru solhe m 1*. "pāc mīle pāpāc tāj ... sadhsāgāṭī sohāṇī gurbhai."—*BG*. "sābād surat līv guru sikh sādhi mīle pāc pāpāc mīṭe pāc pārdhan hē."—*BGK*. "gurughar kī mārjāda pācāhu."—*GPS*.

Since Guru Nanak's time, five beloved ones have continuously been chosen, but not all have been recorded. Only a few find mention in history, e.g., five beloved ones of Guru Arjan – Bidhi Chand, Jetha, Langah, Pirana and Bhai Pairha. Five self-enlightened beloved ones of Guru Tegbahadur – Diwan Mati Das, Bhai Gurditta, Bhai Dyalla, Uda and Jaita.

2 especially Bhai Daya Singh, Dharam Singh, Muhkam Singh, Sahib Singh and Himmat Singh. These great men are referred to as "Pyaras" because on the occasion of the religious congregation held at Keshgarh on first of Vaisakh Sammat 1756, Guru Gobind Singh with an unsheathed sword in hand, demanded heads of devotees, as sacrifice was need of the hour. It was at this place that first of all, these five persons offered their heads.

The Master addressed them as "Pyara", embraced them and after baptising them laid the foundation of the Khalsa Panth.

Then the Guru ordered that whatever Prasad was served in a religious congregation, it should first be served to them and later on to the other Sikhs. The convention continues to be followed.

It is regrettable that the real life-history of these great altruistic followers of the Guru's way of living, could not be traced inspite of our best efforts. We do not fully subscribe to whatever has been recorded. All the same we reproduce the same for the knowledge and consideration of the readers. Bhai Thakur Singh Giani records the following in "Gurduare Darshan"—

(1) In the family of Bhai Paro Khatri – a resident of Dalla, Daya Singh was born to Suddha from the womb of Mai Dyali at Lahore in Sammat 1718 Bhadon 11. His father was a disciple of Guru Tegbahadur. Daya Singh shifted to Anandpur in Sammat 1734 and started serving the tenth Master. On 1<sup>st</sup> of Vaisakh Sammat 1756 he offered his head and got baptised.

Having received Zafarnama in Sammat 1762 at Lohgarh (Dina), he went to Aurangzeb in the Deccan. He breathed his last at Abichal Nagar on 11<sup>th</sup> of Assu Sammat 1765. The family of Daya Singh remained in Delhi with Mata Sundari and when Bhai Mani Singh was appointed priest at Amritsar, Daya Singh also shifted to Amritsar. Priest Jawahar Singh belongs to his lineage.

(2) Dharam Singh was born to Santram Jatt, of village Jatwara (district Saharanpur) from the womb Mata Jassi (or Savo) on 7<sup>th</sup> of Kattak Sammat 1724. He came under the protection of the tenth Master in Sammat 1735. On 1<sup>st</sup> of

Vaisakh Sammat 1756, he offered his head and got baptised. He sacrificed himself at Chamkaur on 8<sup>th</sup> of Poh, Sammat 1761. Sardar Naudh Singh a risaldar (an officer of cavalry) of Raja Sahib of Kalsia, belonged to his lineage.

(3) Sahib Singh was born to Tulsi (or Chamanram) barber from the womb of Mata Bisen Dei at Nangal Shahidan (district Hoshiarpur) on 4<sup>th</sup> of Harh Sammat 1722. He came under the protection of the tenth Master in Sammat 1738, and offered his head in Sammat 1756 and got baptised. He sacrificed himself on 8<sup>th</sup> of Poh Sammat 1761 at Chamkaur. His descendants reside at Nangal Shahidan.

(4) Himmat Singh was born to Jotiram, a water-carrier from the womb of Mai Ramo at village Sangatpura (Patiala state) on 5<sup>th</sup> of Magh Sammat 1718. He came under the protection of the tenth Master, and offered his head and got baptised. He sacrificed himself on 8<sup>th</sup> of Poh Sammat 1761 at Chamkaur. He had no issue.

(5) Mohkam Singh was born to Tirathram Chhimba from the womb of Mata Sukhdevi at village Burie on 22<sup>nd</sup> of Jeth Sammat 1733. He shifted to Anandpur in Sammat 1742, offered his head on first of Vaisakh and got baptised. He sacrificed himself on 8<sup>th</sup> of Poh Sammat 1761 at Chamkaur. Poet-laureate Bhai Santokh Singh author of Gurpratap Surya, was his descendant.

In the biography of Baba Buddha Ji, Bhai Mangal Singh gives the following detail:

(a) Daya Ram was born to Sudhhe Khatri of Lahore from the womb of Mata Dyali in Sammat 1726. He became a Singh after getting baptised from the tenth Master in Sammat 1756. He died at Abchal Nagar on the bank of Godavari in Sammat 1765. He was

the head of five Beloved Ones.

(b) Dharam Dass was born to Santram Jatt of Hastnapur from the womb of Mata Sabho in Sammat 1723. He became a Singh after getting baptised from the tenth Master in Sammat 1756. He died in Sammat 1765 at Hazur Sahib.

(c) Mohkamchand was born to Tirathchand Chhimba of Dwarika from the womb of Mata Devan bai in Sammat 1720. He became a Singh after getting baptised from the tenth Master in Sammat 1756. He sacrificed his life during the battle of Chamkaur.

(d) Sahibchand was born to Chiman barber of Bidur from the womb of Sonabai in Sammat 1719. He became a Singh after getting baptised from the tenth Master in Sammat 1756. He had participated in the battle even before he got baptised. During the battle of Bhangani, he showed great valour, which finds mention in the eighth chapter of Vichitar Natak.

(e) Himmat was born to Guljari, the water-carrier of Puri (Jagannath) from the womb of Dhanno in Sammat 1718. He became a Singh after getting baptised from the tenth Master. He sacrificed himself in the battle of Chamkaur.<sup>1</sup> 3 those five Singhs who had adopted the way of life of Guru and whom the Guru had assigned Guruship before leaving the fortress of Chamkaur – Daya Singh, Dharam Singh, Man Singh, Sangat Singh and Sant Singh.

**ਪੰਜ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦ** [pā prasād] according to Sikhism,

<sup>1</sup>Some writers have mentioned the following names of the previous births of the five beloved ones – Lau, Dhanna, Namdev, Sen and Jerphendhak, which is a sheer gossip. The poets have perhaps forgotten that the soul of a Khatri cannot take rebirth as Khatri and that of a barber as barber.

five substances are approved as offerings to the Creator. These are then distributed among the religious congregation. These are karahprasad, patase, gur, phal and makhaṇe (sugar-coated seeds of cardamom).

**ਪੰਜ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਦਾ ਭ੍ਰਮ** [pāj prēkar da bhram] See ਭਰਮ 5.

**ਪੰਜ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਭੋਜਨ** [pāj prēkar de bhojan] See ਭੋਜਨ.

**ਪੰਜ ਬਾਣੀਆਂ** [pāj baṇīā] japu, japu 'sraveg' etc; ten savye of akal ustāt, rahims and sohla which as a matter of routine are mandatory 2 five banis, which are included in the aforesaid banis and are recited while preparing Amrit.

These are japu, japu, cōpēi, savye, and anōdu.

**ਪੰਜਭੀਤਿ** [pājbhiti], **ਪੰਜਭੀਤੀ** [pājbhutī] five fears.

"esu kaliḥ pājbhitiḥ kiukari rakhā pēti?"

(a) je bolā tā akhiē bēḥ bēḥ kare bōhutu,

(b) cōp kārā tā akhiē itu ghēḥ nahi matī,

(c) je bahirāhā tā akhiē bēḥa sēḥaru ghēḥ,

(d) uḥḥijai tā akhiē charu gara sirī ghēḥ,

(e) je kari niva tā akhiē dārda kare bōghēḥ.

—m / bāno.

**ਪੰਜ ਭੂ** [pāj bhu], **ਪੰਜ ਭੂਤ** [pāj bhut] See ਪੰਜਭੂ and ਪੰਜਭੂਤ.

**ਪੰਜਮ** [pājām] P ਪੰਜ adj fifth. See ਪੰਜਮ.

**ਪੰਜਮਾਰ** [pājmar] See ਪੰਜਮਾਰ. 2 one who has conquered the five evils. "hoā pācāṇ pājmar."—BG.

**ਪੰਜ ਮੁਕਤੇ** [pāj mukte] five emancipated Singhs, risen above the shackles of caste and creed, who were baptised by the tenth Master on 1<sup>st</sup> of Vaisakh Sammat 1756 after the five Beloved Ones. These were Deva Singh, Ram Singh, Tehil Singh, Isar Singh, Fateh Singh.

**ਪੰਜ ਮੇਲ** [pāj mel] five groups worthy of shunning – mine, māśād, dhirmallie, ramraie, sirgōm.<sup>2</sup> Only when baptised, they should be treated as dear fellow brethren Khaīsa.

<sup>2</sup>See ਸਿਰਗੰਮ.

ਪੰਜ ਯਾਰ [pāj yar] See ਪੰਜ ਪਯਾਰੇ.

ਪੰਜ ਯਾਰੀ [pāj yari] See ਪੰਚਯਾਰੀ.

ਪੰਜਰ [pājār] *n* skeleton. 2 cage. "sagardi sāj pājre."—*ramav.* 'armoured bodies are being put in cages.'

ਪੰਜ ਰਤਨਾ [pāj ratna] See ਪੰਚਰਤਨ. 2 *xe* mixed vegetable dish prepared from carrot, raddish, turnip, brinjal and gourd.

ਪੰਜ ਲੁਣ [pāj lun] samṓdri, s̄cer, bīz, sēdha and sēbhar.

ਪੰਜ ਵਸਤੂ [pāj vastra] five clothes of cultured persons of yester years – turban, stringed shirt, shorts, girdle and a cloth to wipe clean the face. 2 two underwears, turban, a male wear sheet tied around hips to cover the lower part of the body and a cloth used for changing the undergarment. These clothes were also called pāj vastra by cultured persons of yesteryears

ਪੰਜ ਵਖਤ [pāj vakhat] five times of namaz. See ਨਮਾਜ਼. "kab-hi calī na aza pāje vakhat masitī."—*s farid.*

ਪੰਜਵਾ [pājva], ਪੰਜਵਾਂ [pājvā] *adj* fifth. "pājva paṛa ghīrētū."—*var asa.* 2 *n xe* ghee. It, being placed at number five in Asa Di Var, has this as the assumed name.

ਪੰਜ ਵਜੇ [pāj vaje] See ਪੰਚ ਸ਼ਬਦ.

ਪੰਜਾ [pāja] *P* پنج *Skz* ਪੰਜ *n* group of five. 2 upper fore part of the shoe which contains toe and fingers of the foot. 3 palm of the hand including five fingers. 4 glove. "pahīre pājā."—*ramav.* 5 impression of five fingers of the hand on paper. This practice came into being from Hazrat Mohamud. Being illiterate he used to affix the impression of his palm and fingers below the written material. Kings of Delhi such as Jahangir etc also used to put their palm and fingerprints upon papers. On certain documents they used to write manjur and affix their palm and finger print instead of putting their signature.

Colonel Todd has mentioned this fact in his book, 'Rajasthan.' 6 a claw-shaped iron weapon, which Nihang Singhs wear over their double-turban. 7 See ਪੰਜ ਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਪੰਜਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ [pāja sahib] palm-print of Guru Nanak upon a rock near village Hassan Abdal. A famous gurdwara has been built there. There is a small spring of water near Panja Sahib. Its crystal clear water at first gets collected in a small tank and from there flows onwards. The congregation, after investigation, are of the firm belief that Guru Nanak reached here on first of Sawan and that his palm-print was affixed on the same day.

This gurdwara is located at a distance of half a mile to the south-west of railway station Hassan Abdal. A jagir of five hundred rupees has been assigned to it by Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Some of the land adjoins the gurdwara. There is also some income to the gurdwara from water-mills. Towards the end of 1920 AD, its management was underwent improvement. At present, a committee of Sikh devotees is managing its affairs very well. There is a good provision for the comfort of pilgrims and a community kitchen is also provided. A large building has come up and construction work is going on continuously. Devotees from Peshawar have constructed a magnificent inn for the pilgrims.

Renowned poet Gwal of the court of Maharaja of Nabha, has composed the following lines about Panja Sahib—

"pavat pe panī ki jālus ko jagaya pīr  
vāki karamat khēc dab ko sīkāja hē,  
sikkhan ke palbe ko vīṇu paṇīpadam jeso  
darīd dukhan ko trīsūt sām gāja hē,  
gwal kavī arāj kareyan ki pure garz  
turkan tej tul tūgan ko bhāja hē,  
giri ko girāt thābhīyo so pratekhī āj  
dekho! svach eso guru nanak ko pāja hē."

2 Now the village Hassan Abdal has come to be known as Panja Sahib, though most of the people still call it by the former name. Hassan Abdal is at a distance of 29 miles from Rawalpindi. See ਹਸਨ ਅਬਦਾਲ.

ਪੰਜਾਬੁਲਾ [pəjəbʊlə] See ਪੰਜਾਬੁਲਾ.

ਪੰਜਾਬ [pəjab] five rivers. The land where five rivers flow – Jehlum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas, Satluj. There are thirty-two English districts and forty-three native states in it. Out of these thirteen (Patiala, Bahawalpur, Jind, Nabha, Kapurthala, Mandi, Sarmour, Bilaspur, Malerkotla, Faridkot, Chamba, Suket and Loharu) are politically attached with the Agent to the Governor General. Three (Pataudi, Dujana and Kalsia) are attached to the Government of Punjab. Twenty-seven states (Bushehr, Nalagarh (or Hindur), Kyonthel, Baghal, Beghat, Jubbel, Kumharsen, Bhajji, Mailog, Balson, Dharni, Kutthar, Kunihar, Mangel, Bija, Darkoti, Tiroch, Sangeri, Kaneti, Delttha, Koti, Theog, Medhan, Ghund, Ratesh, Hanvagedh and Dhadi) are politically attached to the Governor of Punjab.

The total area of Punjab is 136905 square miles, out of which states cover 37059 square miles.

Total population of Punjab is 25101060, out of which 4,416,036 persons live in the states.

Denominational split up of the population is as under—

Muslims	12,955,141
Hindus	9,125,202
Sikh	3,110,060 <sup>1</sup>
Christians	346,259

<sup>1</sup>The population of Sikhs is not correctly enumerated, because Sahijdhari Sikhs are not included in it. Moreover numerous Sikhs with unshorn hair have been shown as Hindus. Hence the Sikhs are far more numerous than in the figure given here.

Jains	46,019
Baudhs	5,918
Parsis	598
Jews	36

This state was annexed to the British empire on 29<sup>th</sup> of March 1849. To find out its true history see Sikh History by J.D.Cunningham and Annexation of the Punjab by Evans Bell.

ਪੰਜਾਬੀਰ [pəjabkər] wife of Baba Ramrai, who after the demise of her husband and fed up with the masāds (priests who recieved offerings and presents on behalf of their gurus) sought the help of Guru Gobind Singh. The Guru reached Dehradun and reorganised her household very efficiently. She died on Vaisakh Sudi 4, Sammat 1798. Her memorial is at Dehradun.

ਪੰਜਾਬੀ [pəjabī] a resident of Punjab. 2 language of Punjab as spoken by its residents. 3 of or relating to Punjab. 4 the script of Punjabi language, which is most suitable for scribing it.

ਪੰਜਾਲੀ [pəjālī] yoke, which is strapped to the necks of the oxen before ploughing a field or drawing a cart.

ਪੰਜਾ ਦਿੱਤ ਪਰਮੇਸੁਰ [pəjā dīttə pərmesur] means that the direction given by the five true followers of the Guru be taken as a direction from the Almighty.

baṅṅ me sārā kāṭh hutāṣeṇī  
tar ke yātr me rag kalolē,  
sadhān māhī jāyō sādharī bōse  
harī sadhūn sāgati me nīṭ dōlē,  
man me jīv jāyō dhenu me “sūnī”  
tyō dādhar me ghrit paīye chōlē,  
phul me gādh mēhānād kācān  
pācān me parameśvar bolē.

See ਪੰਜ.

ਪੰਜੀਰ [pəjīr] twenty-five.

ਪੰਜੀਰੇ [pəjīrē] money. In the by gone days it



was a practice to count rupees by making piles of twenty-five rupees each. "Je pājīhe hōde hen, tā rojhar karde hen."—*JSBB*.

**पंजीरी** [pājūrī], **पंजीरु** [pājīru] a sweet preparation of fried wheat flour, sugar and cumin seeds. Corriander seeds and powdered dried ginger are also added to it. Many people also put dry fruit in it. In the bygone days its Sanskrit name was 'pāc jīrak'. Cumin seeds, aniseeds with five substances were added to it. "karī pājīru khavāto cor."—*bhar m 5*.

**पंजे औब सरदी** [pāje eb sarai] considering oneself religious in spite of having all the five sins. See **पंज औब**.

**पंजेब** [pājeb] See **पंजैब**.

**पंजेबरा** [pājokhra] a village that falls under police station of tehsil and district Ambala. It is located on a pacca road at a distance of six miles to the east of railway station of Ambala city. Towards the north-east, a furlong away from this village, is a gurdwara of the eighth Guru. On his way to Delhi, Guru Harkrishan stayed here. Krishan Lal Pandit tested the knowledge of the Guru by asking the meanings of Gita. Thereupon the Guru enabled a silly water-carrier Chhaju to explain the chrismatic meanings of this scripture. Impressed by the explication, the Pandit turned a disciple.

The gurdwara has a magnificent building. There are residential houses closeby. Two hundred vigas of land is assigned to it from the time of the Sikh kingdom. The priest is a Singh. A fair is held on 1<sup>st</sup> of Phagun.

**पंजौर** [pājor] *Skt* पञ्चपुर a village near Kalka in tehsil Kandaghat, nazamat Patiala of Patiala state, where Ferozshah Tughlaq laid a beautiful terraced garden.<sup>1</sup> There is a

<sup>1</sup>Some writers are of the opinion that this garden was laid by Pidu Khan, a high official of Aurangzeb in Hijri 1071.

gurdwara of Guru Nanak Dev situated near Dharatirath. Its building was got constructed by Maharaja Karam Singh. Eighty vigas of land is assigned to it and rupees fifty-one in cash are provided to it annually by the Patiala state. The priest belongs to the Udasi sect. A fair is held on Vaisakh Sudi 3.

**पंजी** [pājhi] twenty-five.

**पंज** [pāj], **पंजु** [pājnu] headman, leader. "sarānagatī sadhu pājnu."—*basāt m 4*.

**पंज** [pāj] *Skt* पण् व collect, heap. 2 *n* small bundle. "tīha guṇa ki pāj utar."—*mala m 3*. 3 quantity of fodder etc that can be tied in a cloth measuring two by three yards; three maund kacca load (one maund is equivalent to 12½ standard seers). 4 *Skt* eunuch. 5 king Pandu, who was the ancestor of Pandavs. "pāj rajph jog kamava."—*VN*.

**पंजड** [pājat], **पंजडली** [pājatal] See **पंजिड** and **पंजिडली**.

**पंजपुर** [pājarpur] or **पंजपुर** [pājarpur] a town situated on the southern bank of Bhima river in district Sholapur of Bombay presidency. It is known for its Vithova (Vishnu) temple.

**पंजा** [pāja] *Skt n* intellect. 2 thought. 3 knowledge of scriptures. 4 *Skt* scholar. It is from this word that family priests at pilgrimage centres have acquired the name pāda or pāda.

**पंजवत** [pājavat], **पंजि** [pājat] *Skt adj* scholar, learned. "binu bidia kaha koī pājat."—*bhar m 5*. 2 *n* well-versed in knowledge. "pājat, dekhohu ride bicar."—*gau kabir*. 3 There is a reference in Vyas Simiriti "इन्द्रियाणां जये शूरो धर्मं चरति पण्डितः" (ch 4, § 60) 'Whosoever subdues senses and behaves in an upright manner, is a pandit.' See **पंजि**.

**पंजिडा** [pājīta] female scholar, erudite lady.

**पंजिडली** [pājītal] scholarship.

**पंजिड** [pājītu] See **पंजिड**. "pājītu ved pukara."

—*sri a m 5*. 2 *pāḍit* according to the teachings of Sikhism — “so *pāḍitu jo mān parbodhe*.” —*sukhmāni*. “tatu pechane so *pāḍitu hol*.” —*majh a m 3*. 3 who throws away a bundle. “so *pāḍitu jo tihā guṇa ki pād utare*.” —*mala m 3*.

ਪੰਥੀਆ [pāḍia] scholar; family priest at a centre of pilgrimage. “*acarej eku sunahu re pāḍia!*” —*sri kabir*.

ਪੰਧ [pāḍu] *adj* yellow. “*kar her kuvāḍ-hī tūḍehi pāḍu bhage*.” —*NP*. ‘palefaced, they fled’ *n* king Pandu. See ਪੰਧਵ.

ਪੰਧੁਸੁਤ [pāḍusut], ਪੰਧੁਵੰਸ [pāḍuvāṅ] See ਪੰਧਵ.

ਪੰਧੇ [pāḍe] in the pack or sac. “*sagar pāḍe paia*.” —*basāt m 5*. ‘has maintained sea in a circular form by virtue of force of gravity.’

ਪੰਧਨ [pāḍvan] ਪੰਧਨ “*ute katha pāḍvan pe gi*.” —*caritr 137*.

ਪੰਤ [pāt] See ਪੰਤਿ.

ਪੰਤਾਲੀ [pāṭali] forty-five.

ਪੰਤਿ [pāṭi], ਪੰਤੀ [pāṭi] *n* row. “*bag pāṭi lase jenu dāt gāta*.” —*cāḍi 1*. “*dāt pāṭi anāṭe*.” —*ramav*. ‘numerous rows of elephants.’ “*lase dāt pāṭe*.” —*paras*. ‘row of teeth.’

ਪੰਥ [pāṭh] *Skt* पथ *vr* go, wander. 2 *n* path. “*je je pāṭh tavan ke pare*.” —*VN*. 3 way to achieving communion with the Divine; religion. “*gurmukh pāṭh nīrol, nā rale ralaie*.” —*BG*. 4 *M* minister.

ਪੰਥਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ [pāṭhprakas] a book of Sikh history authored by Sardar Rattan Singh of Bhari. Its foreward reads as follows:

Due to the inspiration provided by Sir David Ochterlony, whatever material captain Murray took down about the Sikh history from Sardar Rattan Singh in Sammat 1866 at Ludhiana, the same in versified form was published in Sammat 1898<sup>1</sup> for the Sikhs. Sardar Rattan Singh was grandson of Sardar Metab Singh

<sup>1</sup>“*bikram basu grah ahi sasi bitat bhae ausal*

*paṭhak arote nīh hī hoṭ nīhal nīhal*.” —*PPP*.

Meerankotia Bhangu, son of Sardar Rai Singh and maternal grandson of Sardar Shiam Singh Karoria. Sardar Rattan Singh expired in Sammat 1903 (1846 AD). At present his descendants reside in village Bhari, tehsil Samrala, district Ludhiana. 2 Finding that poetry in Panth Prakash was not in accordance with the rules of prosody, Gyani Gyan Singh of Longowal, included a lot more material in it and authored a new Panth Prakash in Sammat 1924. Its first edition saw the light of the day in 1937. Written under a pseudonym, much of the poetry of poet Nihal Singh of Lahore has been included in it.

ਪੰਥਾ [pāṭha] path, way. See ਪੰਥ. “*sā; ka pāṭha thaṭio*.” —*ṭoḍī m 5*. 2 *Pa* virtuous woman, one who burns herself alive at her husband’s funeral pyre. “*pāṭha prem nā jānāi bhuli phire gavar*.” —*seva m 5*. ‘Dying by burning at a funeral pyre is wrong; a true sati suffers through pangs of separation.’

ਪੰਥਿ [pāṭhi] in the path. “*pāṭhi suhele jāvahu*.” —*vād alahū m 1*. 2 See ਪੰਥੀ and ਮੁਸਲਿ ਪੰਥਿ.

ਪੰਥੀ [pāṭhi] पन्थिन wayfarer; traveller. “*pāṭhi kau dukh der*.” —*s kabir*.

ਪੰਥੂ [pāṭhu] See ਪੰਥ 2. “*pāṭhu nīhare kamni*.” —*gau kabir*. 2 *Skt* traveller. 3 follower of a particular religion. “*māne māgu nā cāle pāṭhu*.” —*japu*. ‘One who has faith in the Creator, does not blindly follow other people’s path. His concern is with true religion.’

ਪੰਥ (pād) See ਪੰਥਿ.

ਪੰਥਰਸ [pāḍras] fifteenth day of a lunar month; new moon night and full moon night, especially full moon night, because it is written with number 15.

ਪੰਥਰਾਂ [pāḍrā] fifteen.

ਪੰਥਿ [pāḍi] *P & n* advice, counsel, lesson, instruction. “*nanak age utam sei jī papā pāḍi nādehi*.” —*varsīm 1*. 2 rule, principle. 3 tradition,

ਪੰਥੀਆ

ਪੰਜੀ [pāḍi] *adj* advisory. 2 *n* preacher, adviser.

"dūi pāḍi dūi rah cālae."—*maru solhe m 1*.  
'theists and atheists i.e., worshippers of Nature and Braham.'

ਪੰਦਰ [pādrah], ਪੰਦਰਿ [pādrahi], ਪੰਦ੍ਰ [pādrā]  
fifteen. "pādrah thirti te satvar."—*bzls m 3*  
var 7.

ਪੰਧ [pādh] *M* path, passage. "pav julai pādh  
tau."—*suhī ੨ m 1*. 2 distance.

ਪੰਧ ਸਿਰ [pādh sir] beginning of a path; where  
a path forks.

ਪੰਧ ਸਿਰਿ [pādh sirī] from the origin of the  
path. See ਪੰਧ ਸਿਰ. "jīśāhi bhulai pādh sirī,  
tīśāhi dikhavē kauḥ."—*var ram 1 m 1*.

ਪੰਧਰਪੁਰ [pādharpur] See ਪੰਡਰਪੁਰ.

ਪੰਧਾਵੁ [pādhau], ਪੰਧਾਅ [pādhā-a], ਪੰਧਾਵੁ  
[pādhāvu], ਪੰਧੀ [pādhī] traveller. 2 lost in the  
cycle of transmigration. "tsu pādhāvu ghar  
ghāne."—*var maru 2 m 5*.

ਪੰਧੀਅ [pādhīa] traveller. 2 way, path, road.  
"kathāḥiā sātāh, te sukhaḥ pādhīa."—*var maru*  
2, m 5.

ਪੰਧੇਰ [pādher] See ਭੰਦੇਰ.

ਪੰਧੇਰੁ [pādheru] traveller. 2 soul.

ਪੰਨ [pān] *Sk* पन्न *adj* fallen. 2 *n* walking  
crestfallen.

ਪੰਨਾ [pānag] who walks crestfallen; who  
creeps; snake. "barək meryo tē pānag  
khaya."—*NP*.

ਪੰਨਗਰਿ [pāngari] enemy of snakes; garuḥ.  
2 lāmḍhūg (a long legged bird). 3 mongoose.  
4 porcupine. 5 peacock.

ਪੰਨਗੀ [pāngī] female snake. 2 Nag Kanya  
(daughter of a serpent).

ਪੰਨਾ [pāna] *n* foil. 2 leaf of an account book.  
3 emerald. "rajet bīc pāna nag khanən."  
—*krīśen*. 4 fore part of a shoe. 5 a state of  
Bundela Rajputs in central India. 6 a midwife  
of Rana Uday Singh, king of Chataur who in  
order to save his life in childhood, sacrificed

her own son.

ਪੰਨਿਆ [pānia] See ਪੰਨਾ.

ਪੰਨੂ [pānu] a Jatt caste, originating from the  
Rajputs. See ਪੰਨੂ. Bhai Lala, who accompanied  
by Bhai Bala to Baba Kalu at Taiwandi to  
bring the horoscope, belonged to this very  
subcaste.

ਪੰਨੇ ਪਾਉਣਾ [pāne pauna], ਪੰਨੇ ਪਾਉਣਾ [pāne pauna]  
v post on a register. "tīnh ka akhīa apī suṇe  
jī lārēnu pāne par."—*var bzls m 3*. "melīānu  
satīguri pāne par."—*sri m 3*.

ਪੰਨਾ [pānya] Nag Kanya; daughter of a snake.  
"kēhū srisī kī prīstī kī rīstī pānya"—*akal*.  
'noble nagkanya of the under world.'

ਪੰਪਾ [pāpa] a river that takes its origin from  
Rishymuk mountain and merges into  
Tungbhedra.

ਪੰਪਾਸਰ [pāpasar] a lake situated on the bank of  
river Pampa. On its bank lived Shavri (Bhūni)  
in a hut and worshipped Ramchandar. 2 See  
ਪੰਚਪਾਸਰ.

ਪੰਮਾ [pāma] Parmanand, the family priest of  
Raja Bhimchand of Kehlur. He used to visit  
Guru Gobind Singh at Anandpur, as a  
intermediary of the Raja. He was a great  
fraud, liar and selfish man. He was afraid that,  
if the Raja became a follower of the tenth  
Master, he could no longer remain his family  
priest. Such was the reason behind the battles  
that the Guru fought with the hill chief. The  
Sikhs in contempt called him 'Pamma'.  
Thereafter for the Khalsa every Brahman was  
'Pamma'. 2 wretch, wicked.

ਪੰਮੂ [pāmu] a valiant disciple of Guru  
Hargobind. He belonged to the Puri subcaste.  
See ਪੁਰੀ 9.

ਪੰਯਾਸ [pyas] See ਪਿਆਸ.

ਪੰਯਾ [pyaz] *P* प्या onion. *Sk* पलाङ्ग.

ਪੰਯਾਦਾ [pyada] See ਪਿਆਦਾ.

ਪੰਯਾਰ [pyar] See ਪਿਆਰ.

ਪੰਜਾਰਾ [pyara] dear; friend.

jane rag ragini kabitt ras doha chād  
jap tap teg tyag hove dīdīh tēn ka,  
"mahbub" urāj nā dekh sākē mītran kī  
citr hār bhāt me rījhaya nukṭan ka,  
jī se jo kabule so nā bhule, bhule maph kare  
saphdīl akīl khīleya hārphan ka,  
neki se nā nyara rahe badi se kinara gahe  
esa mīle payara to gujara calc man ka.

2 goblet, drinking vessel. "madira ke se pyare."—*caritr* 220. 'as if eyes were drinking vessels.'

ਪੰਜਾਲਾ [pyala] See ਪਿਆਲਾ.

ਪ੍ਰ [pr] *Skt* part a prefix which denotes the meanings of beginning, speed, intensity, fame etc. as ਪ੍ਰਚੰਡ, ਪ੍ਰਬੋਧ, ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ etc.

ਪ੍ਰਚੰਡ [praṇḍh] See ਪ੍ਰੋਚ.

ਪ੍ਰਚੋਧ [praogh] See ਪ੍ਰਬੋਧ.

ਪ੍ਰਸੰਸ਼ੁ [prasast] adj admired, eulogised. 2 excellent, superb.

ਪ੍ਰਸੰਸ਼ੁ [prasakt] continuously attached. 2 lover, paramour.

ਪ੍ਰਸੰਥਾਨ [prasthan] See ਪ੍ਰਸਥਾਨ. "sane sane prasthan."—*NP*.

ਪ੍ਰਸੰਨ [prasān] See ਪ੍ਰਸੁ.

ਪ੍ਰਸੰਨੋਤਰ [prasnotar] See ਪ੍ਰਸੰਨੋਤਰ.

ਪ੍ਰਸਾਰ [prasār] *Skt* n expansion, extension. 2 advance. 3 battle.

ਪ੍ਰਸਾਰਣ [prasaraṇ] *Skt* n forward march. 2 process of extending. 3 origin. 4 march and assault by the army.

ਪ੍ਰਸਵ [prasav] *Skt* n maternity. 2 birth. 3 progeny, children. 4 fruit. 5 extension, progress.

ਪ੍ਰਸਾਸਕ [prasasak] *Skt* n administrator.

ਪ੍ਰਸਾਸਨ [prasasan] *Skt* administration. 2 administering.

ਪ੍ਰਸੰਤ [prasāt] *Skt* adj steady, stable, calm. 2 calm of mind.

ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦ [prasād] n happiness. "or hve prasād

tatkala."—*GPS*. 2 purity, serenity. 3 sound health. 4 eatables offered to a deity. "je oh anik prasād karave."—*g3d ravidas*. "vartar prasād visala."—*GPS*. 5 a quality of verse; arrangement of lines in a graceful manner with clarity of meanings. 6 kindness, compassion. 7 *xe* food; kitchen. 8 See ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦ.

ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਿ [prasadi] adv through kindness. "jīh prasadi chatīh śmrit khahī."—*sukhmani*. 2 *Skt* प्रसादिन् adj merciful, compassionate.

ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦੀ [prasadi] chapati. 2 a rare elephant of Guru Gobind Singh, which was presented to him by Raja Rattan Rai of Assam. It had a sort of white moon of the size of a chapati on its forehead from which a white sign, two fingers in breadth, extended to the tip of the trunk on one side and after crossing over the back, to the tip of the tail on the other side. It used to whiskfly the Guru, wash his feet with Gangasagar and wipe them with a handkerchief, be his torch-bearer and collect arrows shot by him. 3 See ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਿ 2.

ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦੁ [prasadu] See ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦ 1 and 6. "kari prasadu gurdev."—*sukhmani*.

ਪ੍ਰਸਾਧਨ [prasadhan] *Skt* n effort, device. 2 decoration. "visv prasadhā."—*gyan*. 3 appearance, guise, impersonation.

ਪ੍ਰਸਾਰਣ [prasaraṇ] *Skt* n act of extending, extension.

ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਿਕੀ [prasarīkī] a herb — *hesmideisnus indicus*. Its effect is hot and dry. It is anti-phlegmatic, is a tonic and cures blood diseases.

ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦਿਕੀ ਭੇਡ [prasarīkī tel] प्रसारिणी तैल The method of preparing it is given below: four hundred tolas of this drug be put in a deep vessel alongwith ten standard seers (thirty-two seers nonstandard) of water and boil till water is reduced to one fourth. Then it is filtered and weighed. After that take an equivalent weight of oil, curd and kākī (beverage prepared

by mixing black carrots, salt and mustard in water) and add oil, four times of cow's milk. All these ingredients are put in a large frying pan and the following drugs pounded, tied in a piece of cloth are dropped in it:

liquorice, large pepper, bark of chitta, sea-salt, aconite, calamus, hemsidesmus indicus, deodar, raisin, abies smithii, bhelava, aniseed jatamasi. All these twelve medicines should be equivalent to one eighth of the weight of oil. When only the oil remains, it should be strained and put in bottles. Its massage does away all the disorders connected with wind and phlegm. This oil is also very useful for such diseases as palsy, paralysis, hunch causing wind etc.

**पुनिं** [prasikkh] *Skt* प्रशिष्य a disciple's disciple.

**पुनि** [prasī] *Skt* पुनित *adj* pleased, satisfied. "samastā prasīje."—*japu*.

**पुनिय** [prasiddh] *Skt* प्रसिद्ध famous, eminent. 2 decorated, adorned. 3 See of बुलब (c).

**पुनियि** [prasiddhi], **पुनिवी** [prasiddhi] *Skt* प्रसिद्धि *n* fame, eminence.

**पुनित** [prasijan], **पुनित** [prasiden] perspiring. 2 feeling pleased; being satiated "line bina nahī nek prasīje."—33 *saveye*. "guru prasīde bale par tab."—*NP*.

**पुनित** [prasina] *n* perspiration, sweat. 2 *adj* pleased; happy. "prabhu bhāe prasina."—*brla m* 5.

**पुनपु** [prasupt] *adj* sound sleep; fast asleep.

**पुन** [prasuk] *adj* whistling, giving out sound like a whistle. "prasuk gorī khar sis kan."—*GV* 10. 'whistling bullets pass over the head and ears of the donkey.'

**पुन** [prasut] *adj* delivered, gave birth.

**पुन** [prasuta] *adj* who has delivered a baby.

**पुन** [prasun] *adj* born, delivered. 2 *n* flower. 3 fruit. 4 son, progeny.

**पुन** [prasat], **पुन** [prased] *Skt* पुनः perspiration,

sweat. "mahakal ke bhayo praseta."—*carrtr* 405.

**पुन** [prasen] See प्रमत्त.

**पुन** [prasev] *n* perspiration, sweat. 2 *adj* dripped, leaked, fell in drops. "nakh prasev jāc sursuri."—*mala namdev*. 'from whose nails drips Ganga.' 3 *Skt* प्रसेव hollowed gourd of a harp. 4 large bag.

**पुन** [prasokhan] *Skt* पुनः *n* act of drying thoroughly. 2 blotting-paper.

**पुन** [prasāsa] *n* praise, appreciation, admiration.

**पुन** [prasākhyā] *Skt* *n* total. 2 counting. 3 See प्रसक्त.

**पुन** [prasāg] *n* tale, context. 2 liking, affection. 3 attachment, affection. 4 intercourse; between man and woman; coitus. 5 reason,

■■■■■

**पुन** [prasān] प्रसन्न *adj* glad, happy. 2 clear; pure. 3 *n* Mahadev, Shiv.

**पुन** [prasānta] *n* joy, happiness.

**पुन** [prasānmukh] *adj* looking vivacious; cheerful. 2 *n* Guru Nanak Dev

**पुन** [prastar] See प्रस्त.

**पुन** [prastar] *Skt* प्र-स्त *n* expansion; extent. 2 bed of leaves. 3 an affix in prosody, from which with the extension of a character and matra, numerous forms of metre are identified and new metres are created. 4 stairs. 5 abundance, increase, progress.

**पुन** [prastav] *Skt* *n* interesting matter. 2 reference of. "srī nanak prastav citara."—*GPS*. 3 preface, foreword.

**पुन** [prastavna] *Skt* *n* prologue, foreword. 2 beginning.

**पुन** [prastut] *Skt* *adj* who is admired. 2 mentioned; who is brought under discussion. 3 present. 4 ready.

**पुन** [prastutākur] (a sentence suggesting something in the context of the present) a figure of speech in which a complaint or

grievance is addressed to someone in an abstruse manner.

dujī prastuti ko jāhā prastuti bic prabhav,  
prastutiśkur janiye aīśkar kavirav.  
—ramcśdrbhūṣaṇ.

Example:

tav gun kahā jagatgura, jāu karam nā nase?  
afghsārēn kēt jāle jāu jībuk grase?  
—bīla sādhnā.

kyō mīrī ko tyagke cori ko gur khat?

'Having abandoned your beautiful wife, why do you hanker after other ugly women.'

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ [prasthā] *Skṛ* n clear ground at the top of a mountain. 2 plain; level field. 3 high end of a mountain. "cahu dīs ke prasthān prasthāne."  
—GPS. 4 extent, expansion. 5 raised ground. 6 an old measure of length and weight equivalent to forty-eight times the width of a closed palm and weight of two seers.

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਾਨ [prasthān] *Skṛ* n departure, march, advance. 2 if a person cannot depart on an auspicious moment, then he sends his weapon, dress etc. This practice is also known as prasthān. See ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਿਤਾ 3.

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ [prāṣṇ] *Skṛ* n question, query, enquiry. 2 an Upniṣad of Athrav Ved. It contains sixty-seven mantars.

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ੋਤਰ [prāṣṇottar] n question and answer. 2 a composition incorporating a series of questions and answers.

"kou bujhe bat ko kou uttar det,  
prāṣṇottar tāko kahit bhūṣaṇ sukavī sucat."

—śivraj bhūṣaṇ.

It is also known simply as 'uttar'.

Example:

jai puchahu sohagni, tui ravīa kinī guṇī?  
sāhejī sātokhī sigaria, mīṭha bolī.

—ari m l.

satisgati kesi jānie?

jithe iko namu vekhanie. ...

dohagni kra nisaṇia?  
khasamahu ghuthā phirāhī nimaṇia.

—ari m l jōgi śdārī.

tohi mohi, mohi tohi śtar kesa?

kanak kēṭak jāl tērāg jesa.

—sri ravidas.

nanak, sohagāṇī ka kia cihānu he?  
śdārī sēcū, mukhhuṇjā, khaṣm māhi samāhi.

—var suhī m 3.

ah henu ! kahī sri rāghubīr,

kachū sudh he sīy kī chitrī mahī?

he prabhū lāk kalāk bīna, su

bāsē tāhī ravanbag kī chahi.

jīvat he? kahībe kūrī nāh

su kyō nā mārī ham tē bīchurahi?

pran bāsē pād pōkājī me

yām avat he, pēr pavat nāhī.—hānu

(b) See ਅਲਖ ਚਿਤ੍ਰ.

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਰਾਵ [prāsravāṇ] *Skṛ* n dripping, leaking. 2 source of water; spring, cascade. 3 perspiration, sweat. 4 milk, which is milched from the teats.

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਾਵ [prāsrav] *Skṛ* n run, flow. 2 flow of water; river, stream. 3 perspiration. 4 urine.

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ੇਦ [prāśved] *Skṛ* n perspiration, sweat.

ਪ੍ਰਾਸ਼ੇਤ [prāśhet], ਪ੍ਰਾਸ਼ [prāst] *adj* laughing. 2 having long hands. 3 n slap, smack. 4 a minister and commander of Ravan. He was brother of Akampan. "prāśhet te īh bhāt mātī bicario."—ramav.

ਪ੍ਰਾਸ਼ [prāśhet], ਪ੍ਰਾਸ਼ (prāśhetakh) *Skṛ* ਪ੍ਰਾਸ਼ n ecstasy, bliss, joy.

ਪ੍ਰਾਸ਼ਕਾ (prāśhetkhaṇ) *Skṛ* ਪ੍ਰਾਸ਼ਕਾ n ecstasy; extreme joy. "puṣṭ prāśhetkhaṇ duṣṭ mātē."  
—akal. 2 a figure of speech describing an achievement which is far more than expected.

jāhī icchā tē phāl adhīkāl,

ko pavē, pērharṣaṇ gāl.

—gārābhājī.

Example:

ajamalu priti putr prati kini  
kari naraṇ bolare,  
mere thakor ke manī bhāi bhavni  
jamkōkermari bidare.

—nāṭa m 4.

dalle ne māgi jāb bārkha,  
guru kṛipa te tēb jēl vārkha.  
trai sāmē dino yēhi vār hē,  
sātdrav māruthal sēcān kar hē.

(b) Another version of it is to think about a plan to achieve something, but get the desired result without executing the same. “mān jāki rēcha kārē mīlē vāsātō so aya.”—ramcōdr bhuṣaṇ.

Example:

dhan upjavān karne citvē anik upay,  
ākasmāt nīṭ khodte dābyo khajana pay.

ਪ੍ਰਹਰ [praharēṇ] *Skt* *n* act of snatching, grabbing. 2 assault. 3 weapon. 4 battle. 5 a veiled palanquin for women.

ਪ੍ਰਹਰਾ [praharta] *Skt* *prahṛ* *adj* who assaults. “jagat praharta sabb jag bharta.”—gyan. 2 warrior.

ਪ੍ਰਹਲਾ [prahlad] *Skt* *prahlāḍ* same as ਪ੍ਰਹਾਦ. He was the son of Hiranyakeshipu and father of Bali. Legend goes that Hiranyakeshipu, after defeating Indar, took heaven into his possession. His son Prahlad, right from his childhood, had been worshipper of Vishnu. Enraged, he ordered his son's killing. But demons, weapons, snakebites, tusks of elephants, flames of fire etc had no effect on Prahlad and to punish Hiranyakeshipu, Vishnu had to take the form of Narsingh.

After his father's death, Prahlad became king of the demons and began to live in the netherworld. As per Padam Puran, he occupied the throne of Indar and finally became one with Vishnu. In the works of

Indian saints and Sikh scriptures, the name of Prahlad's father is mentioned as Harnakhas. “prahlad ka rākha hoia rāghurāi.”—bher m 3. “detputr prahlad.”—bher m 3. “prahlad bhagat linovtar.”—nārsingh. 2 ecstasy, bliss. “den prahlad prahlad ko.”—GPS.

ਪ੍ਰਹਲਾਦਸਿੰਘ [prahladsingh] a Singh who authored a Rahitnama (code of conduct for the Sikhs). It starts with the following couplet:

“abcalnagar beṭhe guru mān māhi kīa bicar,  
bolia pura sātiguru muratī sri karta.”

and has stated the year of its completion:

“sāmēt sātiraḥi se bhāe bārēkh bāvāja nīhar,  
magh vadi tithi pācū virvar subh var.”

He has not bothered about the fact that the tenth Master had not reached Abchnagar in Sammat 1752 and had neither created the Khalsa till then.

The following sentences occur in this very Rahitnama –

“akalpurakh ke hukām te pragaṭ calayo pāth,  
sabb sikhhan ko hukām hē guru mānio grēth.”  
guru khalsa mānio pragaṭ guru kī deh.” ...

ਪ੍ਰਹਲਾਦ [prahaladu] See ਪ੍ਰਹਲਾਦ.

ਪ੍ਰਹਾਸ [prahas] *Skt* *n* peel of laughter. 2 Shiv. 3 juggler, acrobat. 4 buffoon, jester.

ਪ੍ਰਹਾਸਨ [prahasān], ਪ੍ਰਹਾਸੀ [prahasi] *Skt* *prahasiṇ* *adj* who laughs loudly; who laughs wholeheartedly. “dāruī prahasān.”—akal.

ਪ੍ਰਹਾਰ [prahar] *n* assault, stroke, hit, injury.

ਪ੍ਰਹਾਰੀ [prahari] *praharīṇ* *adj* assaulter, striker, hitter. 2 who uses weapons etc. 3 destroyer.

ਪ੍ਰਹਿਲਾਦ [prahlad] See ਪ੍ਰਹਲਾਦ. “māta updēx,  
prahlad priar.”—bher m 3.

ਪ੍ਰਹਿਲਾਦਸਿੰਘ [prahladasingh] See ਪ੍ਰਹਲਾਦਸਿੰਘ.

ਪ੍ਰਹਿਲਾਦ [prahladu] See ਪ੍ਰਹਲਾਦ. “prahladu kēhe, sūpāhu meri māi.”—bher m 3.

ਪ੍ਰਹਰਿਤ [praharēt] attacked with. “praharēt tirā.”—kalā.

ਪ੍ਰੇਲਿਕਾ [prehelika] puzzle, riddle. This is a

double figure of speech. For the form of ਅਰਥਪਰੋਲੀ refer to ਚਿਤ੍ਰ – 6.

A character based riddle is such that answers to its questions are available in the characters themselves. It has variants such as *Śtarlapīka* and *vāhīrlapīka*. Its numerous examples are given below –

Example:

(a) *kis te paṣu jayō paṭ bhār*  
*leṭat hoṛ nīśāg?*  
*buddhi vidya vīda kār*  
*man mṛayada bhāg?*

The answer to this question is “bhāg”.

(b) *nīrmal ke vāh adī me*  
*rāhīto bic bīhāg,*  
*ṣṭg ōt me pekhīyat*  
*bujho prāṣaṇ prāsāg.*

The answer is “nīhāg”.

(c) *sābhū kahā bīkh dhārāt?*  
*janam durlābhā kavan kahī?*  
*prajā bhup kahī det?*  
*dan me cāhat kavan nahī?*  
*ka kār sobhat bam?*  
*daya nahī ka pār cāhiye?*  
*māgāl me dhanu kavan?*  
*kavan prābhū pujī lāhiye?*  
*kavan gyan vīgyan dā?*  
*vedīvāṣ ko dhārām dhar?*  
*sasī jāhī uttar dāyo*  
*“nanak dev ābhav gur.”*

– *bhai budhśīgh.*

Answer to the ten questions in this stanza are provided in the sentence “nanak dev ābhav gur.” in the following order – ਨਾਨਕ [nar], nar, kar, ਦੇਰ [der], var, ar, ਭੋਰ [bher], vār, gur and nanakdev ābhav gur.

(d) *kāj lāṣ kīh mādhh?*  
*subhāt harkhāt kīh kē nīdh?*  
*sētru dārē kīh dekh?*  
*kon hārī priya sārē sīdh?*

*ko bhukhan rāmpin?*  
*kahā gavan manbhaven?*  
*jupkar ko sar?*  
*kon hāy ram badhavan?*  
*kahī muni grāhī? ko ṣubh janam jāg?*  
*jāg kī bhakh śmrīt su kavī?*  
*des-sis hārēn sī ram kār*  
*sobhat he “sār nābēl chāb.”*

– *kavī amrīttrayā.*

Answers to the twelve questions in this stanza are provided in the expression “sār nābēl chāb” as under according to gatagat system – sār, rār, bāl, lach, chāb, bēch, chāl, lēb, bār, nār, rās and sār nābēl chāb.

(e) *mo mād ka char loh daga māl*  
*sābh kabī ur mahī nā dharo,*  
*rah ābo sakhī dē mār jādham*  
*mav sādā ur tē nahī jaro,*  
*sagu bhavē su sēpāc īnī tār*  
*jō dān dā thāl nēt sābhāro,*  
*jō īn tē hārī nahī mīlē*  
*tēb jāman sīgh gulab tīharo.*

– *bhavrasāmrit.*

The scheme of words in this sāvayē is as under –

moh, mād, daga, kam, chāl, rās,  
 lobh, kabī ur mahī nā dharo,  
 rām, hār, ā, bodh, sām, khīma,  
 dev, sādā ur tē nahī jaro,  
 sāt, gur, bhāj, ved, sun, sād,  
 pāth, cāl, īnē nīt sābhāro.

(f) *īstri ko priy kavan?*  
*janam uttam ko kahīye?*  
*nripahī prajā kaya det?*  
*man ka kār jāg lāhiye?*  
*kavan nēt ko vīśay?*  
*deh cētān kīrkār hē?*  
*jāgtārēk hē kavan?*  
*pārām gur adī ākṣar hē?*

It is a *vāhīrlapīka*. The answers are as – nahī, nār, kār, gur, ਰੂਪ [rup], ਜੀਵ [jiv]. The



answer to the last question jagtarak paramgur kavan he? is contained in the opening characters of the words and that comes to be "nanek guru ji".

**प्रकट** [prakat] *Skt* adj manifest. 2 obvious, evident.

**प्रकर्षण** [prakarkhan] *Skt* n abundance. 2 act of dragging, pulling. "dusat prakarkhan."—*akal*.

**प्रकरण** [prakaran] *Skt* n context, tale. 2 chapter. 3 creation. "jagat prakarnā."—*gyan*.

**प्रकाश** [prakash] *Skt* n brightness, light, flash. 2 revelation. "tahu prakas hamara bhayo."—*VN*. 3 sunshine, heat. 4 fame, reputation. 5 knowledge. 6 loud laughter (ridicule); laughter. 7 bronze. 8 expansion, extent. 9 Shiv. 10 chapter of a book.

**प्रकाशि** [prakasi] प्रकाशिन adj illustrative, illuminative.

**प्रकाश** [prakad] *Skt* प्रकाश n thick; branch of a tree. "gahe prakad sajor hrlae."—*NP*. 2 branch. 3 stem of a tree. 4 adj expansive.

**प्रकार** [prakar] *Skt* n type; kind. "anik prakar kio bakhyan."—*sukhmani*. 2 form, type. 3 equality, likeness. 4 *Skt* fort, castle. "tum hi die anik prakara, tum hi die man."—*sar m* 5.

**प्रकीरण** [prakiran] *Skt* प्रकीर्ण adj scattered, expanded. 2 mixed. 3 of numerous kinds. 4 n chapter. 5 crazy; resolute. 6 assorted verse. 7 flywhisk. 8 expansion. 9 horse; battle horse.

**प्रकीर्ति** [prakirati] *Skt* प्रकीर्ति n fame. 2 proclamation with the beat of a drum.

**प्रक्षेप** [praksep] *Skt* n shivering vehemently. 2 shaking, vibrating.

**प्रक्षेपण** [praksepan] *Skt* n shaking vigorously. 2 air, wind. 3 a minister of Ravan.

**प्रकृत** [prakrit] *Skt* प्रकृत adj commenced. 2 contextual. 3 created. 4 natural, normal.

**प्रकृति** [prakriti] *Skt* प्रकृति n nature, temperament. 2 effect. 3 according to Sankhya Shastar, the

essence of the universe from which the vast universe emerges. Emerges from this nature the whole creation which then merges into Nature. 4 qualities produced by the effects of the elements are as under:

"ek ek tatt tiki pac hē prakriti bhal,

lobh moh ehā dukh priti nabh janīye,

bal ko karen aru dhavan pasaren

sākoc deh badhe su samir pahicanīye,

nid oj kati bhukh pyas hot alae jo

aganī ke tatt ki prakriti e pramanīye,

rakat pasina pitt kaph bīdu nīr hū ki

cam haq mas narī rom chitī bhanīye."

—*NP*.

5 illusion. "paramdabhutā prakritiparā."—*guf* jedev 6 ignorance. 7 the Divine. 8 according to Manu's description seven divisions of a state. i.e. king, minister, territory, castle, treasure, punishment (four segments of the army), friend. See a 9 § 294.<sup>1</sup> 9 authority, power. 10 root of a word. 11 vagina. 12 penis. **प्रकृतिपर** [prakritipar] adj supernatural; pure Brahman. See प्रकृति 5.

**प्रक्रिया** [prakriya] *Skt* n process. 2 context. "kahū prakriya kasika<sup>2</sup> sarab matthē."—*ajk*. 3 a system in grammar.

**प्रक्षालन** [prakshalan] *Skt* n act of thorough cleansing.

**प्रखर** [prakhar] *Skt* adj very sharp. 2 mighty furious. 3 n mule. 4 dog. 5 See प्रखर.

**प्रखरे** [prakhre] plural of प्रखर (mule). See प्रखर 3. wearing iron armour. "prakhre pavāgā."—*ramav*. See प्रखर.

**प्रख्यात** [prakhyat] *Skt* adj very reputed.

**प्रख्याति** [prakhyati] n fame, reputation.

<sup>1</sup>In Shukniti, king is mentioned as head, minister as eye, friend as ear, treasure as mouth, army as arm, fort as hand and country as foot. Due to these seven traits, it came to be known as Saptangrajya.

<sup>2</sup>book of grammar entitled Kashika.

पुनट [pragat] See पुनट. "pragat kine prabh karnehare."—*dhana m 5*.

पुनटन [pragatna], पुनटन [pragatna] v appear, become evident.

पुनटीन [pragatina] adj apparent, manifest. 2 famous. "je jekaru jagati pragatina."—*bria m 5*.

पुनट [pragatu] See पुनट. "jrh prasadi tu pragatu shari."—*sukhmani*. "gur milie iku pragatu hori."—*basit m 4*.

पुनल [pragalah] *Sk* प्रगल adj/very enterprising. 2 clever. 3 witty. 4 fearless, dauntless. 5 serious.

पुनस [pragasu] See पुनस. "ghati ghati maulia atampragasu."—*basit kabir*. "gursabadi pragasia."—*gau kabir*.

पुनल [pragajha] See पुनल.

पुनल [pragadh] adj/dense, concentrated. 2 very rigid, intrepid.

पुनल [pragria] See पुनल.

पुनल [pragida] प्रगल adj having thorough knowledge. "parsi pragida."—*gyan*. 2 See पुनल.

पुनल [p] प्रग adj having thorough knowledge. 2 clever, wise.

पुनल [pragya] *Sk* प्रग n intellect, intelligence, grasp. 2 Sarasvati. 3 power of discrimination, conscience.

पुनल [pragyacaksu] *Sk* प्रगचक्षु n blind; who sees through intellect, 2 whose erudition comprises his eyes; perfect scholar. 3 Dhritashtar.

पुनल [pragyat] प्रगल adj/well-known. 2 eminent, reputed.

पुनल [pragyan] प्रगल n true knowledge, absolute knowledge.

पुनल [pragyavati] adj having penetrating intelligence; active.

पुन [pragh] See पुन. "tab hi kupio in pe dharta pragh."—*krisan*. 'thunder-bearing indar got

furious.'

पुनल [pracarja] See पुनल. "bhut pracarja het umaga."—*NP*. 'the demon got eager for eating.' 2 See पुनल.

पुनल [pracarya] *Sk* प्रचर्या n action. 2 pursuit, follow-up. 3 putting a plan into action.

पुनल [pracar] n publicity, preaching. 2 behaviour, custom. 3 fame, reputation.

पुनल [pracarak], पुनल [pracarika] preacher of religion or knowledge, female preacher.

पुनल [pracur] *Sk* adj abundant, excessive. "apan pracur jagat mat kina."—*paras*. 2 n thief.

पुनल [praceta] *Sk* प्रचत adj sincere, honest. 2 n an ancient sage, who is counted amongst Prajapatis. 3 god Varun.

पुनल [pracadi], पुनल [pracadu] प्रचल adj fierce. 2 intense. 3 illustrious, magnanimous. 4 n fire. "gur granu pracadu belara."—*sri chet m 4*. 5 sun. "kari pragasu pracadi pragtiro adhkar binas."—*maru a m 5*.

पुन [prach] *Sk* प्रच v question, ask.

पुनल [prachatua prajap] you are achieved through inquisitiveness and knowledge.

पुनल [prachin] *Sk* प्रचल adj well-covered, hidden, mysterious. "ap prachin khudat ho."—*NP*. "ahō prachin, na parahu lakhai."—*NP*. 2 immaculately cut apart.

पुनल [prachedan] *Sk* प्रचदन n cutting apart. 2 separation.

पुनल [prachan] See पुनल.

पुनल [prachadan] *Sk* प्रचदन n act of covering or concealing. 2 sheet, shawl. 3 eyelid.

पुनल [prajalpan] *Sk* प्रजलपन n chattering, act of being garrulous. 2 conversation, discourse. See नल.

पुन [praja] n progeny, children. 2 birth. 3 subjects i.e., people of a state who pay taxes.

पुनल [prajanath], पुनल [prajapati] n king. 2 the Creator of the universe. 3 father. 4 gods

and sages who created subjects/people. According to Anvik Tantar, they are ten in number i.e. marici, atrī, āgira, pulsaty, pulah, kratu, praceta, vaśiṣṭh, bhrigu, narad.

There is a mention of twenty-one Prajapatis in Mokshdharam of Mahabharat –

brahma, sṛṣṭi, manu, dakṣ, bhrigu, dharm, yama, marici, āgira, atrī, pulsaty, pulah, kratu, vaśiṣṭh, parmeṣṭhi, viśvasvat, som, karm, krodh, ervaḥ and krit. 5 Indar, Devraj. 6 sun. 7 fire. 8 A potter is also known as Prajapati.

**पुनः** [prajaraṇ] *n* act of complete burning; process of reducing to ashes.

**पुनः** [prajugat] *Sk* पुनः *adj* attached, joined. "prajugat anup he."—*japu*.

**पुनः** [prajul] short for पुनः. "jval ghaṇṭha prajulā."—*VN*.

**पुनः** [prajes], पुनः [prajesavar] *n* Prajapati. 2 the Creator. 3 king.

**पुनः** [prajog] See पुनः.

**पुनः** [prajāsan] *Sk* पुनः *adj* child-bearing. "prajāsan, jagat bīdhūsan."—*akāl*.

**पुनः** [prajāk] *Sk* पुनः *n* cot, bed, sleeping couch. See पुनः पुनः.

**पुनः** [prajvalan] *Sk* *n* ignition.

**पुनः** [prajvalat] *adj* ignited, burning, blazing.

**पुनः** [prajull] *adj* spread; prevailing. "sobha bāṣṭi jahi tahi prajull."—*akāl*. 'Reputation is spread far and wide.'

**पुनः** [prāṇ] *Sk* *n* promise. 2 oath, vow. 3 *adj* old; ancient.

**पुनः** [prāṇat] *Sk* *adj* humble, bowing in humility. 2 *n* who makes obeisance; servant. 3 devotee, worshipper.

**पुनः** [prāṇatpal] *adj* defender of the poor. 2 sustainer of the slaves. See पुनः.

**पुनः** [prāṇatī] *Sk* *n* salutation, obeisance. 2 request, plea. "prāṇatī hamari mit, kaha sunijrye."—*caritr* 402.

**पुनः** [prāṇaman] *Sk* *n* salutation, obeisance.

**पुनः** [prāṇay] *Sk* *n* loving submission. 2 love. 3 reverence, faith. 4 leader, head. 5 salvation, emancipation.

**पुनः** [prāṇav] *Sk* *n* eulogiser; रौ (oṣ) which is recited prior to all other hymns of praise. 2 the divine One. 3 See पुनः. "prāṇvo adī ekākara."—*akāl*.

**पुनः** [prāṇvatī] *Sk* प्रणयवन्ती *adj* devoted. "prāṇvatī nanak tin ki serna."—*sopurakhu*. 2 pays obeisance.

**पुनः** [prāṇave] pays obeisance. "prāṇve nama."—*mali namdev*.

**पुनः** [prāṇasan] *n* act of dissolution, merger. "jagat prāṇas tui sarnā."—*gyan*.

**पुनः** [prāṇasi] *adj* प्रणशिन् destroyer, annihilator. See पुनः.

**पुनः** [prāṇam] *n* bowing one's head as a mark of respect. See पुनः.

**पुनः** पुनः पद्धि [prāṇam pan padddhiyā]—*cāḍi* 2. with head bowed and hands folded, recited the hymn of praise.

**पुनः** [prāṇamvad] See पुनः.

**पुनः** [prāṇami] *Sk* प्रणामिन् *adj* who pays obeisance. 2 a faith founded by Devchandar who was born at Amarkot (Sindh) to Manumehta in Sammat 1636. He became a disciple of Haridas of Bhuj and began reciting. 'prāṇam—prāṇam'. He did not find any difference between Ved and Koran and used to preach to Hindus and Muslims alike in a loving manner. Numerous people became his followers in towns such as Jamnagar, Panna, Satara etc., who came to be known as 'prāṇami'. These people perform arti (a religious ceremony performed by moving lighted lamps) around their scripture and put a saffron mark on their foreheads. Devchandar died at Panna in Sammat 1751. His memorial exists there.

3 See ਪ੍ਰਤਿਸ਼ਥੀ.

**ਪ੍ਰਣਾਲਿਕਾ** [prāṇalīka], **ਪ੍ਰਣਾਲੀ** [prāṇalī] *Skt n* drain gurgyle. 2 barrel of a gun. 3 convention, custom. 4 method, way. 5 genealogy, generation.

**ਪ੍ਰਣਿਧਾਨ** [prāṇidhan] *Skt n* effort, endeavour. 2 concentration of mind; meditation. 3 worship done in full dedication.

**ਪ੍ਰਣੀਤ** [prāṇit] *Skt adj* altered. 2 created, formed. 3 improved. 4 sent.

**ਪ੍ਰਣੇ** [prāṇo] See ਪ੍ਰਣਵ. "prāṇo sākh bherī." —*caritr* 405.

**ਪ੍ਰਣ** [prat] See ਪ੍ਰਤਿ.

**ਪ੍ਰਣਖ** [pratākhi], **ਪ੍ਰਣਖਿ** [pratākhi], **ਪ੍ਰਣਖਯ** [pratākhy] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਤੱਖ *adj* obvious, evident, manifest. "tinī dev pratākhi torāhi." —*asa kabir*.

**ਪ੍ਰਣਗਿਆ** [pratāgya], **ਪ੍ਰਣਗਾ** [pratāgya] See ਪ੍ਰਤਿਗਾ. 2 devotion, determination, dedication. "ram sāgī namdev jan kau pratāgya ai." —*toḍī namdev*. 3 test; examination. "ae satguru len pratāgya." —*GPS*.

**ਪ੍ਰਣਹ** [pratēch], **ਪ੍ਰਣਹਿ** [pratēchi] See ਪ੍ਰਤਖ and ਪ੍ਰਤੱਖ. "ketak pratēch hui pēcāi kharjahige." —*akal*.

**ਪ੍ਰਣਨਾ** [pratna] See ਪ੍ਰਿਤਨਾ. "kop bhari jadvi pratna." —*krisan*. "Yadav army was full of rage."

**ਪ੍ਰਣਨਾਤਕ** [pratnātak] *n* destroyer of the army — the noose. —*sanama*.

**ਪ੍ਰਣਨਾਪਤਿ** [pratnapati] *n* commander. 2 king. —*sanama*.

**ਪ੍ਰਣਪਾਨੀ** [pratpani] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਤਿਪਾਨ *adj* adopted, accepted. "sarab jā kie pratpani." —*mala e m* 1. 2 reborn. 3 pratpani can also have the alternative form of pratipalan.

**ਪ੍ਰਣਮਾ** [pratma] See ਪ੍ਰਤਿਮਾ.

**ਪ੍ਰਣਦਨ** [pratradan] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਤਦਨ *n* act of censuring or reprimanding. 2 admonisher. 3 a king of Kashi, who was the son of Divodas. His wife Mandalsa was a great scholar and performed

miraculous deeds. 4 Vishnu.

**ਪ੍ਰਤਾਪ** [pratap] *Skt n* splendour, lustre. 2 recognition, magnanimity. 3 bravery, heroism. 4 illustrious son of the raja of Udaypur, Rana Uday Singh, who occupied the throne of Udaypur in 1572 AD. He was a true patriot and defender of Rajput lineage.

**ਪ੍ਰਤਾਪਸਿੰਘ** [pratapsingh] See ਪ੍ਰਤਾਪ 4. 2 See ਨਾਭਾ and ਫੁਲਵੰਸ਼.

**ਪ੍ਰਤਾਪਵਾਨ** [pratapvan] *adj* magnanimous, illustrious.

**ਪ੍ਰਤਾਪਿ** [pratapi] through magnanimity. "sāt pratapi bharam sabbh nase." —*sar m* 5. 2 See ਪ੍ਰਤਾਪੀ.

**ਪ੍ਰਤਾਪੀ** [pratapi] *adj* ਪ੍ਰਤਾਪਿਨ੍. magnanimous, illustrious.

**ਪ੍ਰਤਾਪੁ** [pratapu] See ਪ੍ਰਤਾਪ. "jīh prasadi tera pratapu." —*sukhmanu*.

**ਪ੍ਰਤਾਪੁ** [pratapu] a devout Khatri disciple of Guru Arjan Dev, who attained self-enlightenment.

**ਪ੍ਰਤਾਰਕ** [pratarak] thug, swindler. 2 saviour.

**ਪ੍ਰਤਾਰਣ** [prataraṇ] *Skt n* cheating, swindling.

**ਪ੍ਰਤਿ** [prati] *Skt part* to. 2 against. 3 again. 4 in return. 5 each, every. "pratī vasar sen vadhavat hē." —*GPS* 6 equivalent. 7 as compared to. 8 towards. 9 *n* copy.

**ਪ੍ਰਤਿਉੱਤਰ** [pratiruttar] *Skt* प्रत्युत्तर *n* response; reply, counter answer.

**ਪ੍ਰਤਿਉਪਕਾਰ** [pratrupkar] *n* goodness in return for a favour.

**ਪ੍ਰਤਿਸ਼ੰਘ** [pratishāṅ] *Skt* प्रत्यङ्ग *n* sub-organ; as hand is an organ and fingers are its sub-organs. 2 *adv* every limb. "bahān ko pratishāṅ praharyo." —*krisan*.

**ਪ੍ਰਤਿਸ਼ਯਾ** [pratishya] See ਪ੍ਰਤਿਸ਼੍ਯਾ.

**ਪ੍ਰਤਿਸ਼ੇਧ** [pratishedh] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਤਿਸ਼ੇਧ *n* prohibition; prevention. 2 a figure of speech which negates the essential of a thing in the first instance and looks for another possibility from the same.

"jahā prāsiddh nīśedh kar an kīrtan pākas,  
tahā kahit prātīśedh he kavījan  
budhhrīvilas."

—*lālīdālam*.

Example:

jinha satigurupurakhū nā sevīo,  
sēbēdī nā kīto vicarū,  
oi māṇas junī nā akhīantī,  
pāsū dhor gavar.—*seva m 3*.  
gunkhani gunben ucārē,  
nāhī pāk se bhārīo bhārē,  
dīn dūnī kī chātrū sū dīo,  
apār nā īh sam jāg mē bio.—*NP*.

(b) first negating an idea and then  
imagining the same somewhere else is another  
form of this figure of speech.

Example:

devtrovar hē nā īhē  
hārīrā ī guru kār devtrovar,  
so surdhenu nāhī mān jānīy,  
sevguru surdhenu lāhē nār,  
hē nā cīt māṇī bujh jī dekhīy,  
sī guru kē nākh cīt māṇī bār,  
so nā sudhā mādhurā ī kō dhār,  
gāyāngīrā guru kī mādhurī tār.—*GPS*.

ਪ੍ਰਤਿਸ਼ਠਾ [prātīśṭha] *Skt n* settling. 2 act of  
establishing; setting up. 3 earth. 4 respect,  
honour, veneration. 5 completion of rituals  
such as the fire-ritual etc. 6 support,  
assistance.

ਪ੍ਰਤਿਸ਼ਠਾ [prātīśṭhan] old name of Prayag. 2 See  
ਸਾਹਿਬਾਨ.

ਪ੍ਰਤਿਸ਼ਠਾ [prātīśṭhar] a tune originating from the  
string of an instrument such as sarāgi, taus,  
sitar etc. 2 corresponding tone of one saptak  
to that of another. 3 resonance, echo.

ਪ੍ਰਤਿਸ਼ਠਾ [prātīṣṭha] *Skt n* adj dead. 2 removed.  
3 despondent. 4 felled.

ਪ੍ਰਤਿਸ਼ਠਾ [prātīṣṭhar] *Skt n* attack, assault 2 tongue  
touching the teeth during articulation. 3 gate-

keeper who checks the entry of an  
unauthorised person. "dharamrai pāuli  
prātīṣṭhar."—*māla namdev*. "dharam kōṭī jāk  
prātīṣṭhar."—*bhar a kabir*. 4 mace-bearer; usher.  
"chapan kōṭī jāk prātīṣṭhar."—*bhar a kabir*.  
5 acrobat, juggler.

ਪ੍ਰਤਿਸ਼ਠਾ [prātīṣṭha] retaliatory violence.

ਪ੍ਰਤਿਸ਼ਠਾ [prātīṣṭhar] *Skt n* work for work;  
revenge. 2 remedy; cure.

ਪ੍ਰਤਿਸ਼ਠਾ [prātīṣṭh] *Skt adj* contrary, opposite.  
2 *n* enemy, antagonist. "jās vilok dēbat  
prātīṣṭh."—*NP*.

ਪ੍ਰਤਿਸ਼ਠਾ [prātīgya] *Skt n* promise to do or not  
to do a task; undertaking. 2 oath, vow. 3 an  
undertaking on oath i.e. 'I must do this job or  
if I fail to do it or that I must prove to be such  
and such, or if at all it happens that way, then  
it will not so happen etc.' A discourse  
incorporating such conditions is a figure of  
speech of this sort.

prāṇ āthvā sūgād kō vāṇān racnā māhī,  
rup prātīgyā kō īhī kahē kavy āvgahī.

Example:

yā sunkē bāṭīyā īh kī  
hārī kōp kahyō hām yudh kārṭgē,  
bān kāmān gādā gāhīkē  
dūv bhāt sēbt āṭī sām hārṭgē,  
sur sīvadīk tē nā bājṭ  
hānhē tūm kō, nāhī jūh mārṭgē,  
mērū hālē suk hē nīdhīvārī  
tāu rān kī chīṭī tē nā ṭārṭgē.—*kṛīśān*.  
pāścīm sur cāṭhē kēb-hū  
ārū gāg bāhī ūṭī īṭī ave,  
jēṭh kē māṣ tūṣār pāṭ  
bān or bāsīṣāmūr jārāvē,  
lōk hālē dhrūv kō jāl kō thāl hvē  
thāl kō kēb hvē jāl jāvē,  
kēcān kō nāg pākhan dhar ūḍē,  
khārṭgē nā pīṭh dīkhāvē.

—*kṛīśān*.

ravi estan te purab jabe,  
je na lohgarh torô tãbe,  
to nij pit te janamyo nahî,  
mukh ne dikhavhû rajen mahî—GPS.

4 a premise in logic.

पुडिबन्धन धारण [prätigya palan] See वचन धारण.

पुडिबन्धन [prätigrah] *Skt* *n* acquisition, acceptance, assimilation. 2 act of acquiring. 3 marriage. 4 accepting alms. 5 spitoon.

पुडिबन्धन [prätica] *Skt* पुडिबन्धन *n* string of a bow, bowstring.

पुडिबन्धन [prätidin] *adv* daily, everyday.

पुडिबन्धन [prätidhuni], पुडिबन्धनी [prätidhuni], पुडिबन्धन [prätinad] echo, resonance.

पुडिबन्धन [prätinidhi] *Skt* *n* one who has a delegated apointment; representative. 2 ambassador. 3 statue. 4 *Dg* image, reflection.

पुडिबन्धन [prätipākṣ], पुडिबन्धन [prätipākḥh], पुडिबन्धन [prätipēcch] *n* antagonist. 2 enemy, adversary. 3 respondent, as against the questioner. 4 equality.

पुडिबन्धन [prätipatti] *Skt* *n* achievement. 2 knowledge. 3 estimate. 4 charity. 5 judgement. 6 honour. 7 determination.

पुडिबन्धन [prätipāda] *n* first day of a lunar month. "bhadô sudi prätipāda din ko. guruta din tirak arjan ko."—GPS.

पुडिबन्धन [prätipālgha], पुडिबन्धनी [prätipālia] *adj* sustainer, protector. "saragatî purakh prätipālgha."—maru *m* 5. "ji jätu sagle prätipālia."—maru *m* 5.

पुडिबन्धन [prätipadak] *Skt* *n* one who explains thoroughly so that the other person understands well. 2 one who subsists.

पुडिबन्धन [prätipaden] *Skt* *n* act making the other understand completely. 2 proof, evidence. 3 charity. 4 reward.

पुडिबन्धन [prätipady] *Skt* *adj* worth describing; worth explaining. 2 worth giving.

पुडिबन्धन [prätiparak] sustainer, fosterer.

पुडिबन्धन [prätiparan] *n* act of fostering or nurturing. "ham barik prätipare kumre."—kāl *m* 4. "nit prätipare bap jese mai."—gāu *m* 5.

पुडिबन्धन [prätipal] short for पुडिबन्धन. "sarab jia ka he prätipal."—bila *m* 5.

पुडिबन्धन [prätipalāk] *Skt* *n* sustainer, fosterer. 2 defender. 3 king. 4 the Creator.

पुडिबन्धन [prätipalan] *Skt* *n* act of fostering or nurturing. 2 defence. "prätipalc nit sar sāmāle."—sor *m* 5. 3 act of fulfilling a commitment—fulfilment of a promise.

पुडिबन्धन [prätipala], पुडिबन्धन [prätipālī], पुडिबन्धनी [prätipālī] sustainer. "tu sēbhna ka prätipala jiu."—majh *m* 5. "visaria jagatpita prätipālī."—sri *m* 3. "ham barik hāri pita prätipālī."—bher *m* 4.

पुडिबन्धन [prätipān] *Skt* प्रतिपन्न *adj* known. 2 accepted. 3 complete with all limbs or organs. "jim sēbh chitî ko nrîp prätipān."—GPS. 'having all organs of the state.'

पुडिबन्धन [prätibāb] *n* image, reflection. 2 picture. 3 mirror.

पुडिबन्धन [prätibādh] *n* obstruction, interruption. "tîh prätibādh sēkalēp uṭhavan."—NP. 2 management.

पुडिबन्धन [prätibādhak] *n* prohibiter, interrupter. 2 tree.

पुडिबन्धन [prätibhā] *n* warrior as a peer; hero of the same calibre. 2 enemy, adversary.

पुडिबन्धन [prätibha] *n* brilliance. 2 genius; inventive mind of original extent and range. 3 shine, brightness.

पुडिबन्धन [prätibhas] glare; light. 2 illusion.

पुडिबन्धन [prätibhigya] *Skt* प्रत्यभिज्ञा *n* fore knowledge, memory-based knowledge. 2 knowledge regarding monotheism.

पुडिबन्धन [prätibhu] *Skt* *n* one who stands surety. 2 representative.

पुडिबन्धन [prätima] *n* image, idol, picture. 2 copy.

3 reflection; shadow.

પ્રતિમાસ [prətimas] adv every month.

પ્રતિમાન [prətiman] n reflection, image; shadow. 2 counterpart, equivalence. 3 illustration, example. “aje prətiman prabhadhər.”—*paras*. “prətiman na nər kahū dekhperē.”—*kalki*.

પ્રતિભેમ [prətilom] adj inverted; upside down. 2 n backward reading – રામ [ram] be read as મારા. 3 mean, dishonest. See હસાન રહન.

પ્રતિભેમ [prətilomə] See હસાન રહન.

પ્રતિવસ્તુપમા [prətvastupma] (similarity in different objects) depiction of common traits of subject and object in different sentences by different words having the same meanings. pad samuh jug dharam jahī bhīn paden sō ek, pargē prətvastupma tēhī kavī kēhēt anek. —*lalitdāam*.

Example:

lāsēt sur madhyan jyō,  
tyō dipēt guru sabha mēhī.

Common traits of illumination belonging to the sun and the guru, are depicted through synonymous words lāsēt and dipēt.

પ્રતિવાદ [prətivad] n refutation. 2 response made to refute some assertion.

પ્રતિવાદી [prətivadi] disputant, respondent refuting the assertion.

પ્રતી [prəti] See પ્રતિ.

પ્રતીક [prətik] adj opposite, unfavourable. 2 inverted. 3 symbol. 4 organ. 5 face. 6 form, shape. 7 image, idol.

પ્રતીકાર [prətikar] See પ્રતિકાર.

પ્રતીકોપસના [prətikopasna] worship of some object as an incarnation of Brahmā; worship of an idol or some object as incarnation of the Divine.

પ્રતીક્ષા [prətikṣa] n act of seeing ahead and behind. 2 waiting, act of expecting. 3 compassion, kindness.

પ્રતીક્ષા [prətikṣa] urgent waiting. 2 waiting.

પ્રતીક્ષન [prətikhan], પ્રતીક્ષના [prətikhna] See પ્રતીક્ષ. “karēt prətikhan ko cāl ai.”—*GPS*. “sabh prətikhna teri dhare.”—*GPS*.

પ્રતીકી [prətikī] n which attracts the sun everyday towards itself; west.

પ્રતીક્ષન [prətikhan] See પ્રતીક્ષ.

પ્રતીક [prətik] *Sk* adj famous, well-known. 2 known. 3 happy.

પ્રતીક [prətik] *Sk* knowledge. 2 faith, conviction. “prətik hīc ai.”—*saveye m* 4 ke.

katha me na kōtha me na tirath ke pōtha me na pothi me na path me na saith ki basit me, jāta me na mōdān tī lāk tī rpōdān me, nēdi kup kōdān anhan dan rit me, path mēth mēdāl na kōdāl kamēdāl me maya deh me na dev dehura māsīt me, ap hī apar paravar prabh pur rahyo pale prēgē parmesvar prātītī ma. 3 fame. 4 ecstasy, happiness. 5 honour, respect.

પ્રતીપ [prətip] *Sk* adj opposite, unfavourable. 2 n unexpected result. 3 treating subject as object i.e., imagining an object in a subject, is a figure of speech called ‘prətip’. jāhī prāsīddh upman ko kar vānēt upmēy, tēhī prətip bhuṣaṇ kahī bhuṣaṇ kēvī taprey. —*śivrajbhuṣaṇ*.

Example:

amāl akas mas katek ki cādrī ka hē prēgē prākase jeso yāṣ dāsmēṣ ko. kīrātī is object of comparison, cādrī is subject of comparison, but here ‘yāṣ’ is described as object and ‘cādrīka’ as subject. Hence it is પ્રતીપ.

(b) The second form of prətip is where the object is denigrated at the cost of the subject.

Example:

kāhā karēt ētī garēb tū śrī dāsmēṣ kīrān? nah to se ghāt kal ēru śtēk prēlay kīrān.

Here 'krīpan' of the tenth Master is the subject, let down by the object i.e. 'kal' and 'pralayaganī'.

(c) The third form of prātip is where the subject is denigrated by the object.

Example:

satguru kamna ke puran keranhar

tāke sam kahā surteru tuchh ganīye ?

'kalapvriksh' (object) is let down by (subject) 'sat guru'.

(d) The fourth form of prātip is where the object is regarded comparatively less important or is not regarded at par.

Example:

dou kar jorkar bādēt gobidsigh,

det hē anād sukhkād aghmād hī,

syāl te mrigīd pābhijne dīnīd kare,

kiṭ te gajīd pāth dāyo gātvād hī,

maṣak khagīd jin kak te mārāl vīd,

rāk te nārīd kare bādēt mukād hī,

sūdar mukharvīd sohat sātokhsīgh

hūn je kālāk to saman hot cād hī.

-NP.

(e) The fifth form of prātip is where the object figures as too insignificant with regard to the subject.

Example:

pukhkar bhare pukhkar pukhkar jyō,

pekhkar sāl kar kare dutī hūn hē,

pukhkar hūn dīnkar kare chin tīs,

khārdhārī deh par yāte so mālīn hē,

sukhma nīhar bhār dahat āpar an,

jarēt tukhar sse agūn adhīn hē,

satguru ramdas cārān mukatī det

upma karmāl ki nē bāne vīdhīhīn hē.

-NP.

પ્રતીત [prātip] *Skt* *n* bank; shore.

પ્રત્યક્ષ [pratyakṣ] *adj* very much content, very happy.

પ્રતે [pratē] See પ્રત્યક્ષ.

પ્રતેસ [pratōs], પ્રતેષ [pratōkh] *n* full satisfaction, complete contentment.

પ્રતેલી [pratōlī] *n* highway in a city. "car pratōlī racīr."—GPS. 2 a wide street. 3 entrance to a castle from the town.

પ્રતેજ [pratēg] See પ્રતેજ. "kaṭge bhāt āg pratēga."—krīsen.

પ્રતેષ [pratēc], પ્રતેષ [pratēca] string of a bow. See પ્રતેષ.

પ્રત્યક્ષ [pratyakṣ] *adv* daily, everyday.

પ્રત્યક્ષ [pratyakṣ] *adv* after, afterwards. 2 west.

પ્રત્યક્ષ ચેતન [pratyakṣ cetan] *n* according to Yoga a self-enlightened person. 2 soul, conscience. 3 the Divine.

પ્રત્યક્ષ [pratyakṣ] evident, apparent.

પ્રત્યક્ષ દર્શન [pratyakṣ darśan] according to poetics, a glimpse from amongst four glimpses: to view the lover face to face before one's own eyes. See દર્શન.

પ્રત્યક્ષી [pratynik] *n* opponent; antagonist. 2 interruption. 3 a figure of speech where an effort is made to torment a supporter of an indomitable enemy.

jāhī joravār sātū ke pākṣī pe kar jor,  
pratynik tā sō kahēt bhuṣaṇ budhhīamōr.

—śīvarāj bhuṣaṇ.

Example:

vārmī māri sapu nē mārēt, nām nē sunai dōra.

—asa mī 5.

tāv bāl īhā nē par sākē bāvā hānā rīsēt,

sālān rās jīm bānīo rorān khat bānēt.

—VN.

astan sō vās nē cāyo rama vīcārān kīn,

kāvī kovīd hīy dharēt jētīn kō darīd dīn.

—ālākarsāgarsūdha.

'The goddess of wealth could do no harm to her co-wife the goddess of learning, but she rendered pauper her admirer i.e. scholar of the poetic art.'

પ્રત્યક્ષ [pratyakṣ] *Skt* *n* conviction, belief. 2 proof,



evidence. 3 thought. 4 cause. 5 description. 6 necessity. 7 sign, symbol. 8 decision. 9 opinion. 10 assistant. 11 according to prosody a system of knowing the types and the numbers of metres. These are eight in number – prastar, sākhya, sūci, naṣṭ, udīṣṭ, meru, pataka and markṣi. 12 in grammar a letter or word, which when suffixed to the root word makes a noun of the adjective and vice versa, as when 'ल' on suffixing मील, makes it मील and suffixation of 'ल' to मूल converts it into मूलल etc.

**पुत्रजन्म** (pratyay) *Skt* *n* sin committed by not conforming to religious routine. 2 reverse gear; complete alteration.

**पुत्रजन्म** (pratyahar) *Skt* *n* retrogression, turning back after retarding. 2 one of the eight divisions of Yog, to calm the senses by diverting them from evil intentions; abstraction.

**पुत्रजन्म** (pratyagamān) arrival after departure; second coming.

**पुत्रजन्म** (pratyut) *Skt* *n* contrary idea. 2 part rather. 3 to the contrary.

**पुत्रजन्म** (pratyuttar) See पुत्रिउत्तर.

**पुत्रजन्म** (pratyuh) *Skt* *n* disturbance; hindrance; interruption. "bhayo na ko pratyuh."—GPS.

**पुत्रजन्म** (pratyek) *Skt* *adj* everyone, each one.

**पुत्रजन्म** (pratyāg) every part, every organ.

**पुत्रजन्म** (pratyāc), **पुत्रजन्म** (pratyāca) *n* string of a bow.

**पुत्र** (prāth) *Skt* प्रथ् *vr* expand, become large.

**पुत्रम** (prāthem) *adj* first. 2 primary, main. 3 excellent, superb. 4 *adv* at first. "prāthem ae kulkhetṛ."—*tukha chṣṭ m* 4. 'first arrived at Kurukshetra.'

**पुत्रम** (prāthma) *n* nominative case. 2 first day of a lunar month. 3 according to Tantar-Shastar, wine is prāthma, because it is the most essential thing that is required.

**पुत्र** (prātha) *Skt* *n* tradition, convention,

custom. 2 fame, reputation.

**पुत्रि** (prāthis) See पुत्रि.

**पुष्ट** (prād) *adj* giver, donor. It is used as an ending of other words as in sidhhiprād, sukhiprād, mokāprād etc.

**पुष्टि** (prādksṛṇ) *n* placing of a deity on the right side and going around it—circumambulation. According to the scriptures of Hinduism, a goddess is circumambulated once, sun seven times, fire seven times, Ganesh thrice, Vishnu four times and Shiv one and a half time.<sup>1</sup> According to the Sikh teachings, there is – the tradition of one or five circumambulations.<sup>2</sup> 2 *adj* competent, capable.

**पुष्टि** (prādksṛṇa), **पुष्टि** (prādēkhna) See पुष्टि.

**पुष्ट** (prāgdadh) *adj* thoroughly burnt.

**पुष्ट** (prādēchhan), **पुष्ट** (prādēchha) See पुष्टि. 2 *adj* circumambulated. "sadhū prādēchhan."—*akal*.

**पुष्ट** (prādēṣan) *n* demonstration, act of showing, revealing.

**पुष्ट** (prādēṣni) *Skt* प्रदर्शनी. See नमस्त.

**पुष्ट** (prādan) *n* giving. 2 marriage, wedlock. 3 prohibition.

**पुष्ट** (prādayak) *adj* giver. 2 donor. 3 the Creator.

**पुष्ट** (prādīṣṭ) *adj* made evident; preached.

**पुष्ट** (prādip) *n* earthen lamp. 2 light, illumination.

**पुष्ट** (prādipen) *n* illumination.

**पुष्ट** (prādumān) See पुष्टम.

**पुष्टे** (prades), **पुष्टे** (pradesu) foreign country. 2 another place. "tan sugādh dhuḍhe

एक देवा रवी सप्त त्रीणि कुर्याद्विनायके ।

सत्वारि केरावे कुर्यात् शिवे चार्धं प्रवाणिनम् ।।

<sup>1</sup>At numerous places Bhai Santokh Singh has mentioned that while awarding guruship, the Guru made three circumambulations: "tin prādēchhan ko tēb dīn."—GPS *ras* 2 a 22. "dīn prākram kar tīk same."—GPS *ras* 10 a 27

prades."—*basāt ravidas*. 3 *Skt* region, a region within the country i.e., Doaba, Majha and Malwa regions within Punjab. 4 part. 5 place. 6 wall. 7-*n* name.

ਪ੍ਰਦੇਸ਼ [pradēṣa] *Skt* प्रदेश guide. 2 preacher. 3 thinker.

ਪ੍ਰਦੋਸ਼ [prados], ਪ੍ਰਦੋਖ [pardhokh] *Skt* प्रदोष *n* heinous sin. 2 darkness at sunset. 3 dusk.

ਪ੍ਰਦੇਤ [pradēt] See ਦਾਤਰੀ. 2 giver, donor. 3 given, donated.

ਪ੍ਰਦਯੁਮਨ [pradyuman], ਪ੍ਰਦਯੁਮਨ [pradyumn] *adj* very powerful. 2 *n* Kam, who subdues the powerful. 3 son of Krishan from the womb of Rukmini. When he was just six days old, a demon took him away and threw him into the sea, where a fish swallowed him. A fisherman caught that fish and handed the same for demon Samber's kitchen. When the belly of that fish was opened, a handsome child emerged from it, whom a maid-servant named Mayavati kept with her. Narad told the truth about the child to Mayavati. So she ensured his full safety. When he came of age, Mayavati was fascinated by his youth and she told him all about Samber; wherefore Pradumen, after a terrible fight with Samber, killed him and flew away in the sky, alongwith Mayavati, to his father's palace at Dwarka. Books such as Harivansh hold that it was Kam, who took birth as Pradumen.

ਪ੍ਰਧਨ [pradhan] *Skt* *n* battle.

ਪ੍ਰਧਰਖਣ [pradharkhan] *Skt* प्रधर्कट *n* intimidation; act of threatening. "dusā; pradharkhan."—*akal*.

ਪ੍ਰਧਨ [pradhan] *n* according to Sankh Shastar, nature in the form of uprightness, passion and darkness, which is a causative factor in the creation of the world. 2 God. 3 minister of a king. 4 commander-in-chief. 5 daughter of the founder of Patiala state — Baba Ala Singh. She was equipped with all the good qualities.

See ਪਰਧਨ 2, 6 main, important. 7 excellent.

ਪ੍ਰਧਨਪੁਰਖ [pradhanpurakh] *n* most important person. 2 the Creator. "pradhanpurakh pragatū sabh lor."—*sukhmani*. 3 nature and Brahman.

ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨਿਯ [pradhanīy] *adj* great. "sadevā pradhanīy."—*japu*. 2 *Skt* प्रधन *n* discretion.

ਪ੍ਰਧਨ [pradhan] See ਪ੍ਰਧਨ 6. "sagel purakh mahī purakh pradhan."—*sukhmani*.

ਪ੍ਰਧੀ [pradhī] highly intellectual, deeply intelligent. 2 having profound understanding.

ਪ੍ਰਧ੍ਵੰਸ [pradhvāṣ] *Skt* *n* destruction.

ਪ੍ਰਧ੍ਵੰਸਕ [pradhvāsak] destroyer, destroying.

ਪ੍ਰਧ੍ਵੰਸਾਭਾਵ [pradhvāsabhav] See ਅਭਾਵ.

ਪ੍ਰਨ [pran] See ਪ੍ਰਣ.

ਪ੍ਰਨਾਸਨ [pranasan] See ਪ੍ਰਣਾਸਨ. "dahan agh pap pranasan."—*saveye m* 2 *ke*.

ਪ੍ਰਨਾਸਨਕਾਰੀ [pranasankari] *adj* destroyer "kukrit pranasankari."—*hajare* 10.

ਪ੍ਰਨਾਰ [pranar] *Skt* प्रनाल *n* drain, gutter. "catur kos banay kōd, sahar laī pranar."—*janmejāy*.

ਪ੍ਰਨਾਲੀ [pranali] See ਪ੍ਰਣਾਲੀ.

ਪ੍ਰਪੱਕ [prapakk] *adj* fully ripe. 2 firm, definite. "kriye prapakk bhup man sou."—*NP*.

ਪ੍ਰਪਾ [prapa] *Skt* *n* a place for wayfarers to drink water. 2 well. "kahī mardana jāu prapa jāhī."—*NP*.

ਪ੍ਰਪੱਚ [prapāc] प्रपञ्च See ਪਰਪੱਚ.

ਪ੍ਰਪੱਚੀ [prapācī] प्रपञ्ची *adj* deceitful, treacherous.

ਪ੍ਰਪੰਨ [prapān] *Skt* प्रपन्न *adj* acquired, received. 2 refugee.

ਪ੍ਰਫੁਲਿਤ [praphulit], ਪ੍ਰਫੁੱਲ [praphull] *Skt* प्रफुल्ल *adj* blossoming. 2 happy.

ਪ੍ਰਬਰਖਣ [prabarkhan] *Skt* प्रबर्कण *n* raining. "sardhar prabarkhan."—*akal*. 2 a mountain near Krishkindha, where Ramchandar stayed for sometime.

ਪ੍ਰਬਲ [prabal] *adj* strong, powerful, mighty.

ਪ੍ਰਬਾਹ [prabah] See ਪ੍ਰਬਾਹ.

ਪ੍ਰਬਾਹਣ [prabahān] See ਪ੍ਰਬਾਹਣ.

ਪ੍ਰਬਾਦ [prabad] *Skt* प्रवाद *n* tête-à-tête; mutual

conversation. 2 fame, reputation. "sun prabad ko bacen bakhana."—NP. 3 infamy, notoriety.

**ਪ੍ਰਬੀਨ** [prabīn] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਬੀਨ skilful in singing and playing veena; expert in singing and playing musical instruments. 2 intelligent, wise. 3 adept.

**ਪ੍ਰਬੁੱਧ** [prabuddh] *Skt* awake aware. 2 scholar, learned man. 3 blossomed, bloomed.

**ਪ੍ਰਬੋਧ** [prabodh] *n* awakening. 2 complete knowledge. 3 satisfaction, consolation.

**ਪ੍ਰਬੋਧ ਚੰਦ੍ਰ ਨਾਟਕ** [prabodh cādr naṭak] See ਪ੍ਰਬੋਧ ਚੰਦ੍ਰੋਦਯ.

**ਪ੍ਰਬੋਧ ਚੰਦ੍ਰੋਦਯ** [prabodh cādroday] a drama authored by Krishan Misar Pandit. It depicts a fight between attachment on the one hand and discretion on the other. This book was completed by the poet in 1065 AD on the direction Chandel Rajput Kritverma of Chedi, who ruled the state from 1049 to 1100 AD. Pandit Gulab Singh rendered it into versified Hindi in Sammat 1849. It is better known as Probodh Chandar Natak.

**ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ** [prabādh] *Skt n* firm bond. 2 cord, string. 3 management, arrangement. 4 mutual relationship. 5 a poetic composition in which events are knit according to fine conventions.

**ਪ੍ਰਭ** [prabh] See ਪ੍ਰਭ. "prabh ae sārṇa bhau nahi kārṇa."—*maru solhe m* 5.

**ਪ੍ਰਭਵ** [prabhav] *Dg* power, strength. 2 courage, enterprise.

**ਪ੍ਰਭਵੀ** [prabhvī] *n* army of the king; raja's army.

**ਪ੍ਰਭਵਤੀ**

**ਪ੍ਰਭਾ** [prabhā] *n* primacy, influence; fame, elderliness. 2 sovereignty, ownership. "jobānu dhanu prabhā ke mad me āhīnīsi rehe divāna."—*dhana m* 9. 3 rule.

**ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ** [prabhav] *Skt n* power, strength. 2 birth. 3 world, universe. 4 Vishnu.

**ਪ੍ਰਭਵਨ** [prabhvan], **ਪ੍ਰਭਵਨੁ** [prabhvanu] *Skt* ਪਰਿਵ੍ਰਜਤ

*n* wandering. "prabhvanu karē bujhe nāhī trīṣṇa."—*brīlā m* 4. 2 *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਭਵਨ origin. 3 place of origin. 4 root.

**ਪ੍ਰਭਾ** [prabhā] *n* grandeur. 2 glitter, flash, light. 3 a fairy of Kuber – Alka. 4 sun's wife. 5 Durga.

**ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿ** [prabhavi] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ *n* effect. "nyare nyare desan ke bhes ko prabhavi hē."—*akal*. 2 See ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ.

**ਪ੍ਰਭਾਸ** [prabhās] *adj* with full brightness; illuminating, miraculous. "kathan kathan prabhās."—*brahm*. 2 *n* light, illumination. 3 a place, near Dwaravati on seashore in the South, also known as Somaṭirath. It is here that Krishan breathed his last and Yadav dynasty came to an end. See ਸੋਮਨਾਥ and ਪਰਵਾਸ. 4 god Vasu. See ਅਸਟ ਸਾਧੀ. 5 *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਭਾਸ sermon.

**ਪ੍ਰਭਾਕਰ** [prabhakar] *n* sun. 2 moon. 3 fire. 4 ocean.

**ਪ੍ਰਭਾਕਾਲ** [prabhakal] *n* noon when the sun shines the brightest. "prabhakal mano sabbhe rāsaṇī bhanī."—*paras*.

**ਪ੍ਰਭਾਕੀਟ** [prabhakīṭ] firefly, glowworm.

**ਪ੍ਰਭਾਖਿਤ** [prabhakhīṭ] *adj* stated, said, spoken. 2 *n* description; explanation.

**ਪ੍ਰਭਾਤ** [prabhāt] *n* dawn, early morning, time before sunrise.

**ਪ੍ਰਭਾਤੀ** [prabhātī] *Skt n* a piece of twig or bark of a tree for brushing teeth in the morning. 2 a heptatonic ragini which belongs to bherav thāt. In it sārāj gādhar, maddham pācām and nīṣād are pure, rīṣabh and dhēvaṭ are flat. maddham is primary keynote and sārāj is supplementary keynote; home note is maddham. This ragini is appropriate for early morning singing.

arohi - ਸ ਰ ਗ ਮ ਪ ਧ ਨ ਸ

avrohi- ਸ ਨ ਧ ਪ ਮ ਗ ਰ ਸ

It occupies thirtieth place in Guru Granth Sahib.

प्राधरानि [prābhādhārāni] *n* army-senama.  
2 lightning.

प्राधरानि [prābhādhārāni] *n* sun.

प्राधर [prābhav] *n* act of manifesting, manifestation. 2 power, authority. 3 effect. 4 glory, greatness. 5 imposing influence; compelling force. 6 sun's son, whose mother was Prabha.

प्राधर [prābh] The Lord did. "prābhī aṇe pē rakhai."—*sor m 5*.

प्राधर [prābhu] *n* master, lord. "prābhu āṇa sēda dhīra."—*sor m 5*. 2 the Creator. 3 mercury. 4 husband, paramour.

प्राधर [prābhūst] saints of the Creator; saints who worship only the Creator.

प्राधर [prābhugātr] *Skt* प्राधर *n* origin. 2 power 3 abundance; excess. "prābhugātr prābha he."—*japu*. 4 *Skt* प्राधर one who undergoes. 5 master; one who exercises authority.

प्राधर [prābhuta], प्राधर [prābhutv] See प्राधर.

प्राधर [prābhulog] saints, sages.

प्राधर [prābhu] See प्राधर. "prābhu hāmara sare suarēh."—*bher m 5*.

प्राधर [prābhut] *Skt* adj well-executed. 2 born, produced. 3 abundant, excessive.

प्राधर [prābhut] *Skt* *n* origin, birth. 2 power, strength. 3 abundance.

प्राधर [prābhed] *Skt* *n* variation, variety, diversity. 2 emergence by breaking out.

प्राधर [prābhedan] *Skt* *n* piercing, penetrating. 2 tearing; sawing. 3 separating.

प्राधर [prābhogī] who fully undergoes an experience. "namastē prābhoge."—*japu*.

प्राधर [prābhāgi] *Skt* प्राधर *adj* breaker. 2 destroyer, annihilator. "prābhāgi prāmāthe."—*japu*. 'destroyer of tormentors.'

प्राधर [prābhājan] *Skt* प्राधर *n* act of breaking through. 2 hurricane. 3 wind—that breaks trees.

प्राधर [prābhājansut]; प्राधर [prābhājantat], प्राधर [prābhājannādan] wind's son,

Hanuman. 2 Bhimsen.

प्राधर [prābhājan], प्राधर [prābhājni] See प्राधर 3.

प्राधर [prābhātr] *Skt* प्राधर *part* etcetra.

प्राधर [prāmāt] *Skt* adj intoxicated, dead drunk. 2 insane, stubborn.

प्राधर [prāmāthan] *n* churning thoroughly. 2 pounding. 3 contempt, insult.

प्राधर [prāmādh] *Skt* *n* intoxication. 2 ecstasy, happiness. 3 fruit of thorn-apple. 4 adj intoxicated.

प्राधर [prāmāda] *n* nubile girl, young; lustful

प्राधर [prāmāda bān] garden adjoining a harem.

प्राधर [prāmār] See प्राधर and रानप्राधर.

प्राधर [prāmārdan] *Skt* *n* rubbing thoroughly, crushing. 2 destruction.

प्राधर [prāma] *Skt* *n* real knowledge, actual knowledge, pure knowledge. 2 foundation, base. 3 measurement; count.

प्राधर [prāmaṇ] *n* weight, measure. See प्राधर. 2 measurement. See प्राधर. 3 cause, reason. 4 tradition. 5 sense organ. 6 scale 7 distance. 8 Braham, the Creator. 9 righteous person. 10 authentic scripture. 11 proof of the accomplishment of pure knowledge.

There may be a difference of opinion as to the number of proofs, but the following eight are accepted in poetic compositions - pratyakṣ, anumān, upmān, śabādh, arthapattir, anuplabdhī, sābhāv and etihy.

(a) knowledge gained by sense-organs, such as eyes, in conjunction with conscience is known as pratyakṣ

"Idriyāru man ye jāhā

viśay āṇo par,

gyan krē pratyakṣ tāhī

kāhī gulab kāvīra."

—*lālī kamodī*.

Example:

“kudrati dīse kudrati sunīe  
kudrati bhau sukhsar,  
kudrati petali akasi  
kudrati sarab akar.”

—var asa m 1.

“jesa satiguru sunida teso hi me dīth.”

—var ram 2 m 5.

“sāten ki sunī saci sakhi,  
so bolahi jo pekhahi akhi.”

—ram m 5.

(b) knowledge of effect gained through cause is anumāṇa pramāṇ.

“karaṇ ke jane jāhā karay janyojat,  
he anumān alākrīti kavī gulab ke bhar.”

—lalit komudi.

Example:

“dhum te ag rāhe na duri jīm,  
tyō chāl te tum ko lakhpayo.”

—krīśaṇ.

(c) knowledge of some unseen substance got from its resemblance with some other object is known as upmāṇa pramāṇ.

“upma ki sadriṣṭy tē bin dekhyo upmey,  
janpare upman so alākar he gay.”

—lalit komudi.

Example:

“gā jeha rojh, baghiar hōda kutte jeha,  
brīli jiha bagh il jeha hōda baz he.”

(d) what is stated in scripture or goes as a saying is śābada pramāṇ.

“jāhā śāstra ar lok ko bacen pramāṇ bekhan,  
sou śābada pramāṇ he bhakhat sukavī sujan.”

—lalit komudi.

Example:

“sunīa mānīa mānīa kīta bhau,  
śtargati tīrēthī mōlī nau.”

—japu.

“jīnī namu dhīarīa gae māśakoti ghalī,  
nanak te mukh ujīe keti chuṭī nālī.”

—japu.

“satigur ki baṇī sātī sātī kārī janāhu  
gursikhāhu!  
harī karta apī muhāhu kadhāe.”

—var gau 1 m 4.

(e) If a statement fails to convey the desired meaning, then suggestion of an alternative is arthapatti pramāṇ.

“jāhā vyarth bhe arath ko or jog se thap,  
arthapatti alākrīti bhakhat sukavī sādap.”

—lalit komudi.

Example:

“sahibū jīs ka nāga bhukha hove,  
tīs da nāpharu kīthāhu rājī khae?  
jī sahib ke ghārī vāthū hove su nāphre hāthī  
ave,

anhōdī kīthāhu pae?”

—var gau 1 m 4.

(f) where one does not experience a substance by a pramāṇ, then it is anupalabdhi.

“jan pare nālī vastu kachu anupalabdhi he soy.”

—lalit komudi.

Example:

“naraṇ nīdāsī kar bhulī gavari.  
dukṛītu sukṛītu tharo karamū ri,\*\*\*  
purāblo kṛī karamū na mīṭe rī ghargehāṇī,  
tace mōhī jāpīale ram ce namā.”

—dhana trilocan.

“sato akas sato petar,  
bīthryo adri sāt jīh karamjār.”

—akal.

(g) where something is thought to be possible, it is sābhav pramāṇ.

“jāhī sābhav hve vastu ko, sābhav nam su hoy.”

—lalit komudi.

Example:

“car jāne carāhu dīśa te car kone gāhī,  
meru ko hālaykī ukharē, to ukharjāy.”

—thakur kavī.

(h) anonymous statement but

conventionally accepted as true is etihay  
pramaṇ.

“pārāpara kahānavat joi,  
t’ih etihy kehāt sabbkoi.”

—garab gājani.

Example:

“bhagat hetī marīo harnakhasu  
narsigh rup hoi deh dhario  
nama kahi bhagatī basī kesav  
ajhū belīka duar kharo.”

—maru namdev.

“nripkāṇia ke karne ik bhāra bhekhdhari,  
kamārthi suārthi vaki pej sāvāri.”

—bīla sādhas.

12 *adj* like. “satiguru pramaṇu bidh ne  
siriu.”—sevaye m 4 ke. ‘As Guru Amar Das,  
the Creator has created you.’

13 *part* upto, till

પ્રમાદવા [pramaṇka], પ્રમાદિકા [pramaṇika] This  
metre is also known as “nāgsvārupīṇi”. Its  
traits are four lines, each line having eight  
matras in lāghu guru order or ॥, ८, ८, ८, ८, ८,  
८, ८.

Example:

“nā dev dāva nara. nā siddh sādika dhara.  
kāla dhare hīre sui.\*\*\*”

—var mājhi m 1.

“anādkād rup ho. bīd bhup bhup ho.  
nā adī št tohī ko. samān an hohī ko?”—GPS.

પ્રમાદ [pramaṇu] See પ્રમાદ.

પ્રમાદ [pramata] *Sk* પ્રમાદ *n* who through proof  
acquires knowledge of the real. 2 creator of  
knowledge, a conscious person. 3 sensual  
witness; evidence.

પ્રમાદ [pramath] *Sk* *n* churning. 2 crushing.  
3 tormenting. 4 destroying. “pakhāḍā  
pramathā.”—NP.

પ્રમાદી [pramathu] *Sk* પ્રમાદિ *adj* churning.  
2 tormentor See પ્રહરી. 3 destroyer

પ્રમાદ [pramad] *n* state of being intoxicated.

2 fault, mistake. 3 indifference. 4 insanity.

પ્રમાદી [pramadī] *Sk* પ્રમાદિ *adj* intoxicated,  
drunk. 2 who commits a mistake. 3 *n* insane,  
stubborn.

પ્રમાદ [praman] See પ્રમાદ.

પ્રમાદિકા [pramanika] See પ્રમાદિકા.

પ્રમાદ [pramit] *adj* measured, weighed.  
2 known, understood.

પ્રમાદ [pramiti] *n* real knowledge achieved  
through proof. 2 measurement. 3 weight.

પ્રમાદ [pramud] *adj* delighted, joyful. 2 ecstasy.  
“pramud karan sabb bhehran.”—cāḍī 1.

પ્રમાદ [pramuda] a delightful lady.

પ્રમેર [prameh] ८૧૨ spermatorrhoea. Its  
symptoms are excessive and turbid urination,  
involuntary discharge of semen etc. If not  
treated in time, it may lead to diabetes.

The main causes of spermatorrhoea are  
sedentary habit, excessive sleep, eating too  
much of curd, consumption of sugar and  
jaggery, excessive indulgence in sex, too much  
of drinking, excessive use of pickles and  
sauces, and eating such foods as are very spicy  
and phlegmatic.

Its usual treatments are taking of the juice  
of gilo (tinospora cardifolia) or aulā  
(phyllanthus emblica) mixed with honey.  
Licking of aīlāṇ or kuṣṭa fōlā mixed with  
honey, putting of turmeric powder into the  
mouth and swallowing the same with the juice  
of aulā. Having prepared a mixture of  
parched, descaled and pounded tamarind seeds  
with washed blackgram, roasted pulse and  
sugar in equal measure, a fine powder is made.  
One and a half tola of this powder is to be  
taken daily with goat’s milk; taking of one tola  
of powdered mixture of unripe dried kīkkar  
(acacia indica) beans and sugar daily in equal  
measure, with cow’s milk is good.

At its very outset, urine should be got

examined from a competent doctor and treatment started forthwith. "cīṇag prameh bhāgīdr dukhutra."—*cāṇṇī* 405.

प्रमेय [pramey] *adj* subject to a proof. 2 weigh or measure of which can be told.

प्रमेय [pramev] See प्रमेय. 2 See प्रमेय.

प्रमेय [pramod] *n* ecstasy, happiness.

प्रमेय [pramodak] *adj* delightful, pleasing. 2 *n* See प्रमेय.

प्रमेय [pramodh] See प्रमेय and प्रमेय.

प्रयत्न [prayatn] *n* all out effort.

प्रया [praya] See प्रयत्न.

प्रयास [prayas] *n* endeavour. "prayas te isvar pavē."—*NP*. "bahu kin prayas bhae sabh bad."—*NP*.

प्रयाग [prayag] *Skt n* medium of a good fire-ritual—horse. 2 excellent fire-ritual. 3 the place of a fire-ritual. 4 a famous place of pilgrimage at the confluence of Ganga and Jamuna in U.P. It is said that river Sarasvati has also a latent confluence over here. According to Purans, when Vishnu brought back Veds from Shankhasur and handed over the same to Brahma, the former performed ten Ashvmedh fire-rituals at this place, wherefore this place came to be known as "Prayag". 5 Being a pilgrimage centre, Prayag, the city, has also acquired this name, though now-a-days it is known as Allahabad.<sup>1</sup> There was an Akshayvat tree in Prayag, dying after falling from which was believed by the Hindus as the means of attaining salvation. Emperor Jehangir got this Banyan tree cut.<sup>2</sup> A gurdwara named "Pakki Sangat" relating to Guru Tegbahadur is situated in Mohalla Ahiyapur of this town. It is managed by Nirmala saints. "tēhī

<sup>1</sup>This name was given by Akbar. During the Mughal era Prayag was the capital of the province. Now the governor resides here.

<sup>2</sup>Priests still demand "worship" in the name of Akshayvat.

prakas hamara bhayo", according to this statement of Guru Gobind Singh in Vichitar Natak, he was conceived by his mother at this place.

On his way to Punjab from Patna, Guru Gobind Singh also visited Prayag. It is 697 miles from Lahore, 560 miles from Calcutta and 844 miles from Bombay. Its population is 155,970.

प्रयाण [prayan] *Skt n* departure, march, pilgrimage. 2 march to the battlefield. 3 commencement of work.

प्रयात [prayat] *adj* departed. "camu sēg umrav prayat."—*GPS*. 2 dead. 3 durable.

प्रयाम [prayam] *n* length, depth. 2 austerity. 3 dearness.

प्रयुक्त [prayukt] *adj* very well welded. 2 very well joined.

प्रयोग [prayog] *n* act of beginning a job; taking up some job. 2 according to Tantarshastar, an effort to accomplish some mantar. 3 a dramatic play. 4 act of giving medicine to the patient; treatment; attendance. 5 illustration, example. 6 horse. 7 use, application.

प्रयोग [prayogh] See प्रयोग. "sar ogh prayogh calavahige."—*kalki*. 'will shoot numerous arrows from the string.' 2 See प्रयोग. "loh musal prayoghā."—*YN*.

प्रयोजन [prayojan] *n* purpose; job that calls for involvement, i.e. it has a motive behind it.

प्रयोज [prayak] See प्रयोजन.

प्रयोज [prayat] See प्रयोजन.

प्रलय [pralay] *n* total absorption, full involvement. 2 according to Purans, it means assimilation of the world within. There is a reference in part I chapter 7 of Vishnu Puran that day-to-day death of the living beings is called *nṛty pralay*; when Brahma sleeps, it is *nemittak pralay*; when Brahma dies it is *prakṛitak pralay*; absorption in self through knowledge

is yātik pralay.<sup>1</sup> According to the Bible, henceforth there will never be any deluge See हिंदुपुराण. 3 in poetics, a genuine sentiment – amnesia, due to loss of one's identity and then transportation into supraconsciousness.

पुलक धन [pralay ghan] a cloud of the deluge era, which, according to Purans, causes torrential rain, and submerges the entire earth.

पुलक [pralay] *Skt* *n* act of thorough cutting. “kar denuj pralay sētan udhar.” – *rudr*. 2 piece, shred.

पुलक [pralap] *n* babble; meaningless talk. 2 utterance. 3 talking deliriously during illness. Such irrelevant talk also occurs during the state of loneliness.

पुलक [pralin] *adj* fully submerged.

पुलक [prale] See पुलक.

पुलक [pralothan] See पुलक.

पुलक [pralāb] *Skt* प्रलम्ब *adj* hanging downwards. 2 long. 3 loose; lazy. 4 *n* branch, twig. 5 breast; teat. 6 a necklace. 7 In Bhagwat, a demon, who in the garb of Gop, started playing with Balram and Krishan and kidnapped Balram with the intention of killing him, but was killed by Balram instead. See कालकृत मंत्र 10 अ: 18.

“det pralāb bēdo kapti

tāb balak rup dharyo na janayo.

kādh cādhay hali ko udyo

tin mukā sō dhar mar girayo..”

– *krishan*.

पुलकधन [pralābghan], पुलकधरि [pralābharī] killer of demon Pralamb i.e. Balram.

पुलक [pravan] *Skt* *n* crossroads, square. 2 belly, abdomen. 3 slope; ramp. 4 *adj* inclined. 5 humble, mild. 6 generous. 7 favourable. 8 devotee; lover. “kalz kiratiharī pravane.” – *naṭ* *m* 4.

<sup>1</sup>There is also a mention of four types of pralay in Kuram

Prām

“नित्यं नैमित्तिकं चैव प्राकृतस्त्यागिकी तथा”

पुलकधनक पत्रिका [pravatsyat patika], पुलकधनक प्रेयसी [pravatsyat preysi] in poetic composition, the heroine whose husband is leaving for a foreign land.

पुलक [pravar] *adj* superb. 2 *n* children, progeny. 3 aloe wood.

पुलकधर [pravartak] *Skt* पुलकधर *n* initiator of some job. 2 founder. 3 employer.

पुलक [pravas] *Skt* *n* migration. 2 foreign country. 3 *Skt* residence. “prithiul pravasa ha.” – *jaṇu*.

पुलकधन [pravasan] *Skt* *n* exile; banishment from a town or a country.

पुलक [pravah] *Skt* *n* flow of water, movement of water. 2 stream of water. 3 continuation of a work. 4 a good conveyance such as the horse “kesri pravaha.” – *akal*. ‘riding a lion’.

पुलकधरि [pravahsari] *n* a perennial stream, stream of continuous flow. “smriti pravahsari atul bhāḍar bhari.” – *saveye sri mukhvak m* 5.

पुलक [pravah] *Skt* प्रवाहिन *adj* flowing.

पुलक [pravan] accepted, acknowledged See पुलक.

पुलक [pravat] See पुलक.

पुलक [pravan] See पुलक. “atul pravane.” – *akal*. ‘atul pravane’.

पुलक [pravana] See पुलक.

पुलक [pravar] See पुलक.

पुलक [praval] coral See पुलक. 2 *Dg* hollow connecting wood pipe in veena, which bears note-bands. 3 trichiasis – ingrowth or introversion of eyelids which strain the eye balls. “dhūd jal praval khāsi.” – *saṭoh*. See पुलक.

पुलकधरि [pravalbhidram] coral reef, created by coalendrata. “lal jal praval bhidram.” – *paras*. See पुलक.

पुलक [praviṣṭ] *adj* entered, penetrated.

पुलक [pravidh] *adj* well-strung, well-knit.

पुलक [pravin], पुलक [pravin] See पुलक.

पुलक [praveṣ], पुलक [praveṣan] *n* entry “sati



te jan, jak ride praves."—*sukhmani*. 2 reach; accessibility.

पुर्वे [pravekh] See परिर्वे. "jese deh pran ko pravekh sasi bhanu ko."—*krisan*.

पुर्वे [pravraj] *Skt* act of renouncing; renunciation.

पुर्वि [pravriti], पुर्वि [pravriti] See परिर्वि.

पु [pra] *vr* fill, add. 2 a form of पु used in compound words to show relationship; e.g.; पुर्वि-पुर्वि, पुर्व-पुर्व, पुर्व-पुर्व, पुर्व-पुर्व, पुर्व-पुर्व etc.

पु [prai] See पु.

पु [pras] *Skt* प्रा eat, swallow. 2 *n* food. 3 controversy, dispute. "na trasā na prasā." *akal*. 4 *Skt* प्रा spear. "pras so prat, pāsa se pāśbar."—*caritr* 180.

पु [prasān] *Skt* *n* act of tasting. 2 food, victuals. "anāt nayas prasnā."—*gyan*. 'Numerous people forego food'. 3 *Skt* पु throwing, hurling.

पु [prasād] *n* royal temple. 2 a very large temple of a deity.

पु [prast] See पुरा.

पु [prah] *Skt* said, stated. "pas bāsaike sader prahi."—*NP*.

पु [prahūn] See पुरा and पुर्व.

पु [prak] *Skt* प्राक् *adj* first. 2 *n* east. 3 *adv* earlier. "bahu gūn kine in prak."—*NP*.

पु [prakagam], पु [prakagami] coming early, one who comes early.

पु [prakrit] *Skt* प्राकृत *adj* natural, unintentional. 2 worldly, mundane. 3 common, normal. 4 *n* a language which evolved in due course of time from the interaction of the speakers of different languages. This is a corrupted form of original Sanskrit. In ancient times it was commonly used in dramas.

We learn from the history of languages that, when kings, officials, scholars, rustic villagers

and people of mean origin, interacted with each other, then naturally a mixed language came into being.

Though Hindi, Urdu, Bengali, Punjabi etc are all Prakrit languages, but only that particular language came to be known as Prakrit which evolved as a mixed language, after the era of Sanskrit speaking was over.

Prakrit has the following eight vowels - अ आ इ ई उ ऊ ए औ, and twenty-eight consonants - क ख ग घ, च छ ज झ, ट ठ ड ढ ण, त थ द ध, प फ ब भ म, य र ल व स ह. See *संस्कृत* and *वर्ण*.

पु [prakriya] See पुर्वि.

पु [prag] See पुर्व. 2 See पुर्व. 3 See पुर्व. "prag isane."—*gāḍḍ namdev*.

पु [pragjoti] great scholar of astronomy. "dij pragjoti bulax."—*gyan*.

पु [pragjyotishpur] capital town of Pragjyotish (Kamrup). Now-a-days it is known as Gauhati. Once it used to be the capital town of Narkasur. This town was inhabited by Amuratraj, grandson of Ram (son of Kush).

पु [pragbhav] See अर्ध.

पु [pragar] *Skt* *n* palace, a magnificent house.

पु [prag] at the holy place Prayag. "makar prag danu bahu kia."—*mali m* 4.

पु [pragay] *Skt* प्राज् *adj* learned; man, scholar, erudite person. 2 an examination in Sanskrit. 3 soul. 4 older brother of Kalki avatar. 5 vain person's soul at the stage of dreamless sleep.

पु [praghu] *Ske* पु-पुर्व wanderer, sojourner. 2 *n* guest.

पु [prac] *Skt* प्राच् old days and places.

पु [praci] *n* east.

पु [pracin] *adj* eastern. 2 oriental.

पु [prachat], पु [prachit] See पुरा. "prachat sēt sēgi binas."—*ram a m* 5.

पु [praji] *n* defeat. "cīḥ pagardḥ praji."—*ramav*. 'anxiety of defeat occupied

Ram Chander's mind'.

**ਪ੍ਰਾਣ** [praṇ] *Skt n* breath. "praṇ man ten jle data."—*gāu chāt m 5*. 2 Scholars are of the view that there are ten types of breath. See **ਦਸ ਪ੍ਰਾਣ**. 3 life. 4 mind. "jrs sāgr lage praṇ."—*phunhe m 5*. 5 strength, energy. 6 God.

**ਪ੍ਰਾਣਅਧਾਰ** [praṇ-adhar] *n* soul. 2 as dear as life, the dearest. 3 husband.

**ਪ੍ਰਾਣਸੇਖਾ** [praṇsekha], **ਪ੍ਰਾਣਸਖਾਈ** [praṇskhai] a very close friend. 2 life-long friend.

**ਪ੍ਰਾਣਸੰਗ੍ਰਹੀ** [praṇsāṅgī], **ਪ੍ਰਾਣਸੰਗ੍ਰਹੀ** [praṇsāṅgū] *Skt* प्राण शृङ्खला according to Hathyog, a book in which, Pranayam i.e., the process of exercising control over one's breath is described. It is said to have been authored by Guru Nanak. As described in Gurpartap Surya, Guru Arjan Dev consigned the same to water, signifying thereby that the book was not written by Guru Nanak.<sup>1</sup> Even now-a-days a book of the same title is available, the contents of which depict that it is not written by Guru Nanak.

**ਪ੍ਰਾਣਹਾ** [praṇha] *n* one that takes life away, Yam. 2 cheat—*sanama*.

**ਪ੍ਰਾਣਦ** [praṇad], **ਪ੍ਰਾਣਦੱਤ** [praṇdatt], **ਪ੍ਰਾਣਦਾਤਾ** [praṇdata] *n* that restores life, elixir—*sanama*. 2 In Sikhism, amrit is prepared for baptism. "praṇad tum ko guru dina."—*GV 10*.

**ਪ੍ਰਾਣਨਾਥ** [praṇnath], **ਪ੍ਰਾਣਪਤਿ** [praṇpatr] master of life—the soul. 2 master, paramour, husband. 3 the Creator, the Divine. "he praṇnath gobẖdah."—*sahas m 5*. See **ਪ੍ਰਾਣਪਤਿ**.

**ਪ੍ਰਾਣਪ੍ਰਤਿਸ਼ਠਾ** [praṇ pratiṣṭha] In Hindu scriptures, the process of infusing life into a diety's idol made from a metal or stone through the recitation of mantras. It is only after this ritual that an idol is deemed worth worshipping.

**ਪ੍ਰਾਣਪ੍ਰਿਯ** [praṇpriy] *adj* dear as one's life-breath, dearest. 2 *n* husband.

**ਪ੍ਰਾਣਬਾਹਿ** [praṇbar] vital breath. See **ਦਸ ਪ੍ਰਾਣ**

and **ਪੰਜ ਪ੍ਰਾਣ**. The vital breath is supposed to reside in the head, chest, throat, mouth, ear and nose. Its functions are spitting, sneezing, eructation, respiration, ingestion.

When the vital breath, due to inappropriate food, persistence of hunger or thirst, excessive intercourse, insomnia, anxiety, sadness and fear, deterioration of dysentery etc. becomes defective, it leads to such diseases as headache, noseache stiffening of eyes, stammering, panting, drowsiness, soreness of throat etc.

In order to cure diseases arising from defective vital air, use of ginger, garlic, ghee, almond oil, meat-soup, sweet pudding, eggs etc and sweating out are beneficial. Boiling the pulp of salpēṇī (desmodium trilicifolium) in milk and then drinking the same, or taking a powder of two mashas each of āṣṭādh (physalia flexosa) and skin of bēḥṛa (terminalia balerica) and then mixing four mashas of jaggery. Thereafter taken twice a day with milk, it removes the defects of vital air. "praṇbar apanbar bhan."—*cāritr 405*.

**ਪ੍ਰਾਣਮੁਖ** [praṇmukh] See **ਪ੍ਰਾਣਮੁਖ**.

**ਪ੍ਰਾਣਯਾਤ੍ਰਾ** [praṇyatra] *n* respiration. 2 business that sustains life. 3 leading life somehow.

**ਪ੍ਰਾਣਾਤਕ** [praṇātāk] *adj* killer. 2 *n* Yam. 3 cheat—*sanama*.

**ਪ੍ਰਾਣਯਾਮ** [praṇayam] fourth part of Yog. In Yog Shastar, it is the process of exercising control over breathing. Sage Atri,<sup>2</sup> holds that silent repetition of Gaytri mantr three times with stopped breathing. "oṃ bhur bhuvah svah." is known as Pranayam.

**ਪ੍ਰਾਣਿ** [praṇi], **ਪ੍ਰਾਣੀ** [praṇi] *adj* living, alive. 2 *n* living creature. 3 human being. "praṇi, tū aia laha len."—*sri m 5*.

<sup>1</sup>See Gurpartap Surya rasi 3, ch. 32.

<sup>2</sup>ਯੋਗਸ਼ਾਸਤਰਿ ਯੋਗਯੋਗਿ ਵਿਚੇਦ: ਪ੍ਰਾਣਯਾਮ:—*yogśāstran 2-49*

ਪ੍ਰਾਤ [prat] *n* ਸ਼ਾਮਲ early morning; dawn. "sādhra prat isnan karahi."—*gāu kabir*. 2 See ਪ੍ਰਾਤ 1.

"anahu ghar te prat mehana... tis mesikkhan caran pakhare."—*GPS*. 3 *adj*/also used for ਪ੍ਰਾਤ. "manu ravi ast ko prat bhayo hz."—*krisan*.

ਪ੍ਰਾਤਿ [prat] *Skt* ਸ਼ਾਮਲ *n* margin. 2 boundary. 3 territory, province. 4 edge, point. 5 direction, side.

ਪ੍ਰਾਤਕਾਲ [pratahkal], ਪ੍ਰਾਤਕਾਲ [pratkal] *n* early morning. "pratahkal lagau jancarni."—*dev m* 5.

ਪ੍ਰਾਤਨਾਥ [pratnath] master of dawn – sun.

ਪ੍ਰਾਤਮਾ [pratma] See ਪ੍ਰਾਤਮਾ. 2 *Skt* ਪਰਾਤਮਾ the Divine, the Transcendent. 3 soul, the vital principle. "pratma parbraham ka rup."—*g5d m* 5.

ਪ੍ਰਾਤਿਭਾਸਿਕ [pratibhasik] *Skt adj* virtual, not real; just as a rope may be taken for a snake.

ਪ੍ਰਾਦੁਰ [padur] *Skt* outside the door, meaning before one's eyes, or, manifest.

ਪ੍ਰਾਦੁਰ ਭਵ [pradur bhav] *Skt* revelation, manifestation. 2 origin.

ਪ੍ਰਾਨ [pran] See ਪ੍ਰਾਣ. 2 living being. "pran taran ka ihe suau."—*sukhmani*. 3 life. "karahu pran ni ko kalyan."—*NP*.

ਪ੍ਰਾਨਾਦਿਧਾਰ [pran-adhar] See ਪ੍ਰਾਨਾਦਿਧਾਰ. "pranadhar nanak hit cit."—*g5d m* 5.

ਪ੍ਰਾਨਸਾਖਾ [pransakha], ਪ੍ਰਾਨਸਾਖੀ [pransakhai] See ਪ੍ਰਾਨਸਾਖਾ. "gurmāṭi namu mera pransakhai."—*sodaru*.

ਪ੍ਰਾਨਸਾਇ [pransai], ਪ੍ਰਾਨਸਾਈ [pransai] God – the lord of life. "sukhdata harī pransai."—*sar m* 5.

ਪ੍ਰਾਨ ਗਤਿ [pran gati] ਪ੍ਰਾਣੀ-ਗਤਿ emancipation. "aimret namu pran gati pave."—*sar m* 5. 2 salvation. 3 movement of respiration.

ਪ੍ਰਾਨਾਥ [pran-nath], ਪ੍ਰਾਨਪਤਿ [pranpati] See ਪ੍ਰਾਨਪਤਿ. "pranpati tiagi an tu rācia."—*sor m* 5.

ਪ੍ਰਾਨਪੂਜਾ [pranpuja] *n* eating and drinking in order to sustain life. 2 dedication of life.

"satguru seva bhar pranpuja karē sikkh."—*BGK*.

ਪ੍ਰਾਨਮੁਖ [pranmukh] *Skt* ਸ਼ਾਮਲ See ਪ੍ਰਾਨ *vr n* who takes away life – Yam. 2 executioner. "thag disatī bagaliv laga. dekhi besno pranmukh bhaga."—*prabha beni*. 'in the face of deceitful murderous Vaishnav, the executioner, got ashamed and took to his heels.'

ਪ੍ਰਾਨਿ [prani], ਪ੍ਰਾਨੀ [prani] See ਪ੍ਰਾਣੀ. "prani kachu na cetai."—*s m* 9.

ਪ੍ਰਾਪਕ [prapak] *Skt adj* receiver, achiever. 2 receivable.

ਪ੍ਰਾਪਣ [prapən] *Skt n* achievement, gain. 2 inspiration.

ਪ੍ਰਾਪਣਿਕ [prapənīk] *Skt n* shop. 2 shopkeeper.

ਪ੍ਰਾਪਣੀਯ [prapənīy] *adj* receivable.

ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ [prapat] *adj* received, achieved.

ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤਵਤ [prapatavy] *adj* receivable.

ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤਿ [prapati], ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ [prapti] *n* achievement. 2 access, approach. 3 gain. "prapatī pola karām pasau."—*ram m* 1. 4 income.

ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ [prapy] *Skt adj* achievable, worth receiving.

ਪ੍ਰਾਬ੍ਰਿਤ [prabrit] See ਪ੍ਰਾਬ੍ਰਿਤ.

ਪ੍ਰਾਮਾਣਿਕ [pramanīk] *adj* authentic. 2 acceptable. 3 right, true, genuine. 4 *n* businessman of repute.

ਪ੍ਰਾਯ [pray] *Skt adj* equal, same. "tī tī pray sēkal kardare."—*caritr* 405. 2 death. 3 age.

ਪ੍ਰਾਯ: [prayah] *Skt* ਸ਼ਾਮਲ *part* often. 2 nearly; approximately. 3 in abundance.

ਪ੍ਰਾਯਸਚਿਤ [prayaschit] See ਪ੍ਰਾਯਸਚਿਤ.

ਪ੍ਰਾਯਣ [prayan] *Skt n* migration, escape. 2 initial act.

ਪ੍ਰਾਰਥਨਾ [prarthana] *Skt n* longing, soliciting. 2 prayer, submission.

ਪ੍ਰਾਰਥੀ [prarthi] *Skt* ਸ਼ਾਮਲ *adj* one who longs, one who solicits. 2 one who prays, one who submits; petitioner.

ਪ੍ਰਾਰਥਨਾ [prarbādh] *Skt* act initiated for body's formation. 2 fate, destiny. 3 *adj* initiated.

ਪ੍ਰਾਰੰਭ [prarābh] *n* beginning, start etc.

ਪ੍ਰਾਰੰਭਣ [prarābhāṇ] *n* initiation, beginning.

ਪ੍ਰਾਵਰਿਤ [pravṛit] See ਪਾਵਸ.

ਪ੍ਰਾਵਰਿਤ [pravṛit] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਾਵਰਿਤ *n* dress that covers the body well; robe, apparel. "gar pravṛit niv manog banyo."—*NP*. 'the long robe around the neck is elegant'.

ਪ੍ਰਿ [pri] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਿ *v* defend, restart the work.

ਪ੍ਰਿਯ [priy], ਪ੍ਰਿਯਾ [priyā] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਿਯ *adj* dear. "hun kadī milie priyā tūdh bhāgṛatāi"—*majh m 5*. 2 husband, paramour. "jīnī priy pāmesaru kārī jania."—*gau m 5*. "eko priyā sakhīā sabh priyā kī."—*dev m 4*. 3 See ਪ੍ਰਿਯ.

ਪ੍ਰਿਯਾ [priyā] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਿਯਾ *adj* beloved, darling. 2 i.e., Lakshmi. "priyā sahīr kāth mal."—*seveye m 4 ke*. 3 See ਪ੍ਰਿਯਾ 5.

ਪ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟ [priṣṭ], ਪ੍ਰਿਸ਼੍ਟ [priṣṭ] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟ *adj* inquired; the person about whom inquiry is made. 2 desired, demanded. 3 See ਪ੍ਰਿਸ਼੍ਟ.

ਪ੍ਰਿਸ਼੍ਟਿ [priṣṭi] *n* inquiry, questioning. 2 back of the body.

ਪ੍ਰਿਸ਼੍ਠ [priṣṭh] *n* back. 2 page.

ਪ੍ਰਿਤਨਾ [pritiṇa] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਿਤਨਾ *n* army, force. 2 an army consisting of 243 elephants, 243 chariots, 729 horsemen and 1215 footmen. 3 battle, warfare. 4 man, human being.

ਪ੍ਰਿਤਪਾਰਕ [pritiṭparāk] See ਪ੍ਰਿਤਪਾਲਕ.

ਪ੍ਰਿਤਮਾ [pritiṃa] See ਪ੍ਰਿਤਮਾ.

ਪ੍ਰਿਤਮਾਨ [pritiṃan] See ਪ੍ਰਿਤਮਾਨ. "pritiṃan nā nār kahō dekhparē."—*kalakī*. 'There didn't seem to be a man of his stature.'

ਪ੍ਰਿਤਾ [prita] *n* idol, statue. "kī svēṇī prita hē."—*datt*.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥ [prith] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਿਥ *v* expand, be excessive, nourish. 2 *n* palm.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥਕ [prithak] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਿਥਕ *adj* separate, different, apart. "prithak prithak hō bhakhō sabh hī."—*NP*.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥਮ [pritham] See ਪ੍ਰਿਥਮ. 2 *adv* firstly "pritham bhāgōti sīmārke."—*cāḍī 3*.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥਮਾ [prithama] See ਪ੍ਰਿਥਮ. "hār bādī prithama sukhdevān."—*ramav*. 'the first day of the dark half of hār.'

ਪ੍ਰਿਥਮੀ [prithamī], ਪ੍ਰਿਥਮੀ [prithmī] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਵੀ earth. See ਪ੍ਰਿਥ. There is a myth that the earth came to be known as Prithvi because it was defended by raja Prithu. "dārā āgrē prithamī dharān."—*maru solhe m 5*. "apū tejū pāz prithmī akasā."—*gau kabir*.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥਮੇ [prithame], ਪ੍ਰਿਥਮੀ [prithmī] *adv* firstly, at first. "prithame vāsī sāt kā khērā."—*ram m 5*. "khōḍā prithame sajīkē."—*cāḍī 3*.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਵੀ [prithivī] See ਪ੍ਰਿਥਮੀ and ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਵੀ.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਵੀ ਬਿੰਦ ਪੰਚਾਨਨ [prithivī bīd pāchanan]—*GV 10*. prithivī (go) bīd pāchanan (sigh) name of Guru Gobind Singh in the form of a riddle, as given by Bhai Sukkha Singh.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥਾ [pritha] a Khatri of Kheda caste, who became a disciple of Guru Nanak Dev. Pritha was an altruist and enlightened man. 2 *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਿਥਾ Kunti, daughter of Kunti Bhoj, who was mother of Yudishthar, Bhīm and Arjun. 3 See ਪ੍ਰਿਥਾ.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥਿ [prithi] *Skt* *n* earth that extends. See ਪ੍ਰਿਥ.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥਿਜ [prithij] *n* grass and trees, which are produced by the earth—*sanama*.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥਿਜ ਚਰ ਅਰਿ ਅਰਿ [prithij chār arī arī] grazer of grass—deer; its enemy—the lion; lion's enemy—the gun.—*sanama*.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਵੀ [prithivī] *Skt* *n* earth. See ਪ੍ਰਿਥਮੀ.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਵੀਸ਼ੁਰ [prithivīśur], ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਵੀਨਾਥ [prithivīnāth], ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਵੀਪਤਿ [prithivīpati], ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਵੀਪਾਲ [prithivīpāl] king. 2 landlord, king, emperor. 3 the Creator.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਵੀਰਾਜ [prithivīraj] See ਜਗਤ੍ਰਾਜ and ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਰਾਜ.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀ [prithi] See ਪ੍ਰਿਥਿ

ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਵਿਲ ਪ੍ਰਵਾਸ [prithiul pravas]—*japu.* inherent in the earth; pervasive in the universe; the Transcendent.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਆ [prithia] See ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀ ਚੰਦ.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਸ [prithis], ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਸੁਰ [prithisur] king. 2 landlord. 3 the Creator. "prithise."—*japu.*

ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਚੰਦ [prithicād] elder son of Guru Ram Das. He was born in Sammat 1615. He breathed his last in Sammat 1675 at Heher. Sodhis of his progeny are believed to be inferior. See ਮੀਟਾ. 2 a hill chief of Dadhwals who along with the hill-chieftain fought the battle of Nadaun. See ਵਿਚਿਤ੍ਰ ਨਾਟਕ ਅ: 9.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਜ [prithij] See ਪ੍ਰਿਥਿਜ.—*sanama.*

ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਨਾਥ [prithinath], ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਪਤਿ [prithipati], ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਪਾਲਕ [prithipalāk] master and sustainer of the earth — king. 2 the Creator.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਮਲ [prithimall] a Khatri of Sehgal sub-caste, who became a disciple of Guru Nanak Dev and attained the status of a gurmukh. 2 a Khatri of Bhalla caste, who became a disciple of Guru Amar Das. He abnegated the pride of his caste. 3 a disciple of Guru Hargobind, who belonged to Buhranpur.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਰਾਜ [prithiraj] the last Hindu king of Chauhan dynasty. He was son of Someshvar from the womb of Kamla. He ruled over Ajmer, Delhi etc. Shahabuddin defeated him at Karnal in Sammat 1250 (1192 AD) and brought to end his Hindu kingdom. See ਸ਼ਾਹਬੁਦੀਨ. Poet Chand, in his book "Prithirajrayso", has given a detailed history of the Chauhan dynasty.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਰਾਜਰਾਜਸੋ [prithirajrayso] See ਚੰਦ and ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਰਾਜ.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਰਾਟ [prithirāt] *n* tree—*sanama.* 2 king  
—*sanama.*

ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀਰਾਟਨੀ [prithirāṭnī] *n* bearer of the tree — earth.—*sanama.* 2 army of a king.—*sanama.*

ਪ੍ਰਿਥੁ [prithu] *Skt* पृथु *adj* broad, extensive.

"prithunīṭāb jīn kī chābī kō na"—*NP.* 2 great. 3 expert, adept. 4 innumerable, countless. 5 *n* a king, who was son of Ven. He finds mention in Rig Ved. Ven was the author of one Ved mantr. It is mentioned in Ather Ved that Manu Vaivsvet was his ancestor and the earth was his pot. In Shatapeth Brahman, it is held that first of all king Prithu came into being. Purans describe him as son of Ven and grandson of Ang, it is because of his name that the earth came to be known as 'Prithvi'. Vishnu Puran mentions that the sages made him the king of the earth but he was very irreligious. He stopped the worship of gods and performance of fire-rituals. Seeing religion being thus harmed, pious sages killed Ven by pricking him with straws of grass. When there remained no king, plundering started. Then the sages together began rubbing the thigh of the dead king and from that emerged a short-statured, broad-faced, dark-complexioned horrible man, from whom arose the Nishad tribe. Thereafter the sages started rubbing his right thigh and therefrom emerged Prithu, who was glowing like fire. It gladdened everyone and Ven was transferred from hell to heaven. When Prithu took over the charge of his kingdom, he found that the earth abounded with forests and mountains. He cleared the forests and pushed aside the mountains with his bow. Thus the earth became ready for cultivation. "mano māha prithu leke kaman su bhudhar bhumi te nyare kare hē."—*cāḍī 1.* 6 Mahadev, Shiv. 7 Fire. 8 Vishnu.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥੁਲ [prithul] *Skt* adj enormous, broad. "prithul nīṭāb pīt kārī dhoti."—*NP.* 2 abundant.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥੁਲਕ [prithudāk], ਪ੍ਰਿਥੋਲਕ [prithodāk] *Skt* Pehoa pilgrimage centre. It is located on the

right bank of river Sarasvati. The myth goes that king Prithu performed here the last rites of his father Ven and served water to the guests for twelve days. "jahā prithodak tirath hera."—GPS. See ਪਰੇਸ਼.

ਪ੍ਰਿਥੀ [prithvi] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਿਥਵੀ earth.

ਪ੍ਰਿਮ [prim] See ਪ੍ਰਿਮ. "harī lagē piara prim ka."—sor m 4.

ਪ੍ਰਿਯ [priy] *Skt* adj dear. 2 n husband. 3 welfare. 4 son-in-law. 5 Kartikey.

ਪ੍ਰਿਯਤਮ [priyatam] adj dearest, most loved, consort. 2 n husband, paramour. 3 true friend.

ਪ੍ਰਿਯਦਰਸਨ [priyadarśan] adj charming to look at. 2 n khirni tree, mimusops kauki tree. 3 Guru Nanak Dev.

ਪ੍ਰਿਯਭਾਗਤਾ [priybhagta] wife faithful to her husband. "priybhagta thadhī ekāgi."—dett.

ਪ੍ਰਿਯਭਾਖੀ [priybhakhi], ਪ੍ਰਿਯਵਾਦੀ [priyvadi] ਪ੍ਰਿਯਵਾਦਿਨ੍—ਪ੍ਰਿਯਵਾਦਿਨ੍ soft-spoken. 2 Guru Nanak Dev.

ਪ੍ਰਿਯਾ [priya] adj sweetheart, darling. 2 n wife, better half. 3 jasmine. 4 cardamom. 5 a metre also known as "aruha" and "sāyuta". Its traits are four lines, each line ਜ, ਜ, ਜ, ਯ. 115, 151, 159, 5.

Example:

dukh dōd hē sukhkād ji.  
nāhī bād hē zagbād ji.  
nāhī bedbak praman hē.  
mat bhīn bhīn bakhān hē.—kalki.

(b) In its second form, each line has one ragā—55

Example:

"he prabhū. he vibhū. pran tu. man tu."

ਪ੍ਰਿਯਾਜ [priyaji] buchanania lalifolia tree. It yields caribbi fruit.

ਪ੍ਰੀ [pri] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਿ v complete, foster, give, gladden. 2 n love, affection. 3 shine. 4 desire. 5 satisfaction.

ਪ੍ਰੀਯਾ [priya] *Skt* ਸ੍ਰਿਯਾ n desire, interest, wish. "kācu darab nā priha mere."—NP.

ਪ੍ਰੀਚਤ [prichat] See ਪਰਿਚਿਤ. 2 See ਪਰਿਚਿਤ.

ਪ੍ਰੀਤਨ [pritan] *Skt* n act of satisfying. See ਪਰਿਚਿਤ.

ਪ੍ਰੀਤ [prit] *Skt* adj loving. 2 happy, joyful.

ਪ੍ਰੀਤਮ [pritam] See ਪ੍ਰਿਯਤਮ. "pritam, janīlehu man mahī."—sor m 9. "pritam mohī lage nau."—asa m 5.

ਪ੍ਰੀਤਮਣੀ [pritmanī] a friend's army; allies. —sonama.

ਪ੍ਰੀਤਮਦਾਸ [pritamdas] a Udasi holyman of noble nature, who became a disciple of Sangat Das in Sammat 1820. He was addressed as "Nirban" and given a ball of ash by Sant Bankhandi. When he reached Hyderabad on his Deccan mission to spread religious teachings, then Nanak Chand, paternal uncle of Diwan Chandu Lal, became his disciple. Pritam Das desired that at centres of pilgrimage, there should be a proper arrangement of kitchen-service for the holymen of Guru Nanak's sect. At his bidding Nanak Chand gave a lot of money to him, which the altruist Pritam Dass brought to Prayag and handed over to the mission, and thus Panchayati Akhara was established in Sammat 1836.

In Sammat 1838, Pritam Das and Sangat Das did an excellent job of digging a small canal (hāsli) and bringing water from Ravi to the tank of Golden Temple (Amrit Sarover).

Pritam Das was born in Sammat 1809 at Hoshiarpur and died at Amritsar in Sammat 1888. Sangalwala Akhara in Amritsar is very well known memorial of this holyman.

ਪ੍ਰੀਤਮ ਪ੍ਰਾਨ [pritam pran] adj as dear as life-breath. 2 dearer than one's own life. 3 assimilated into the dearest. "pritam pran bhāe sunī sājnī, dut mūe bīkhu khai."—sar a m 1.

ਪ੍ਰੀਤਿ [priti] n love, affection. "jagat me jhūthi dekhi priti."—dev m 9. 2 satiation. 3 happiness,

joy. "mine pritr bhai jalī nar,"—*gau m 4*.  
4 Kam's wife, who is rival of Rati, the co-wife.

ਪ੍ਰੀਤਕਰ [pritrkar] *adj* jovial. 2 loving.

ਪ੍ਰੀਤੀ [priti] See ਪ੍ਰੀਤਿ.

ਪ੍ਰੀਏ [pridhe] See ਪਰੀਏ. "updesī guru harī pridhe,"—*basāt m 4*.

ਪ੍ਰੇ [pre] *Skt* advance, proceed, depart.

ਪ੍ਰੇਧਿ [preu] See ਪ੍ਰਿਧ. "ghaṭi ghaṭi rave sarābpreu,"—*basāt m 1*.

ਪ੍ਰੇਖਣ [prekṣan], ਪ੍ਰੇਖਣ [prekhan] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰੇਖਣ *n* inspiration. 2 sending. *Skt* ਪ੍ਰੇਖ. 3 *Skt* observing.

ਪ੍ਰੇਤ [pret] *Skt adj* departed, gone. 2 *n* dead. 3 according to Purans that imaginary body, which a man gets after meals etc are offered to the ancestors. 4 an inhabitant of hell. 5 of the category of fiends which have horrible shape.

ਪ੍ਰੇਤਸ਼ਿਲਾ [pretaśila] a stone in Gaya, upon which food is offered to the ancestors long since dead.

ਪ੍ਰੇਤਾਹਾਰ [pretahar] *n* bearer of a corpse; who gives shoulder to the plank on which a corpse is carried.

ਪ੍ਰੇਤਕਰਮ [pretkaram], ਪ੍ਰੇਤਕ੍ਰਿਯਾ [pretkriya] *n* according to Hinduism, the cremation of the dead body and offering food to the dead ancestors etc.

ਪ੍ਰੇਤਗ੍ਰਹ [pretgeh] abode of the dead, cremation ground. 2 according to Purans, it is named land of the ghosts.

ਪ੍ਰੇਤਤਾ [pret-tah] *n* state of having an evil spirit. "harī bīrat te pret-tah,"—*var hct*.

ਪ੍ਰੇਤਨਾਥ [pretnath], ਪ੍ਰੇਤਪਤਿ [pretpati] *n* lord of evil spirits; Yamraj.

ਪ੍ਰੇਤਪਿੰਡ [pretpiṇḍ], ਪ੍ਰੇਤਪਿੰਡ [pretpiṇḍ] *n* skeleton of a ghost; dead body. See ਪ੍ਰੇਤ. "pretpiṇḍ mahī kaseṭu bhāra,"—*ram a m 1*.

ਪ੍ਰੇਤਪੁਰ [pretpur], ਪ੍ਰੇਤਲੋਕ [pretlok] *n* Country of ghosts; Yampur. "sāymāni."

ਪ੍ਰੇਮ [prem] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰੇਮਨ love, affection. "prem ke sar lage tēn bhutārī,"—*sor m 4*. "sac kahō

sunlehu sabē, jīn prem kio tīn hī prabh payo,"—*akal*. 2 wind, air.

ਪ੍ਰੇਮਸੁਮਾਰਗ [premsumarag] a book of praise, regarding the Sikh code of conduct, written by a devout Sikh under the name of Guru Gobind Singh. See ਗੁਰਮਤਸੁਮਾਰਗ.

ਪ੍ਰੇਮਕੌਰ [premakar] younger daughter of Raja Sahib Singh of Patiala from the womb of Rani Aas Kaur, who was married to Sardar Kharag Singh a rais of Shahabad. 2 daughter of Sardar Hari Singh Namberdar of Ladhewal (Jujjeranwala). She was married to prince Sher Singh in 1822 AD. She gave birth to Prince Pratap Singh in 1831 AD, who was brutally murdered by Lehna Singh Sandhawalia on 15<sup>th</sup> of September 1843.

ਪ੍ਰੇਮਗਰਵਿਤਾ [premgarvita] in poetic compositions, the heroine who is proud of her paramour's love.

ਪ੍ਰੇਮਜਲ [premjāl] *n* tears, born of love. 2 perspiration generated by passion.

ਪ੍ਰੇਮਪ੍ਰਤ [premprat] *n* worthy of love. 2 beloved.

ਪ੍ਰੇਮਪਿਟਾਰੀ [prempitāri] See ਦੀਵਾਨਗੀ.

ਪ੍ਰੇਮਪੁਲਕ [prempulak] *n* standing of hair on ends due to excitement; excitement.

ਪ੍ਰੇਮਪੱਥ [premapāth] path of love.

"aṭi chun mīrīnāl ki tarhō te  
tīh uparī pay dē avno hē,  
sui bedh ke bedh so kin tahā  
partit ko jādō lēdavno hē,  
kavī "bodh" anī gharī nepō ki  
cādh lāpē nē cītī cēlavno hē,  
yeh prem ko pāth karar hē re  
talvar ki dhar pē dhavno hē.

ਪ੍ਰੇਮ ਪ੍ਰੀਤਿ [prem priti] ecstasy and love. "prem priti sēdā dhīais,"—*majh a m 3*.

ਪ੍ਰੇਮ ਫੁਲਵਾਰੀ [prem phulvarī] See ਦੀਵਾਨ ਗੋਯਾ.

ਪ੍ਰੇਮਭਗਤਿ [prembhagati] *n* loving devotion.

'On the same day Maharaja Sher Singh was killed by Aja Singh Sandhawalia.

2 loving service. "prembhagatī karī sahajī samar."—*dhana a m 1*.

ਪ੍ਰੇਮ ਵਿੱਚ ਨੇਮ ਨਹੀਂ [prem vice nem nahī] love knows no rule.

"nir bina min dukhi kṣir bina sru jese  
pir jāke daru bin kṣe rahyojat he,  
catak jyō svatibūd cād ko cakor jese  
cādan ki cah kar phāni ekulat he,  
edhan jyō dhan cahe kamini ko kami cahe  
esi jāke cah tāko kachu na suhat he,  
prem ko prabhav eso prem tahā nem keso?  
"sōdar" kahit yahī prem hi ki bat he.

ਪ੍ਰੇਮਾ [prema] See ਮਥੇ ਮੁਰਾਰੀ. a Khatn of Talwandi (near Goindwal). He was lame. He became a disciple of Guru Amar Das and attained self enlightenment. Everyday, devotedly he brought yoghurt from his house for the Guru. With the Guru's grace his lameness disappeared. 3 See ਸਧਾਰ 2.

ਪ੍ਰੇਮੀ [premi] *adj* ਪ੍ਰੇਮਿਨ੍ lover. 2 paramour.

ਪ੍ਰੇਯ [prey] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰੇਯਸ਼ *adj* darling.

ਪ੍ਰੇਯਸ਼ [preysi] *Skt adj* darling.

ਪ੍ਰੇਰ [prer] *Skt* motivate, urge.

ਪ੍ਰੇਰਕ [prerak] *Skt adj* inspirer. 2 motivator.

ਪ੍ਰੇਰਣਾ [prerṇa] *Skt n* inspiration, motivation.

"jxu prere tiu karna."—*bila m 4*. 2 urge.

3 incite, excite. "urajhi rahi idris prero."—*bila m 5*.

ਪ੍ਰੇਸ [pres] *E* press. See ਛਾਪਾ.

ਪ੍ਰੇਸਿਤ [proxi] *Skt adj* migrant. 2 dead, expired.

ਪ੍ਰੇਸਿਤਪਤਿਕਾ [proxiptatika] in poetics the heroine who is distressed due to her husband's departure to a foreign land.

ਪ੍ਰੋਚਤ [prohat] See ਪ੍ਰੋਚੋਕਿ.

ਪ੍ਰੋਕਤ [prokt] *Skt* well said. 2 said.

ਪ੍ਰੋਕ [prok] sprinkle. 2 sprinkling. 3 act of sprinkling of mantr-recited water on the animal and the place where it is to be sacrificed, or where yag is to be performed.

ਪ੍ਰੋਖ [prokh] *Skt* ਪਰੋਖ *adj* out of sight, hidden.

"dina nath prokh pratipala."—*NP*. 2 See ਪ੍ਰੋਖ.

ਪ੍ਰੋਖਿਤ [prokhit], ਪ੍ਰੋਖਿਤਪਤਿਕਾ [prokhitpatika]

See ਪ੍ਰੇਸਿਤ and ਪ੍ਰੇਸਿਤਪਤਿਕਾ.

ਪ੍ਰੋਚ [proch] See ਪ੍ਰੋਚ and ਪ੍ਰੋਖ.

ਪ੍ਰੋਚਨ [prochan] *Skt* ਪ੍ਰੋਚਨ *n* act of sprinkling water. 2 sprinkling of water upon the animal to be sacrificed. 3 *Skt* ਪ੍ਰੋਚਨ (ਸ਼ੋਚਨ) wipe. "prochat bhe drig nir bahae."—*GV 6*.

ਪ੍ਰੋਚਪਾਲ [prochpal] parokṣ palak. "proch palā."—*japu*. See ਪਰੋਖ.

ਪ੍ਰੋਤ [prot] *adj* strung, stitched. 2 sewn, joined, attached. 3 *n* dress.

ਪ੍ਰੋਧਾ [prodha] family priest. See ਪ੍ਰਦੇਧਾ. "subh gun sabh is me kahī prodha."—*NP*.

ਪ੍ਰੋਧ [prodh] *adj* well-developed. 2 mature. 3 strong, determined. 4 serious. 5 shrewd, adept.

ਪ੍ਰੋਧਾ [prodhā], ਪ੍ਰੋਧਤ੍ਵ [prodhṭva] *Skt n* maturity. See ਪ੍ਰੋਧ.

ਪ੍ਰੋਧਾ [prodhā] *n* mature woman. 2 in poetics, the heroine adept in the art of love-making.

ਪ੍ਰੋਧਾ ਅਧੀਰਾ [prodhā adhira] in poetics, the heroine who is furious on noticing playful marks of love left by another woman on the hero's body and is incapable of concealing her feelings.

ਪ੍ਰੋਧਾ ਧੀਰਾ [prodhā dhira] in poetics, the heroine who is not furious upon noticing playful marks on the hero's body, rather she expresses her anger in ironical vein.

ਪ੍ਰੋਧਾ ਧੀਰਾਧੀਰਾ [prodhā dhiradhira] in poetics, the heroine who is partly furious on noticing playful marks of love left by another woman on the hero's body and to some extent expresses her anger in satirical vein.

ਪ੍ਰੋਚੋਕਿ [prodhokti] a figure of speech about making of a cause from no cause.

"jahī utkarṣ ahetu ko varṇat hē kar hetu, prodhokti tā so kahit bhuṣṇ kavikulketu."—*śivraj bhuṣṇ*.



Example:

"jhuṭhe ko nahi pəṭi naṭ,  
kəb-hu nə suca kala kau."

—briā dhiti m f.

'Black crow is not the only cause of unholiness'.

"pokhar nīr virolīe makhan nahi rise."

—gəu ə m f.

'If a well's water is churned, no butter will come out'.

"sadhun ke ujāl rīday jyō him himvət svet."

'It is not that snow of Himalayas is white, but snow from other sources is white too.'

"kare pahān sarkhe durjən cīṭ kəthor."

—ālākar sagərsudha.

'Even a brown stone is not soft, attribution of hardness to a black stone is, therefore, without

reason.'

पुलक [plək] *Skt* n fig tree; ficus infectoria. See पुलक.

पुलव [pləv] *Skt* leap. 2 dive, 3 swimming, 4 leaping animal. 5 frog. 6 monkey. 7 cock.

पुलवग [pləvəg] *adj* leaping animal. 2 n frog.

पुलवगम [pləvəgəm] leaping animal, monkey, langur. See पुलवगम.

पुलव [plav] *Skt* n dive. 2 fullness.

पुलीह [plīha] *Skt* प्लीहन् n spleen. 2 a disease relating to the enlargement of spleen. See लिह.

पुलुड [plut] *Skt* *adj* swam, bathed. 2 lept. 3 n gallop. 4 a note of three matras, longer than that of love sound. 5 leap, jump. 6 having the rhythm of three matras. 7 putting a finger on the string of a veena and producing three or more notes by deflecting it.



ਫ [phəppha] twenty-seventh character of Punjabi script. It is pronounced with the lips. Sometimes ਪ-ਫ-ਫ are replaced by ਫ in Punjabi and, at times, the ਸ preceding it is dropped, as ਫਸ in place of ਫਾਸ, ਫੰਧ in place of ਫੰਧ, ਫੰਧ in place of ਫੰਧ and ਫੁਰਫ in place of ਸਫੁਰਫ etc. 2 *Skt* *n* extent. 3 harsh utterance of words. 4 hissing, whizzing. 5 yawning, gaping. 6 result, consequence. 7 hurricane, gale.

ਫਹਿਲ [phaui] *A* فوج *n* army. "muhkam phauj hañhli re."—*asa m* 5. 'a strong, unyielding army.'

ਫਹਿਤ [phaui] See ਫੋਤ.

ਫਸਣਾ [phasna] *v* be ensnared, get trapped. 2 be held up or get entangled.

ਫਸਤ [phasat] See ਫਸਦ.

ਫਸਤਾ [phasta] *n* noose, snare. 2 dispute, wrangle. 3 *S* ਫਸਤੇ useless blabber; twaddle.

ਫਸਤਾ ਵੱਢਣਾ [phasta vadḍhna] *v* cut off the noose, remove the obstacle. 2 settle a dispute.

ਫਸਦ [phasad] *A* فصد *n* surgical incision into a vein for blood-letting; phlebotomy.

ਫਸਾਨਾ [phaana] See ਫਸਣਾ.

ਫਸਲ [phasal], ਫਸਲਿ [phasali] *A* فصل *n* season. 2 time. 3 crops during winter and summer solstices, that is, spring crops and autumn crops. "phasali aharī eku namu."—*varmala m* 1. 4 *adv* at the harvest-time.

ਫਸਲੀ [phasli] *adj* seasonal. 2 *n* an era based on spring and autumn harvests. According to some, this era was started by king Akbar, in Hijri 963 (1556 AD). It begins in the month of July.

ਫਸਲੀ ਬਟੋਰਾ [phasli baṭera] a selfish person. *A*

person who comes only to serve his self-interest as the quail appears during the harvest season to pick corn.

ਫਸਾਉਣਾ [phasauṇa] *v* ensnare, entrap. 2 bring under control, subdue.

ਫਸਾਹਤ [phasahat] *A* فصح *clear* articulation; eloquence.

ਫਸਾਦ [fasad] *A* فساد *n* disorder, corruption, defect 2 mutiny, rebellion. 3 quarrel.

ਫਸਾਦੀ [fasadi] *A* فسادى *adj* trouble-making. 2 quarrelsome, riotous.

ਫਸਾਨਾਹ [fasanah] *P* فسانه *n* tale, story, romance. 2 wile, subterfuge, deception.

ਫਸੀਹ [fashih] *A* فصح *adj* eloquent, fluent.

ਫਸੀਲ [phasil] *A* فسيل *n* wall of defence built around a city or town, rampart.

ਫਹਮ [faham] *A* فهم *n* knowledge, comprehension, intellect, cognition.

ਫਹਮਾਬਾਸ਼ [fahmabaṣ] *P* فہمائش *n* instruction, admonition. 2 direction, order.

ਫਹਮੀਦਨ [fahmidan] *P* فهمیدن *v* understand, cogitate.

ਫਹਮੀਦਾ [fahmida] *P* فهمیده *intelligent*, intellectual.

ਫਹਮੀਦਾ ਏਮ [fahmida em] *P* فهمیدیم we have understood. See ਫਹਮੀਦਨ.

ਫਹਰਨਾ [phaharna] *v* flutter or flap in the air. "dhrām dhuja phahrāt sada."—*saṇvye m* 4 *ke*.

ਫਹਰਾਉਣਾ [phahrauna], ਫਹਰਨਾ [phahrana] *v* flap in the air, flutter. "cāle dhuja phahravāt he."—*saṇoh*.

ਫਹਾ [phaha] *n* piece of cotton cloth put on a boil. 2 dressing for a wound.

ਫਹਿਮ [phahim] See ਫਹਮ.

**हकिराष्ट्र** [phāhiraṣṭra] See **हकिराष्ट्र**.  
**हकी** [phāhi] *n* noose, snare. 2 *adj* entrapping. "bhīṛī gālī phāhi."—*var sam 1 m 1*. 3 *adv* entangling. "jām ki bhīr nā phāhi."—*sam 5*.  
**हकीम** [phāhim] *A* **هكىم** *adj* learned, intelligent knowledgeable. "kī pāmā phāhim."—*japū*.  
**हक** [phāk] *Sk* फक्क *vr* move slowly, creep, steal, do an immoral act. See **हक**. 2 *A* **هك** give up, leave. 3 set free. 4 lower and upper jaws. 5 act of putting medicine into the mouth of a child. 6 In Punjabi, the dust of straw etc is also called phakk. 7 imperative of **हक**. 8 In Arabic, it means 'to open, to tear, to get flat, etc' from which it has acquired a figurative meaning of 'to become discoloured or dull'; e.g. —"us da cehra fākk hogīa."—*prov*.  
**हक** [phākna] *v* toss grains etc, from the palm of one's hand, into the mouth.  
**हक** [phākat] *A* **هك** *part* only, merely. 2 enough of, sufficient.  
**हकर** [phākār] *A* **هكر** *n* penury. 2 asceticism, mendicancy.  
**हकरदेस** [phākardēs] *n* an assembly or meeting of holymen, "phākardēs kiū milē dāmē te."—*BG*. 'How can there be an encounter with holy men by spending money?'  
**हकर** [phākārū] See **हकर** 2. "phākārū kārē hor jātī gāvē."—*var sam 1*. "kārī phākārū dām."—*tiṛṅg kabīr*.  
**हकर** [phākār] or **हकर** [phākārū] See **हकर** 2 *adj* vain, unavailing. "phākār jātī phākārū nau."—*var sam 1*. 3 depraved, vicious. See **हक**. 4 *n* abusive language, nonsensical talk.  
**हकरि** [phākārī] in vain or in unavailing activity. "loka, māt ko phākārī pāi."—*asa m 1*. 2 See **हकीरी**.  
**हकरी** [phākri] *S* **هكري** *n* public defamation. "osū piche vājō phākri."—*var sor m 4*. 2 *adj* depraved, villainous. See **हक** 1.  
**हकर** [phākārū] See **हकर** 2. "henī virle nahi

ghāṇē phēlphākārū sāsarū."—*sava m 1*. 'Those who are fakirs are indeed rare.' 2 *adj* vain, unavailing. "phākārū pīṛē ādhū."—*var mala m 1*.  
**हक** [phāka] *n* quantity of grain etc that can be tossed from the palm of one's hand into the mouth. 2 stuff eaten through this process. 3 *A* **هك** complete deprivation of food; fast (for want of food). "īkī khavāṛ bēkhas tōṛī nā avē, īkna phāka pāi jū."—*gau m 4*.  
**हकीर** [phākīr] *A* **هكير** *n* a penniless or penurious person. "jīn kē pālē dhēn vāsē tīn kā nau phākīr."—*var mala m 1*. 2 a dervish, fakir, self-denying person. "pure gurī bēkhsāṛī sēbhī gunāh phākīr."—*maru s m 1*.  
**हकीरी** [phākīrī] *n* poverty, penury. 2 asceticism; mendicancy.  
 kahe ko rījāt khoī durbeṣ bane kī?  
 kahe ko tu nāga hua kahe ko bībhūṛī lai?  
 kane sikh dāī tujhe jēgāl me jāne kī?  
 adāt ko chōrdetā pāreṣān māt hotā  
 sikh aūn letā tu "cātursīgh" rane kī,  
 goṣā jāī ek letā khane ko khudāī detā  
 jāī mīṛī cīṭā re fākīr khane dāne kī.  
 jāī hīm mahī dekhi ag kī lapaṭ kāhā?  
 sādhu kē kapaṭ kāhā bhāy kāhā bīr kē?  
 khālēn kē gyan cīṭ cāpāl kē dhyan kāhā?  
 ātūrī sīghān kāhā bēcān ādhīr kē?  
 "cādan" kāhī dhēn kaj lāj chōḍ hīyē  
 lālē sāmāt kāhā kāhū mātīdhīr kē?  
 mudhta me rās kāhā sumtā me jās kāhā?  
 jōgī bambās kāhā phīkar phākīr kē?"  
**हकीरी** [phākīrī] *n* poverty, penury. 2 asceticism; mendicancy.  
 "jāb lō hē pāra xvab gaphālī kā ākhō pār  
 lājāt tābhi lō badshāhī c vazīrī hē,  
 kīśī vakt cōk jāvē bhul pārdā ūṭhāvē  
 rāg lāl nazravē chuṭē dīlgīrī hē,  
 "jē" kāhē jāhān bīc nīgāḥṣān phūkī kachū  
 bhavāt nā nīkī dhūnī nōbāt nēphīrī hē,

ap hua miri tēb paṣam amīri gane  
 bhavē na musahrbi tō sahrbi phākiri hē.  
 dukhān sō dukhi or sukhān sō anurag,  
 nīdāk sō ber phir bōdāk sō giri hē,  
 puja ko bharam o pujaybe ko dōbh jōb  
 paye te anād anpaye dīgiri hē,  
 jīvan kī āṣa aru maraṇ phīkar jōb  
 bīn haribhaktī jag jamaṭ kī jīri hē,  
 “akār anany” eti phatē nē phīkar jōb  
 tōb phājīhat' babā phure nā phākiri hē.

ਫੱਕ [phakk] See ਫਕ.

ਫੱਕਿਕਾ [phakkika] *Skt* *n* an argument that  
 proves a principle. 2 inappropriate behaviour.  
 3 deceit. 4 line from some book.

ਫੱਕੀ [phakki] *n* anything tossed into the mouth.  
 See ਫਕ 5.

ਫੱਕੁਲਰਾਹਨ [fakkulrahān] *A* فکالراهن *n* redemption  
 of the mortgaged object.

ਫਖਰ [fakar] *A* فخر *n* glory, honour. 2 nobility,  
 excellence.

ਫਗਵਾ [phagva] *Vj* Holi festival. See ਫਗੂਆ.

ਫਗਵਾਰਾ [phagvara] It is a large and ancient city  
 in Kapurthala state. It is situated on the Grand  
 Trunk Road and the North Western Railway.  
 It is at a distance of 62 miles from Amritsar.  
 There are two gurdwaras there:

(1) In the Bansanwala Gate, near Bhairo's  
 temple, there is a gurdwara of Guru Har Rai.  
 The Guru stayed here while he was going from  
 Kartarpur to Kiratpur. It is a small gurdwara  
 near the market. An Udasi is the officiant  
 there.

(2) At about one and a half mile to the east of  
 the city, Sukhchainana is a memorial common  
 to Guru Hargobind and Guru Har Rai. It is a  
 small gurdwara and there is no regular  
 officiant. Three ghumaons of land have been  
 donated to the gurdwara by Kapurthala state.  
 A fair is held here on Baisakhi day. The

'fajhat, needless inconvenience

gurdwara is two miles to the north-east of  
 Phagwara railway station.

ਫਜ਼ਾ' (faccā) *P* فضا *n* noise, uproar. 2 cry of  
 distress, outcry. 3 short for ਅਫਜ਼ਾਨ (ਘਰਾਨ).

ਫਗੂਆ [phagua] See ਫਗੂਆ.

ਫਗੂਣ [phagun], ਫਗੁਨ [phagun] See ਫਗੁਨ.

ਫਗੂਆ [phagua] *n* Holi festival, celebrated during  
 the month of Phaggun. 2 song sung at the Holi  
 festival.

ਫੱਗੁਵਾਲਾ [phagguvala] a village in police station  
 Bhawanigarh, tehsil Sunam, in Patiala state.  
 About half a mile to the south, there is a  
 gurdwara of Guru Tegbahadur. Only a  
 temporary sanctum has been constructed  
 there. Nearby, there is a residential apartment  
 made of bricks and mortar. A Brahman  
 performs the duty of incense-burning and  
 lighting the lamps. It is situated on a metalled  
 road, at a distance of 14 miles to the west of  
 Nabha railway station. It is 11 miles to the  
 south-east of Sangrur.

ਫੱਗੋ [phaggo] See ਚਰਾ ਫੱਗੋ.

ਫਜਰ [fajar] *A* فجر *n* daybreak, dawn, early  
 morning, before sunrise.

ਫਜਲ [phajal] *A* فضل *n* grace, favour. "pavoge  
 khuda te phajal."—*GPS*. It is also pronounced  
 as ਫਦਲ [fadal].

ਫਜਾ [phaja] *A* فضاء *n* open area, open ground.

ਫਜ਼ੀਹਤ [phajīhat], ਫਜ਼ੀਹਤ [phajīhat] *A* فحيت *n*  
 disgrace, ignominy. See ਫਜ਼ੀਹਤ.

ਫਜ਼ੀਲਤ [phajīlat] *A* فليت *n* eminence,  
 excellence. 2 greatness, dignity.

ਫਜ਼ੀਲਤ ਮਆਬ [phajīlat ma-ab] *P* فليت آب *adj*  
 seat or repository of dignity. 2 dignified.

ਫਜ਼ੂਲ [phajul] *A* فلول *adj* useless, unnecessary.  
 2 superfluous. 3 talkative, garrulous. 4 short  
 for ਫਜ਼ੂਲਖ਼ਰਾਬ. "rse bīpr phajul ko mohi nē  
 rakhyojai."—*caritr* 91.

ਫਜ਼ੂਲਖ਼ਰਾਬ [phajulkharāb] *P* فلول خرّج *adj* wastrel.  
 2 extravagant.

**बहुली** [phaḷuli] *P* لُغُولِي *adj* garrulous. 2 *n* vain effort. 3 extravagance. "ab chor phajuli ko hohu srana."-*NP*. ♦

**बटक** [phaṭak] flapping sound produced by a bird with its wings. "pōchi phaṭaksakē nahī"-*caritr* 82. 'The bird cannot reach there.' 2 *Skt* स्फटिक *n* quartz, rock crystal. "mudra phaṭak banai kan."-*ram a m* 1. 3 glass.

**बटवरी** [phaṭkari], **बटवरी** [phaṭkari] *Skt* मृष्टिक *n* quartz-like mineral which is alkaline. It is used in various medicines and is famous as mordant for clothes; alum. *L* Alumen.

**बटकाकल** [phaṭkacal] *n* quartz-like shining mountain; Kailas. "phaṭkacal siv ke sahit bahur biraji jat."-*caritr* 141.

**बटका** [phaṭka], **बटका** [phaṭka] *Skt* स्फट् *vr* burst, explode. 2 *n* bursting forth. 3 rending.

**बटका** [phaṭak] *onom* sound produced by something dashed to the earth; crash. "phaṭakē gajane."-*gyan*

**बटिक** [phaṭik] See **बटक**.

**बँट** [phaṭi] *n* wound, injury, cut. 2 width of a river; distance between river's two banks. 3 wooden plank.

**बँटव** [phaṭiṭar] *adj* wounded, injured.

**बँटी** [phaṭti] bandage. 2 flat portion between the grip and the corner of a bow. "phaṭti dve cori adhik, dīrīh mustī vrsala."-*GPS*. 3 wooden writing-tablet.

**बह** [phaṇ] *Skt* फण् *vr* go, jump, shine. 2 *n* expanded throat of a snake; hood of a snake.

**बहधर** [phaṇdhar] *n* that which has a hood; hooded snake; cobra.

**बहि** [phaṇi] See **बही**.

**बहिद** [phaṇid] See **बहीद**.

**बहिदबहुज** [phaṇidbhuḷ] *n* which eats up a (large) hooded snake; blue jay. "aria jecch gōdharab phaṇidbhuḷ."-*akal*. 2 snake-eating storks, peacocks, etc.

**बहिमहि** [phaṇimahi] *n* gem found on the head

of a snake. See **बहिमहि**.

**बही** [phaṇi] *Skt* फणिन् which has a hood – snake; hooded snake.

**बहीअर** [phaṇar] See **बहपर**.

**बहीन** [phaṇis] *n* large snake. 2 king of serpents, Sheshnag. 3 Vasuki. 4 See **डिडिहा** *चा* *दुप* (c).

**बहीद** [phaṇidr], **बहीनन** [phaṇiraj], **बहेन** [phaṇes] *n* king of serpents; Sheshnag. 2 serpent Vasuki. 3 large snake.

**बहर** [phaṭah] *A* فَيْز *n* victory, conquest. "dego teco fatah nusrat be darāg." 2 success. 3 expression of social courtesy, used by the Khalsa, when meeting. See **बाहुर** *सी* *बी* **बहर**.

**बहवा** [fatva] *A* فَتْوَا *n* a judgement. 2 opinion given by a religious head, edict.

**बहिर** [fatih] See **बहर**. "phaṭih bhāi mānjīt."-*bavan*.

**बहील** [phaṭil] *A* فِطْل *n* wick; earthen lamp's wick.

**बहीलमैत्र** [fatilsoz] *P* فِطْلَمَاز *n* lampstand; four-cornered metallic lampstand with different portions for oil-pots and wicks.

**बहीला** [phaṭila] See **बहील**.

**बहु** [phaṭuh] plural of **बहर**.

**बहुगी** [phaṭuhu] a Jatt leader of Gujjarwal who had refused to hand over his falcon to Guru Hargobind. When after having swallowed a cord, the falcon was about to die, he offered it to the Guru; he got himself pardoned for his offence and became a Sikh. 2 *A* جَکِي *a* jacket; sleeveless coat with buttons.

**बहुर** [fatur] *A* بَاطِل defect, unsoundness of mind. 2 commotion, riot. 3 obstacle. 4 damage. 5 laziness, langour, idleness.

**बहे** [phate] See **बहर** and **बाहुर** *सी* *बी* **बहर**.

**बहेचर** [phaṭesah] raja of Srinagar (Garhwal) also known as Fatechand. Instigated by Bhimchand, the ruler of Kahloor, he, without any reason whatsoever, fought a battle against Guru Gobind Singh at Bhangani, near Paonta,

and met with defeat. See ਫਿਲਿਜ਼ਨਾਟਕ a 8. "phatesah kopa tab raja. loh para ham sō brn kaja." See ਫੱਗਾਟੀ.

**ਫਤੇਸਿੰਘ** [phatesīgh] See ਫਤੇਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਬਾ, 2 son of Bhag Singh, the raja of Jind, who, after the demise of his father, ascended the throne of Jind in 1819 AD and died at Sangrur on 3<sup>rd</sup> February 1822, at the age of 23 years. 3 See ਕਪੂਰਥਲਾ.

**ਫਤੇਸਿੰਘ ਬਾਬਾ** [phatesīgh baba] son of Guru Gobind Singh, born of Mata Jito, at Anandpur, on the 7<sup>th</sup> of the bright fortnight of Phagun, Sammat 1755. By the orders of subedar, Wazir Khan, he was martyred on the 13<sup>th</sup> of Poh, Sammat 1761 at Sirhind. His dead body, as well as that of Baba Zorawar Singh, was cremated by Baba Phool's sons, Tilok Singh and Ram Singh<sup>1</sup> who had, at that time, gone to Sirhind to deposit land revenue there. See ਕਪੂਰਥਲਾ ਅੰਨ 1 a 29. See ਜੋਰਾਵਰਸਿੰਘ and ਫਤੇਗੜ੍ਹ.

**ਫਤੇ ਕੁਮੈਤ** [phate kumet] xa a heavy thick club.

**ਫਤੇ ਕੌਰ** [phate kor] queen of Baba Ala Singh, ruler of Patiala, whom some have mistakenly written as Phatto. She was daughter of Chaudhary Khana, headman of Kala. She served food to the Khalsa Dal herself and looked after thousands of orphans. She used to help her husband in his religious and secular deeds. She died in Sammat 1830.

**ਫਤੇਗੜ੍ਹ** [phategarh] That holy place of the Sikhs where Guru Gobind Singh's younger sons – Baba Zorawar Singh and Fateh Singh – were martyred in Sammat 1761. Having conquered Sirhind in Sammat 1767, Baba Banda Bahadur got a gurdwara constructed there, which was

<sup>1</sup>At that time, their names did not have the appellation Singh as they had not taken Amrit. Both of these brothers underwent the initiation ceremony of baptism at Damdama Sahib.

named as Fatehgarh. Maharaja Karam Singh, the ruler of Patiala, renamed his nizamat Sirhind also as Fatehgarh. Fatehgarh Sahib is a railway station on the Ropar-Sirhind railway line and is situated at a distance of two miles from Sirhind. 2 a fort at Anandpur, which the Guru had got erected. See ਅਨੰਦਪੁਰ.

**ਫਤੇਚੰਦ** [phatecād] See ਫਤੇਸ਼ਾਹ.

**ਫਤੇ ਦਰਸ਼ਨ** [phate darṣan] See ਸੱਚੇ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਕੀ ਫਤੇ and ਤੱਤ ਖਲਸਾ.

**ਫਤੇਪੁਰਸਿੰਘ** [phatepursīghā] a village in tehsil Ropar of district Ambala. There is a gurdwara of the seventh Guru there named Manji Sahib

**ਫੱਤਾ** [phatta] a Jatt, resident of village Kanech. While going from Macchuwara, the Guru stayed with him for a while and demanded a mare from him to ride. He put off the Guru with an excuse. The mare and Phatta died of snake-bite on the same day. See ਚੜੇੜ.

**ਫੱਤੂ ਸੰਮੂ** [phattu sammu] See ਟਾਲੂਆਂ ਫੱਤੂ ਸੰਮੂ ਕੀ.

**ਫੱਤੇ ਨੰਗਲ** [phatte nāgal] See ਬੁਰਜਸਾਹਿਬ.

**ਫੱਤੇ ਭਿੰਡਰ** [phatte bhīḍar] a village in tehsil and police station Daska of district Sialkot. It is 12 miles to the north-east of Gujranwala railway station. There is a metalled road for ten miles and unmetalled path for two miles. Near this village, towards the south, there is a small gurdwara raised in memory of Guru Nanak Dev. On his way to Sialkot, the Guru had stayed here. The officiant here is a Singh. Only one ghumaon of land has been attached to the gurdwara. A fair is held on the occasion of Nirjala Ekadasi.

**ਫੱਤੇ** [phatto] Bibi Phatto, daughter of Baba Phool. She was married to Bhai Dhanna Singh who was a worthy descendant of Baba Buddha. She gave birth to Sangat Singh whose progeny are landlords of Bilha. 2 Some writers have mistakenly taken Phatto to mean queen Phate Kaur. See ਫਤੇਕੌਰ.

ਫਦਲ [phadal] See ਫਜਲ.

ਫਦੀਹਤ [phadihat], ਫਦੀਹਤ [phadihatz] *A* فديت *n*  
ignominy, shame. 2 infamy. 3 state of being  
unsuitable. 4 filth, faeces. "pholx phadihatz  
muhi leni bharasa."—*var majh m 1*.

ਫਦੁਲ [phadul] See ਫਜੁਲ.

ਫਦੁਲੀ [phaduli] See ਫਜੁਲੀ.

ਫਧ [phadh], ਫਧਾ [phadha], ਫਧਿ [phadhi]  
bondage, noose, snare, trap. "nə kalphadha  
phas hē."—*akāl*. "mən mairā me phadhī  
rēhio."—*s m 9*. "durmatī sru nanak  
phadhio."—*s m 7*.

ਫਨ [phan] See ਫਣ. 2 *A* فن *n* wile, trick. 3 ashes;  
wealth, prosperity. "hri lagiosəbh phan ka."  
—*sar kabir*. 4 *P* talent, skill.

ਫਨਖਨਾ [phankhana] *n* ਫਨ (deception) - ਖਨਹ  
(abode) house of deception. "cetasī nahu  
dunia phanekhane."—*suhi ravidas*.

ਫਨਾ [phana], ਫਨਾਇ [phanai], ਫਨਾਹ [phanah] *A*  
ف *adj* perishable, destructible. "casəmdidā  
phanai."—*tilāg m 5*. 2 *n* state of being  
absorbed in the self; single-minded  
contemplation upon one's own entity 3 self-  
effacement.

ਫਨਿ [phanī] snake. See ਫਣੀ. "morte jyō phanī,  
tyō sakucane."—*cōdī 1*.

ਫਨਿਜਾ [phanija] snake's daughter.—*sənāma*.

ਫਨਿਓ [phanīd], ਫਨਿਓ [phanīdr] See ਫਣੀਓ.

ਫਨਿਮਨਿ [phanimani] *n* Nagmani, an imaginary  
jewel grown in the hood of a serpent. "lulu  
jamured nil phanimani."—*səloh*. 2 jewel  
(head) among serpents; Sheshnag.

ਫਨਿਯਾਰਾ [phaniyara] hooded. See ਫਣੀਆਰ.

ਫਨੀ [phani] See ਫਣੀ.

ਫਨੀਓ [phanīdr] See ਫਣੀਓ.

ਫਨੁਸ [phanus] See ਫਾਨੁਸ. "jənu dīpak maddh  
phanus ki theli."—*cōdī 1*.

ਫਫਰਾ [phaphra] *n* deceit, guile, wile.

ਫਫਰੇ ਭਾਈਕੇ [phaphrē bhaikē] a village in tehsil  
and police station Mansa, nizamat Barnala of

Patiala state. It is two miles to the north-east  
of Narendarpura railway station. The  
following articles of Guru Gobind Singh, which  
he had bestowed upon Bhai Desraj, are  
preserved in the house of Bhai Dasaundha  
Singh—a descendant of Bhai Bahilo:

(1) a pajama made of the skin of a barking  
deer.

(2) two long, loose shirts made of embroidered  
tapestry.

(3) a muslin handkerchief.

(4) a gold coin.

(5) a dagger.

ਫਫਾ [phapha] twenty-seventh character of the  
Punjabi script. "phapha phirət phirət tu  
aria."—*bavan*. 2 pronunciation of ਫ.

ਫਫਾ ਕੁਟਨੀ [phapha kutnī] See ਫੁਫੀ ਕੁਟਨੀ.

ਫਫੋਲਾ [phaphola] *n* blister caused by burning  
or friction.

ਫਫ [phəb] See ਫਫਿ

ਫਫਣਾ [phəbna], ਫਫਨਾ [phəbna] *v* become fit,  
get impressive, adorn one self. "guri pure dio  
harī nama, jia kau eha vasətu phəbi."—*guy  
m 5*.

ਫਫਿ [phəbi] *n* charm, splendour.

ਫਫੀ [phəbi] See ਫਫਣਾ.

ਫਫਾਜ [phayaj], ਫਫਾਜ [phayya] *A* فاضل *adj*  
beneficent. 2 generous.

ਫਫਾਜੀ [phayyaji] *A* فاضل *n* beneficence.  
2 generosity.

ਫਫ [phar] See ਫਲ. "akase pharu pharia."—*ram  
kabit*. 'The breathing exercise matured in the  
final stage of spiritual enlightenment.' "putr  
potr tizke nahī pharē."—*VN*. 2 *P* / feather,  
wing. "bzn phar sar mēricke mara."—*NP*.  
3 pomp, grandeur. 4 tip of a weapon (as of an  
arrow, etc.) "sran ki dhar chupī su lage sar ke  
phar nē."—*cōdī 1*. 5 See ਫਰ.

ਫਰਹਿਨ [pharaun] *A* فرعون Pharaoh There have  
been many Egyptian monarchs with this name.

Like Janak, it was also a title of the royal throne but the most famous Pharaoh was the one who was a contemporary of Moses. He abrogated to himself the divine powers and tyrannized the Israelites (including Moses). Once, by the divine will, plague overwhelmed the Egyptian people. Moses, along with his people, moved out with the intention to quit Egypt. When he had covered some distance, the Pharaoh, along with his army, closed on him. In accordance with the Divine Will, Moses and his people crossed the Red Sea but, The Pharaoh and his army got drowned in the sea. The real name of this Pharaoh was Wahd Bin Musab.<sup>1</sup> 2 crocodile, alligator, taintless being. 3 adj revengeful. 4 arrogant, proud.

वरस [pharās] *P* فرش *n* carpeting, mat. 2 *A* فرس *n* horse.

वरसतदन [pharstadan] *P* فرستادن *v* send.

वरसतदा [pharstada] *P* فرستاده *adj* sent. "khuda i de pharstade ae hen."—*JSBM*.

वरसा [pharsa] *n* a hatchet, axe, battle-axe.

वरसी [pharṣi] *adj* of or relating to the floor.

वरहा [pharah] *n* short for वरहवर; ensign that flaps in the air. "pharah niṣanā."—*suraj*. 2 *A* فرح *n* happiness, delight, joy.

वरहात [farhat] *A* فرحت *n* gladness, happiness, joy 2 elation, rapture.

वरहर [pharhar] *adj* feathered, winged. "pharhar tirē."—*ramav*. 2 See वरहर.

वरहरा [pharhara] *n* flag, pennant.

वरहा [pharha] *n* barrier, gate. "pharhe muhkam gurgianu bicari."—*asa a m 5*.

वरहाद [pharhad] See वरी 3.

वरही [pharhi] See वरी.

वरहीग [farhāg] *P* فرهگی *n* intellect. 2 learning, knowledge. 3 respect. 4 elderliness. 5 dictionary, glossary.

<sup>1</sup>Many writers have mentioned his name as Musab Ibn Rāyam and Qaboos and his age as 620 years.

वरक [pharak] *A* فرق *n* separation, difference. 2 gap; intervening space. 3 distinction 4 deficiency, shortage. 5 top, summit.

वरकस [pharkas] *P* رنك *n* rump of a horse or a mule, etc.

वरकटा [pharākṇa], वरकना [pharākna] *v* welter, wreath. 2 (of some limb or muscle) pulsate, flutter. See वरुट 1.

वरकबाद [pharkabad] See वरकबाद. "kasi adik pharkabad."—*GPS*.

वरकि [pharaki] *adv* immediately, instantaneously, at once. "jāb dekhro bera jārjara tab utariparīo hau pharaki."—*s kabir*. 2 at a distance.

वरकु [pharaku] See वरक. "ape pharak kilon ghaṭ ālarī."—*majh a m 3*

वरकस [farxas] See वरकस.

वरकदेह [farxādah] *P* فرخه *auspicious*. 2 happy, joyful.

वरकल [phargal] *A* فرقل *a* long cloak, padded with wool.

वरज [pharaj] *A* فرض *n* duty. 2 religious activity, the performance of which is mandatory. 3 divine command. 4 bestowal. 5 fixing time. 6 estimating, guessing.

वरजगती [farzangi] *P* فرزانی *wisdom, intelligence*.

वरजी [pharji] *A* فرضی *adj* hypothetical, assumed, fabricated.

वरजंद [pharjād] *P* فرزند *n* son. "māktab māhr pharjād ko baṭhārye."—*NP*.

वरडा [pharḍa] *n* stubble; stump of reaped corn, left behind in the field. "pharḍa lag javar ko more."—*GPS*.

वरद [pharad] *A* در *n* a wooden plank or board. 2 list, schedule. "kam krodh kur hā ki vridhḍha pharad ki."—*GPS*. 3 individual, person.

वरदा [farḍa] *P* فردا *n* the day after today; tomorrow.

वरदोस [fardos] *A* فردوس *n* paradise, heaven. Its



pronunciation as *firdās* is also correct.

**ਫਰਦੌਸੀ** [phardāsī] or **ਫਿਰਦੌਸੀ** [firdāsī] فردوسی court poet of Mahmood, emperor of Ghazni. He was son of Sharf Shah. He spent thirty years writing a history, named *Shahnama*, comprising 60,000 verses in classical Persian. His real name was *Abbulkasaṁ Hassan* (ابوالکاسم حسن).

The emperor had promised to give him one gold coin for each verse. But, after the completion of the book, he offered to pay in silver coins. The poet refused to accept the said payment and returned to his home town Toos (Mash-had) and recorded the meanness of Mahmood in the above-mentioned book. At last, in repentance, the emperor sent sixty thousand gold coins to the poet. But, when the officials entered Toos through one gate, the poet's hearse was being taken out from the other gate. The poet's daughter refused to accept the payment. But, later on acceding to Mahmood's request, she accepted the payment and spent it on the construction of an embankment and a bathing place on the river near the city. Fardausi died at Toos (Mash-had) in 1025 AD.

The tenth Master has written in his *Zafarnamah*:

"cx xuš gufat fardāste xušzuba."

**ਫਰਨਾ** [pharna] See **ਫਰਨਾ**. 2 See **ਫਰਨਾ**.

**ਫਰਫਰਾਨਾ** [pharpharana] v flap, flutter. "pharpharat bhajen it ut ko."—NP.

**ਫਰ ਫਰਿਆ** [phar pharra] bore fruit. See **ਫਰ** 1.

**ਫਰਫੰਦ** [phorphād] n guile, subterfuge.

**ਫਰਬਾ** [farba] P فرج adj fat, bulky.

**ਫਰਮਾਹ** [pharmāh] a cypress-like tree, which grows in hot countries. Its wood is used as timber. *tamarix dioica*.

**ਫਰਮਾਨ** [ferman] P فرمان n mandatory epistle; edict. 2 order, command.

**ਫਰਮਾਯਸ਼** [fermayeṣ] P فرمایش n command, order.

**ਫਰਮੁਦ** [farmud] P فرمود ordered, commanded.

**ਫਰਮੁਦਨ** [farmudan] P فرمودن v order, command.

**ਫਰਮੋਸ** [fermos] See **ਫਰਮੋਸ**.

**ਫਰਯਾਦ** [pharyad] See **ਫਰਿਆਦ**.

**ਫਰਰਾ** [phar-ra] See **ਫਰਰਾ**.

**ਫਰਰੁਖ ਸਿਯਰ** [farrux siyar] فرخ سیر grandson of Aurangzeb and subedar of Bengal. He ascended the throne of Delhi in the month of Magh, Sammat 1770 (1713 AD) after having slain Jahandarshah with the help of Abdulla Khan Sayyad. He married daughter of Ajit Singh, raja of Jodhpur, in 1715 AD. During his regime, Banda Bahadur was martyred, in Sammat 1773, and he left no stone unturned to extirpate the Sikhs. In Sammat 1776 (16<sup>th</sup> May, 1719), Husain Ali, brother of Abdulla Khan, killed Farrukhsiyar with the help of the Marhattas. See **ਮੁਸਲਮਾਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਭਾਰਤ ਵਿਚ ਰਾਜ**.

**ਫਰਰੁਖਾਬਾਦ** [phar-rukhabad] a district headquarters in U.P. which falls under Agra division. It was founded in the name of Farrukhsiyar, by Nawab Mohammad Khan, in 1714 AD.

**ਫਰਲਾਂਗ** [pharlāṅ] E furlong — one eighth of a mile or a length of 220 yards.

**ਫਰਵਾਹੀ** [pharvahi] n a saw that is worked by two men. 2 a village in nizamat and tehsil Barnala of Patiala state. It is situated at a distance of three miles to the south of Barnala railway station. Near this village, towards the south-east, there is a gurdwara in memory of Guru Tegbahadur. The Guru stayed here for one night. This gurdwara has a donation of 35 ghumaons of land and an award of rupees 84 in cash. The officiant is a Singh. The local population is now busy in constructing a large assembly hall of this gurdwara.

Bhai Thamman Singh has been an eminent Sikh of Farwahi. His memorial is regarded as a tourist spot in the Malwa. See **ਬੰਮਨ ਸਿੰਘ**.

**ਫਰਾ** [pharā] short for France. "pharā ke phirāgi"—*ākā*. 2 a town in district Mainpuri of U.P. 3 See ਫਰਾ.

**ਫਰਾਟਿ** [pharāṭi] *adv* having rent or pierced. "kan pharāṭ hiraṭ tuka."—*prabha e m* 5. 2 having handed over.

**ਫਰਾਸ** [pharās] *n* **فراش** whose business is to spread carpets.

**ਫਰਾਂਸ** [pharās] France; a famous country in western Europe. Earlier there was monarchy in this country. After the removal of Napoleon III on 4<sup>th</sup> September 1870, the republic was established in 1875. To its north, there are Belgium and the English Channel; to the west is the Atlantic ocean; to the south, is the Mediterranean sea, and to the east are Italy and Germany. Paris is its capital.

The area of France is 212,660 square miles. Its population is 39,209,766. Besides this, the territories ruled by France in Asia, America and Africa cover 5,120,000 square miles and their population is 53,500,000.

French contact with India began in 1664 AD. when a trading company, La Compagni des Indes was established. Over a period of time, by developing relations with the states, it occupied a large territory in the south. But this company did not receive as much support from the parent country as the English company did from England and it could not develop its power.

The English company, particularly during the times of Clive, Warren Hastings and Wellesley, dealt a heavy blow to the French forces. At present some places like Pondicherry, Chandar Nagar, etc are under the French control.

**ਫਰਾਖਾਨਾ** [farāṭhānā] *P* **فراشخانه** *n* room in which carpets etc are kept. 2 a house where the servants live, whose job is to spread carpets etc.

**ਫਰਾਂਸੀ** [pharāṣi] a citizen of France. 2 language

of France, French

**ਫਰਾਸੀਸ** [pharāsisi] country named France. "pharāsisi ke durāgi."—*ākā*. See ਫਰਾਂਸ. 2 French language.

**ਫਰਾਂਸੀਸੀ** [pharāsisi] *adj* of France, French. 2 *n* French language.

**ਫਰਾਹਮ** [farāham] *P* **فراهم** collected, assembled.

**ਫਰਾਹੁਨ** [pharāhun] See ਫਰਹੁਨ. 2 according to Sarabloh, son and commander of demon Brijnad (Virynad).

**ਫਰਾਕੀ** [pharākī] *P* **فراکی** waistband, horsebelt.

**ਫਰਾਖ** [farāṭh] *P* **فراخ** *adj* open, wide; capacious.

**ਫਰਾਖੀ** [farāṭhī] *P* **فراخی** *n* width, extent. 2 abundance of wealth. 3 See ਫਰਾਕੀ.

**ਫਰਾਗ** [farāṭh] *A* **فراغ** *n* leisure.

**ਫਰਾਗਤ** [farāṭh] *A* **فراغت** *n* deliverance, release 2 leisure. "tabe pharagat ki bīdhi jove"—*GPS*. 3 prosperity.

**ਫਰਾਮੋਸ** [farāmos] *P* **فراوش** *adj* forgotten. "hoṣ bhāi pharāmos sēbhe."—*NP*.

**ਫਰਾਮੋਸੀਦਨ** [farāmosīdan] *P* **فراوشیدن** *v* forget, ignore.

**ਫਰਾਰ** [farār] *A* **فرا** *adj* absconding, fugitive. 2 act of absconding.

**ਫਰਾਲਾ** [pharālā] a village, under police station Banga, tehsil Nawanshahar of district Jalandhar It is at a distance of two miles to the north of Bahram railway station. Near the government school in this village, there is a small gurdwara of Guru Har Rai. On his way from Kartarpur to Kiratpur, the Guru stayed here. Land measuring 3-4 ghumaons, is attached to this gurdwara. Near the gurdwara, there is residence of officiant Bhai Ram Singh Nirmala, where Guru Granth Sahib is displayed.

**ਫਰਿਆ** [pharīā] bore fruit. See ਫਰ 1.

**ਫਰਿਆਦ** [pharīād] *P* **فرا** *n* cry for help; petition for redress.

**ਫਰਿਆਦੀ** [pharīādī] *adj* seeker of redress or justice, petitioner. See ਫਰਿਆਦ.

ਫਰਿਸ਼ਤ [pharīṣat] See ਫਿਰਿਸ਼ਤੁ.

ਫਰਿਸ਼ਤਾ [farīṣtah], ਫਰਿਸਤਾ [pharīṣta], ਫਰਿਸਤਾ [pharīṣta] *P* فرست *adj* sent. Its root is فرستادن [farṣtadān] i.e. to send. The letter ف has been substituted for س. 2 messenger, envoy. 3 gift, present. 4 angel. *A* فر According to the books of Islam (الاسلام), angels have been created from God's light. They do not suffer from hunger, and possess huge power. At some places, their count is given as one lac and twenty-five thousand and at others, eighty thousand. The Koran mentions four archangels:

(a) [jibrail] جبرائيل who carries the gospel to the prophets. This very angel had, at times, brought and handed over to Mohammad many verses of the Koran. He has also been mentioned as the Holy Ghost.

(b) [mikail] ميكائيل who provides subsistence to the people and sends rain.

(c) [israfil] اسرافيل is the angel who sounds the trumpet of the Doomsday. With the sound of this trumpet, the Dissolution will take place and the dead will rise from their graves.

(d) [izrail or azrail] عزرائيل is the angel of death. "azrailu pharesta tūl pīre ghanī."—*gāu var* / m 5. He is also called ملك الموت [malkulmūt]. "malkalmūt jā avsi sabh darvaje bhānt."—*s farid*.

Besides these, two more angels کرامتین [kiramān katibin] are mentioned in the Koran. One of them stays on the right shoulder of every person to record his good deeds and the other remains on the left shoulder to record his evil deeds. See ਫਿਰਿਸ਼ਤੁ.

Two angels, named مقرر [munkar] and مقبر [nakir] examine all the dead in their graves. Eight angels carry the throne of God, and nineteen angels, under the sway of ملك [malik], guard the hell. The chief angel of the paradise is رزوان [rizvan] who may be

regarded as the Indar of the Purans. 5 a poet whose actual name was Mohammad Qasim. He was born in Astrabad, in Persia, around 1570 AD. His father's name was Gulam Ali. A book of history, written by Muhammad Qasim, and completed in 1614 AD, is known as Farishta.<sup>1</sup> Mohammad Qasim was there in the court of Jahangir for some time. 6 a saint having qualities of a god. See ਫਰਿਸ਼ਤਾ ਸਿਫਤ.

ਫਰਿਸ਼ਤਾ ਸਿਫਤ [farīṣta sīfat] *P* فرشته *adj* with angelic temper; saintly, virtuous.

ਫਰੀ [pharī] *n* a small shield, held in the left hand to ward off the strike while practising fencing or swordsmanship. "pharī aru khāda."—*carrīr* / 2. See ਫਰੀ.

ਫਰੀਧ [fariq] *A* فریق *n* opponent, rival. 2 supporter.

ਫਰੀਦ [pharīd] *A* فرید *adj* unique, incomparable. 2 *n* a great saint whose brief story is as under: Sheikh Farid was born in Sammat 1231 (1173 AD) in the house of Sheikh Jalalluddin Sulaiman (who was a descendant of Islam's second Caliph, Umar) and Mariyam, at village Kothiwal (now known as Chawali Mashayakh). He became a disciple of Khwaja Kutabuddin Bakhtyar Kaki. Farid was a great scholar, extremely self-denying, perfect ascetic and a unique devotee of the Creator. He made Ajodhan (now called Pak Patan or Pakpattan) his place of residence.

One of the marriages of Farid took place with Hazbara, daughter of Nasiruddin Mahmood, emperor of Delhi, whom he donned with ascetic attire so as to keep her in his own company. Besides her, Farid already had three more wives from whom five sons and three daughters were born. He breathed his last in

<sup>1</sup>Gulshan-i-Ibrahimi and Naurasnamah are the other names of this book of history. Col. Briggs translated it into English in 1829 AD.



**RAJA HAR INDER SINGH JI, RULER OF FARIDKOT**

Sammat 1323 (1266 AD)<sup>1</sup> at Pakpattan and his eldest son, Diwan Badruddin Sulaiman, succeeded him.

Farid's genealogical tree is as under:

Sheikh Jamaluddin  
 |  
 Baba Firdudin Masaud Shakarganj  
 |  
 Diwan Badrudin Suleiman  
 |  
 Khwaja Diwan Pir Allauddin (Mauje Darya)  
 |  
 Khwaja Diwan Pir Muizzudin  
 |  
 Khwaja Diwan Pir Fazal  
 |  
 Khwaja Munnavar Shah  
 |  
 Diwan Pir Bahauddin (Harun)  
 |  
 Diwan Sheikh Ahmad Shah  
 |  
 Diwan Pir Ataulla  
 |  
 Khwaja Sheikh Mohammad  
 |  
 Sheikh Braham (Ibrahim)

Guru Nanak Dev had two meetings with Sheikh Braham (Sheikh Ibrahim who was also known as Farid Sani, Balraja, Salis Farid, etc). Sheikh Braham's name figures in the olden hagiographical accounts and also in Nanak Prakash.

“sex pharid pajan he jahfva,  
 sexbraham tab basai tahfva,  
 trh ke mrian het getidai  
 doi kos per bejhe jai.”

~NP uttra 33.

<sup>1</sup>Farid's age has been mentioned as 120 years in Gulshan-i-Aulia. By this reckoning, he died in Sammat 1350.

A contemporary of Guru Nanak, Farid Sani died in Sammat 1610. Farid's verses are included in Guru Granth Sahib. See **ਬ੍ਰਹਮਸਾਹਿਬ**. 3 Sheikh Farid, cashier of Jehangir, who founded the city of Faridabad, in tehsil Ballabhgarh, in 1607 AD.

**ਫਰੀਦਕੋਟ** (pharidkot) Raja Mokai Dev founded Mokai Nagar towards the end of the twelfth century of the Bikrami era. But, on the visit of Farid, the raja renamed it as Faridkot, after the name of the said dervish.<sup>2</sup> It is to the south-east at a distance of 79 miles from Lahore and 22 miles of Ferozepur respectively.

For a long time, Faridkot remained under the control of various people. At last, the Brar dynasty captured it in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. These days, it is a famous Sikh state. Its brief history is as under:

Brar was a remarkable person in the dynasty of Jaisal Bhatti. From his elder son Paur, began the branch of the Phool and from his younger son, Dull, came into being the Faridkot dynasty. During the reign of Akbar, Chaudhary Bhallan from the house of Dull was a prominent person of Malwa. Bhallan's father, Sanghar, supported the emperor in various battles who, on this score, was greatly obliged. But, for dominance in the area, there always was a tussle between Bhallan and Mansur, who was the land revenue chief of the Sarsa sub-division. Once, when both of them were present in the court of Akbar, Mansur was presented a robe of honour by the emperor. When Mansur was about to tie the turban on his head, Bhallan, without waiting for his turn to receive a robe of honour, tore half of Mansur's turban and tied it on his own head. At this Akbar had a hearty

<sup>2</sup>Two memorials of Farid are extant there: one in the palace and the other in the city

laugh and he divided the territory equally between them.<sup>1</sup>

When, in 1630 AD (Sammat 1688), Guru Hargobind visited Malwa, Bhallan became his follower and, along with his family, kept on serving the Guru whole-heartedly. Bhallan had no issue. So, after his death in 1643 AD, his brother Lala's son Kapura, born in AD 1628, was installed as the liege holder. Kapura founded, in 1661 AD, the village Kotkapura after his own name. He was generous, brave and just and, the people liked to obey his authority.

When Guru Gobind Singh came to Malwa, in Sammat 1761-62 (1703-4 AD) Kapura took baptism from him at village Siriawala, and he was given the new name of Kapur Singh. On this occasion, the Guru gave him a sword and a shield. Before being baptised, Kapur Singh was a Sahajdhari (i.e. uninitiated) Sikh and he had been sending presents to the Guru at Anandpur. Once, he sent an elegant steed to the Guru about which Bhai Santokh Singh has written:

"jēgal bikhe kapura jā,  
ketik gramen ko patī rath,  
ik sō, ik hajar<sup>2</sup> dhēn deke,  
cācāl bālī turāgām leke,  
sō hajar me dāyo pucāi,  
dekhyo bahu bāl sō cāplai,  
apne cādhbe het bādhayo,  
dalsigar tih nam betāyo."<sup>3</sup>—GPS.

Isakhan Manj, the chieftain whose territory was adjacent to that of Kapur Singh, always harboured ill-will against him. Having found an opportunity, he captured Kapur Singh in guile and killed him. This happened in 1708 AD.

Sukha, Sema and Mukhia were Kapur

Singh's sons. To avenge their father's murder, they killed Isakhan in a battle, plundered his fort and occupied some of his territory.

After Kapur Singh, his son Sema became the liege-lord of the area and remained so for two years. After the death of Sema in 1710 AD, his elder brother Sukha succeeded him. Through strenuous efforts, he brought many adjoining villages under his control. Sukha died in 1731 AD and his sons, Jodh, Hamir and Vir began quarrelling among themselves over the division of the territory. On the intercession of leading Sikh sardars of the time viz Jassa Singh Ahluwalia, Jhanda Singh Bhangī, etc, it was decided that Faridkot should remain with Hamir Singh, Kotkapura with Jodh; and Mari Mustfa should be given to Vir. On this occasion, the Khalsa Dal performed the initiation ceremony and baptised all the three brothers as Singhs.

In 1732 AD, Hamir Singh took charge of Faridkot with royal splendour and brought prosperity to the city. For various reasons, Jodh Singh had a dispute with Patiala and as a consequence, he was killed in a battle, in 1767 AD.

After the death of Hamir Singh in 1782, Mohar Singh succeeded him.<sup>4</sup> He was not a competent administrator and his son Charhat Singh dislodged him and took the authority in his own hands. Charhat Singh was a very intelligent and fearless fighter.

In 1804 AD, Dal Singh, elder brother of Charhat Singh's father, raided Faridkot during the night and, after having killed him, occupied the State. At that time Charhat Singh's sons – Gulab Singh, Pahar Singh, Sahib Singh and Matab Singh – were very young and, they fled to save their lives. But, Dal Singh could not enjoy the pleasure of ruling the State for more than a month. In order to help the minor boys, their

<sup>1</sup>Since then this saying has been in circulation:

bhallan cira parīa akbar de darbar

<sup>2</sup>Rupees one thousand one hundred.

<sup>3</sup>See इलीखेट.

<sup>4</sup>Mohar Singh died in 1798 AD.

maternal uncle, Fauja Singh (Gill sardar of Sher Singh Wala), with some army, raided Faridkot during the night and, after killing Dal Singh in his sleep, installed Gulab Singh on the throne.

In 1806-07, Diwan Mukham Chand, a commander of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, mounted an attack on Faridkot and realised a tribute of rupees seven thousand. On 26<sup>th</sup> September 1808, Maharaja Ranjit Singh seized control of Faridkot and gave only five villages to the Rais (noble) for his livelihood.

When the English government took cis-Satluj states under its protection, Faridkot was restored to Gulab Singh, on 3<sup>rd</sup> April 1809.

On 5<sup>th</sup> November 1826, Gulab Singh while sauntering around, was killed by his enemies, who escaped undetected.

Gulab Singh was succeeded by his four-year old son Attar Singh who died in 1827 and Pahar Singh became the ruler of the state. He was a generous, brave and very shrewd person. He helped the State to make great progress, founded several villages and got many wells dug in the territory.

The farsighted Pahar Singh helped the English wholeheartedly during the Anglo-Sikh War in 1845 AD. As a result, the government bestowed upon him the title of Raja in 1846 and gave him a part of the confiscated territory of Nabha which fetched him an annual income of rupees 35612.

Raja Pahar Singh died in April, 1849 and his son, Wazir Singh<sup>1</sup>, ascended the throne at the age of 21 years. He supported the English wholeheartedly during the Anglo-Sikh War in 1849 and the mutiny in 1857 (Sammāt 1914) for which the title of Bairarbars Raja Sahib Bahadur was bestowed upon him. He was

<sup>1</sup>His mother, Rani Chand Kaur, was daughter of Samund Singh Dhairwal, resident of Dina.

given a salute of 11 guns and a robe of honour comprising eleven pieces of cloth. On 11<sup>th</sup> March 1862, he received a decree for the adoption of a child. Raja Wazir Singh took baptism at Hazoor Sahib and embraced the Sikh way of life in full. Raja Wazir Singh died in April 1874, at the Than Tirath in Kurukshetar, where the State constructed a memorial, installed Guru Granth Sahib and initiated the practice of serving food to the poor.

After the death of his father, Raja Bikram Singh ascended the throne of Faridkot at the age of 32 years, and governed the state excellently. He was born to Rani Ind Kaur, Sardar Sham Singh Mann's daughter on the 11<sup>th</sup> day of the bright fortnight of the month of Magh, Sammat 1898 (January 1842). He wholeheartedly supported the British during the second Afghan War and earned the title of Farzand-i-Saadat Nishan Hazrat-i-Qaisar-i-Hind.

Raja Bikram Singh gathered many wise and learned men and got a commentary of Guru Granth Sahib written by Bhai Badan Singh Gian. The State got it published twice at a huge expenditure. A sum of rupees 75,000 was donated for the building of a community kitchen at Amritsar and another of rupees 25,000 for the installation of electricity in the Darbar Sahib there.

Raja Bikram Singh died on 8<sup>th</sup> August 1898.

After his death, his son Balbir Singh, who was born to Rani Bishan Kaur (daughter of Bakshi Pratap Singh Chahal), on Monday, the eighth day of the dark fortnight of Bhadon, Sammat 1926 (1869 AD), ascended the throne on 16<sup>th</sup> December 1898. He was a very tall, handsome, and sociable person. He got beautiful buildings constructed and gardens laid. But it is sad that he could not rule over

the State for long. He died in 1906 leaving no issue to succeed him. However in 1906, he had adopted Brijinder Singh, who was born in 1896 and was son of his younger brother Gajendar Singh. After the death of Raja Balbir Singh, Brijinder Singh occupied the throne.

He studied in Atchison College, Lahore. During the world War of 1914, he extended great help to the government with money and recruits. In east Africa, the State's company of sappers rendered meritorious service for more than three years. The government thanked him and he was decorated with the title of Maharaja. In 1922, he was given full powers to award capital punishment. He was a very shrewd and able administrator. Unfortunately, he was not blessed with a long life. On 22<sup>nd</sup> December 1918, the whole of Punjab was plunged into grief at his untimely death.

After the death of Maharaja Brijinder Singh, his son Har Inder Singh, who was born on 29<sup>th</sup> January, 1915, to Maharani Mahinder Kaur (daughter of Sardar Jiwan Singh, nobleman of Shahzadpur) ascended the throne on 23<sup>rd</sup> December 1928.

This promising ruler, along with his younger brother Kaur Manjit Inder Singh, is receiving education in Atchison College, Lahore. The governance of the State is in the hands of a council, under the presidentship of Sardar Bahadur Sardar Inder Singh BA. Fateh Singh, Lala Izzat Rai, Ali Mohammad and Gurdayal Singh<sup>1</sup> are the members of the said council.

In December 1913 the political contact of the State with the government was transferred from the commissioner of Jalandhar to the Bahawalpur Agency. Since 1<sup>st</sup> November 1921 it is with the A.G.G Punjab states and Faridkot

<sup>1</sup>He is a Sardar of Mehmuana, a descendant of Prince Malab Singh, and a military member of the Council.

state is thirteenth in the Punjab.

The full title of Raja Sahib is:

His Highness Farzand-i-Sa'adat Nishan Hazrat-i-Qaisar-i-Hind, Brar Bans Raja Har Inder Singh Sahib Bahadur, Ruler Faridkot.

The area of the Faridkot state is 643 square miles. According to the census conducted in 1921, its population is 150,661; the yearly income is approximately rupees 18 lacs, the number of army personnel is 344 and that of the police is 244.

There is one main hospital with a capacity of twenty indoor patients, and one women's hospital accommodating twelve beds. Both these hospitals have fine buildings. The cantonment also has an impressive hospital with eight beds. There are four dispensaries in the territory.

There are 59 schools; out of which one is a high school. There is one girls' school, two middle schools and fifty-five primary schools.

In the treasure-house of the State, there are one sword and one shield of Guru Gobind Singh which he had bestowed on Chaudhary Kapur Singh.<sup>2</sup>

One leaf of some book, sixteen and a half inches long, is also there. It has been torn into two pieces and its writing is very old which cannot be deciphered by laymen. The state officials say that this leaf belongs to the times of Guru Gobind Singh. The text is in metrical order and it contains verses from number 5716 to 5740 showing that it is a part of some bulky tome. Without going through the text preceding and following this leaf, it is not possible to know the context. A sample of the text on the said leaf is as under:

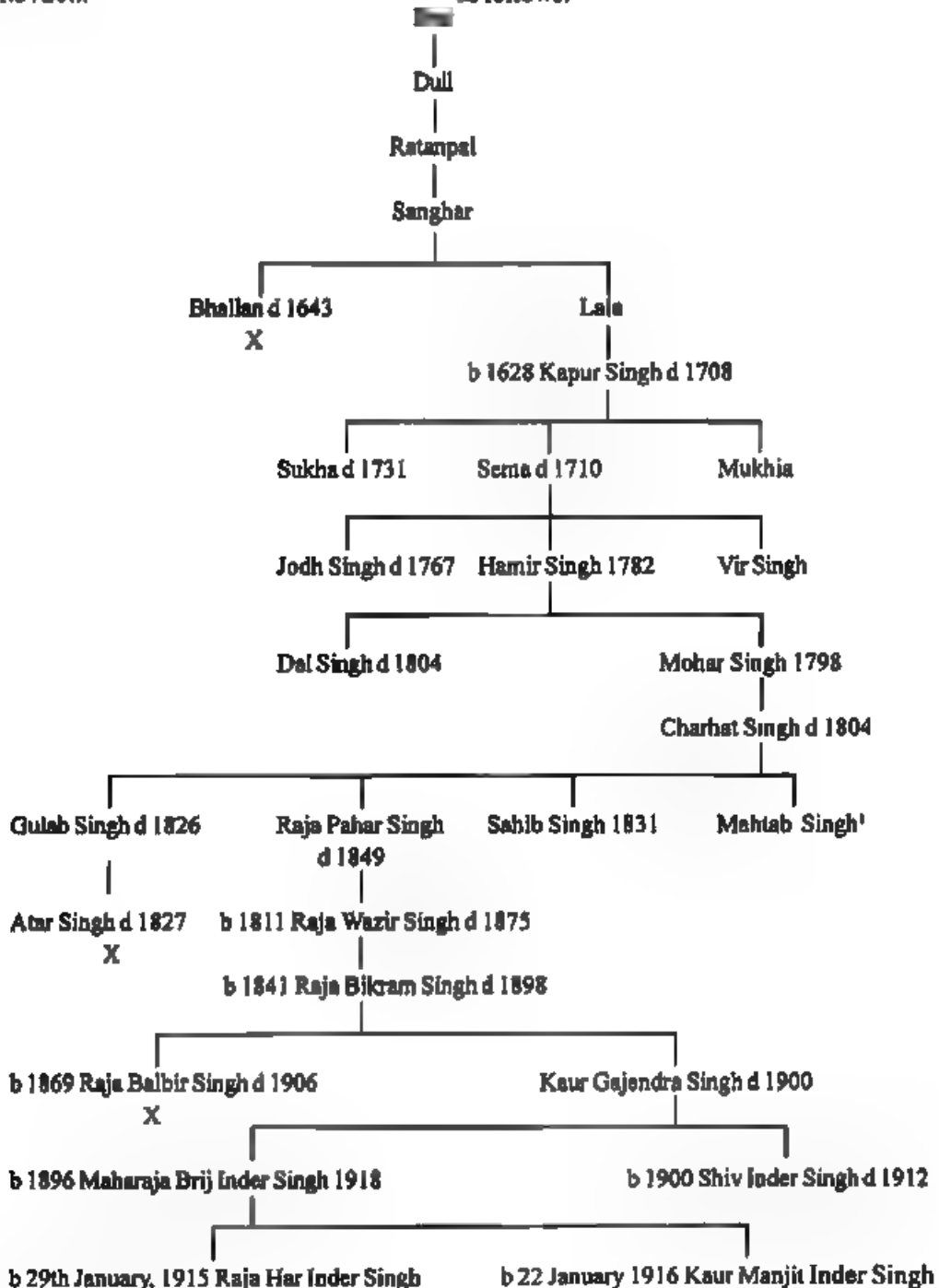
"dekhya vīcar. raja āpar. anan cītt. parmā pavitt.5717..."

<sup>2</sup>Sec ਧਰ



"ਸੰਦਰ ਸਰੂਪ. ਸੰਦਰਾਜ ਬਹੁਪ. ਸੋਬਾ ਸਪਰ. ਸੋਬੇ  
ਸੁਧਾਰ.5720..."

The genealogical tree of Faridkot state is  
as follows:



<sup>1</sup>The Sardars of Mahmudana are the progeny of Mahtab Singh.

ਫਰੀਦ [pharidū], ਫਰੀਦ ਗਾਉ ਪਰਵਰ [pharidū gau pārvār] *P* فرید گاو a famous and brave king of Iran who was Abtin's son, from Farang, in the lineage of Jamshed. Having conquered Iran, King Zuhak vowed to extirpate the family of Jamshed. Therefore, Faridun's mother took him away to a distant place and she brought him up there in the company of a milkman's cow. This is the reason why he was given this peculiar name. His time is believed to be 750 BC. Faridun's name appears in the eighth Hakayat in Dasam Granth. See ਵੈਤ 43.

ਫਰੂ [pharu] fruit. See ਫਰ 1.

ਫਰੂ [pharu] *adj* catcher, stopper. 2 helper. "jamkale vast jagu bādhia, tis da pharu na kor"—*var vād m 3*. 3 *A* فرو plural of ਫਰਾਖ (branch of a tree).

ਫਰੂਆ [pharua] *n* pot made by scooping out a piece of wood; a wooden bowl kept by mendicants in their hands while begging; wooden begging-bowl "pharua bic dār kar dyo."—*carrtr 388*. 2 kind of a rake used to collect the ashes of smoke-fire. "le pharua tih samuht dhup jagēh."—*krisan*.

ਫਰੇ [phare] caught. 2 having caught. "guru bhete kadhe bāh phare"—*bila m 5*.

ਫਰੇਸਤਾ [pharesta] See ਫਰਿਸਤਾ. "ajrailu pharesta til pīre ghanī."—*var gau I m 4*.

ਫਰੇਫਾਨ [farefān] *P* فرح charm, enamour. 2 be charmed; be enamoured.

ਫਰੇਫਾਨ [farefān] *P* فرح *adj* fascinated, charmed. 2 infatuated, charmed.

ਫਰੇਬ [fareb] *P* فریب *n* fraud, trick. 2 deception, treachery.

ਫਰੇਬੀ [pharebi] *adj* fraudulent, deceptive, cheat.

ਫਰੇ [phare] fructify, bear fruit. See ਫਰ 1.

ਫਰੇਦੁ [pharedū] See ਫਰੀਦੁ.

ਫਰੇ [pharo] See ਫਰੂ 3, 2 See ਫਿਰੇ 3 bear fruit. 4 catch, stop

ਫਰੋਸ [fāroš] *P* فروش *adj* seller. In this sense it is

used at the end of another word, as - ਮੇਵਾਫਰੋਸ [mevafāroš]. See ਫਰੋਸੀਦਨ.

ਫਰੋਸਦ [fārošad] *P* فروش sells, may sell, will sell.

ਫਰੋਸੀ [fāroši] *n* selling; business; buying and selling. See ਫਰੋਸੀਦਨ. "ohu galpharosi kare bahuteri."—*var gau I m 4*. i.e. 'he lives on his volubility.'

ਫਰੋਸੀਦਨ [fārošidan] *P* فروشن v sell, vend, trade.

ਫਰੋਸਤ [fāroxt] *P* فروخت *n* act of selling, sale. 2 *adj* sold, disposed of.

ਫਰੋਸਤਨ [fāroxtan] *P* فروتن v sell, vend.

ਫਰੋਗ [fāroc] *P* فروغ *n* illumination, splendour. 2 facial glow.

ਫਰੋਗੁਜਾਸ਼ [fārogujašt] *P* فروزاشت *n* pardon. 2 release. 3 omission, negligence.

ਫਰੋਜਾ [pharoja] See ਫੀਰੋਜ਼ਾ.

ਫਰੋਜ਼ਾ [fārozā] *P* فروزان *adj* luminous, resplendent.

ਫਰੋਰਨਾ [pharorna] See ਫਰੋਲਨਾ.

ਫਰੋਰੀ [pharori] searched thoroughly, rummaged. See ਫਰੋਲਨਾ. "pog sō ret pharori jābhī."—*NP*

ਫਰੋਲਨਾ [pharolna] v search thoroughly for something lost in sand etc. 2 rummage by groping things; sift. 3 search, look for

ਫਰੋਕ [pharōk] See ਫਰੋਲਨਾ.

ਫਰੋਗ [pharōg], ਫਰੋਗੀ [pharōgi] See ਫਿਰੋਗ and ਫਿਰੋਗੀ.

ਫਰੂ [pharhi] See ਫਰੀ.

ਫਲ [phal] *Skt* फल *vr* grow or bear, bear fruit, go, pluck, succeed. 2 *n* fruit (of a tree). "phal phrike phul bākbake."—*varasa*. 3 consequence (of acts performed). "phal para jāpī satiguru."—*asa m 5*. 4 progeny, offspring. 5 point or head of an arrow or spear, etc. 6 revenge, retribution. 7 success, accomplishment. ਫਲਾਦਨ [phal-adan] *n* parrot, which eats fruit. ਫਲਸਾਫਾ [falsafah] *G* فلسفہ prudence, logic, philosophy.

ਫਲਕ [phalak] *Skt* n plank, tablet. 2 leaf. 3 palm of a hand 4 fruit. 5 result, consequence. 6 benefit.

7 **फल** [phal] sky, firmament. 8 heaven, paradise.  
**फलवृक्ष** [phalgu] will bear fruit. 2 See **फलवृक्ष**.  
**फलवृक्ष** [phalgun] *Skt* फाल्गुन *adj* red-coloured.  
 2 *n* Arjun, younger son of Kunti. 3 full-moon  
 day of the month of Phagun on which the moon  
 rises in the eleventh lunar asterism called  
 purvaphalguni or the first lunar asterism called  
 uttraphalguni.  
**फलवृक्ष** [phalguni] during the month of Phagun.  
 "phalguni nit sahitic."—*majh barahmaha*.  
**फलवृक्ष** [phalgun] Phagun. See **फलवृक्ष**.  
**फलवृक्ष** [phalguni] during the month of Phagun.  
 "phalguni manī rahsi premu subhara."  
 —*tukha barahmaha*.  
**फलवृक्ष** [phalgu] *Skt* फल्गु *n* a river in Bihar, on  
 the bank of which is situated a holy place  
 called Gaya. Its significance is underlined in  
 Vayupuran and Atri Samriti. Its name has also  
 been mentioned as Lilajan. 2 There is a  
 pilgrimage by this name in Punjab, near Pahoa,  
 in the land of Kurukshetar. Like Gaya, here  
 also people make offerings of meal-balls for  
 the sake of their ancestors. 3 coloured  
 powder or dust used for playing Holi. 4 *adj*  
 pithless, sapless. 5 small. 6 useless,  
 worthless. 7 ordinary, unimportant. 8 red.  
 9 weak.  
**फलघा** [phalgha] **फल-आय** result of one's  
 misdeeds. "phirī pachutane hath phalgha."  
 —*suhi m* 4. 'when one repented on  
 experiencing the result of his misdeeds.'  
**फलवृक्ष** [phalna] *v* bear fruit. "phalīahr phulīahr  
 bapure."—*var asa*.  
**फलवृक्ष** [phalne] short for **फल वृक्ष**. "jo seve sabh  
 phalne."—*naṭ m* 4. 2 worthy of bearing fruit.  
**फलवृक्ष** [phaltah] *Skt* फलतः *part* consequently.  
 2 therefore, hence.  
**फलवृक्ष** [phalad] *Skt* *adj* bearing fruit. 2 *n* tree.  
**फलवृक्ष** [phaladh], **फलवृक्ष** [phaldhar] *n* a tree that  
 bears fruit. 2 a lance, an arrow—*sanama*. See

**फल** 5.

**फलवृक्ष अरि** [phaldhar eri] *n* enemy of fruit-  
 bearing trees—elephant. 2 enemy of an arrow,  
 i.e. arrow shaped like a half-moon which is  
 used to cut its adversary.—*sanama*.  
**फलवृक्ष अरिणी** [phaldhar erini] *n* which contains  
 enemies of the tree (elephants); an army  
 having elephants. 'री' suffix means 'having or  
 equipped with'.—*sanama*.  
**फलवृक्ष** [phalna] See **फलवृक्ष**.  
**फलवृक्ष** [phalan] bearing fruit. "kabir phal lage  
 phalan."—*s*. 'started bearing fruit.' 2 *Skt* फलिन  
*n* that which bears fruit—a tree.  
**फलवृक्ष** [phalraj], **फलवृक्ष** [phalrajan] *n* according  
 to ancient Sanskrit books, melon and  
 watermelon. 2 according to some, mango.  
**फलवृक्ष** [phala] See **फलवृक्ष**. 2 *Skt* जड़ tree, prosopis  
 spicigera.  
**फलवृक्ष** [phalā] *A* فلاں *adj* such and such; anyone,  
 someone. 2 *pron* any.  
**फलवृक्ष** [falasfeh] *A* فلاسفه plural of **फलवृक्ष**.  
 philosophers.  
**फलवृक्ष** [phalasi] *Skt* फलाशिन fruit-eating; feeding  
 or living on fruit; one who lives on fruit,  
 frugivorous.  
**फलवृक्ष** [phalahar] *n* phal-ahar, eating only fruit;  
 except fruit taking nothing.  
**फलवृक्ष** [phalahari] फलाहरिन् *adj* feeding or  
 living on fruit.  
**फलवृक्ष** [phalāg], **फलवृक्ष** [phalāgh] *n* act of leaping,  
 crossing by jumping over. 2 another form of  
**फलवृक्ष**.  
**फलवृक्ष** [phalades] *n* prediction of the  
 consequences of some action. 2 according to  
 astrology, the act of predicting good and bad  
 effects of asterisms.  
**फलवृक्ष** [phaladhia] **फल-लपिआ** received the  
 result. "sacu saca sevi phaladhia."—*var gau*  
*1 m* 4.  
**फलवृक्ष** [phalanad] **फल-आनंद** delight or enjoyment.

"saghen bas phalanad."—*sar m 5*. 'The thick forest provides the pleasure of fragrance and fruit.'

**फलफा** [phalana] See **फल**.

**फलिस** [phalisa] *n* फल-दीप्त a tree.—*sanama*.

**फलित** [phalita] *Skr adj* laden with fruit. 2 fruitful. 3 *n* tree.

**फली** [phali] *n* long seed-pods of peas, mustard, etc, bean; siliqua. 2 *Skr फलित् adj* bearing or yielding fruit. 3 *n* tree. 4 See **फली**.

**फलीआ** [phaliā] a subcaste of Khatris. "phaliā khokhurañ avgahi."—*BG*.

**फलीता** [phalita] See **फलीता** and **फली**.

**फलीभूत** [phalibhut] *adj* advantageous, fruitful.

**फलु** [phalu] See **फल**. "dheram phulu phalu gharu."—*basit m 1*.

**फलुहा** [phaluha] *A* **فلس** *n* crack in the skin of hands and feet due to dryness or cold; chilblain. 2 blister. "satguru ke tēb pāre phalūhe."—*GPS*.

**फलहार** [phalohar] See **फलहार**. "phalohar kie phalu jar."—*bxla thirti m 1*.

**फलैरी** [phalēri] *n* a puffed up and crisp kachori.

**फलैग** [phalēg] See **फलैग**.

**फला** [phalha] *Skr फल* *n* plank or frame of wooden bars fitted in the doorframe for restricting entry; heavy frame with branches of a tree, formerly used for crushing ears of wheat, barley, etc.

**फली** [phalhi] a small wooden framework. See **फली**.

**फलज** [phavej] See **फलज**. "gah gah phire phavjan."—*cādi 2*.

**फल** [phar] *n* plank, board; splint of wood. 2 boast. 3 sleight at gambling. 4 hypocrisy, pretence. *Skr फल 5* See **फलन**.

**फलकना** [pharakna] *v* flap, flutter, pulsate. See **फल** flutter.

**फलना** [pharna] *v* catch, grasp.

**फलफोट** [pharphot] *S n* fear, fright. 2 commotion.

**फलफुटा** [pharfauna] *v* hand over, pass on. "laru

apī pharāe."—*var ram 2 m 5*.

**फरि** [phari] *adv* having held or grasped.

**फरी** [phari] *adj* pretentious; dissimulative. See **फर** 4. 2 *n* bow with a broad hold of wood. See **फर** 1. "phari bēlād māgar os pharmai s kar multan kau."—*cādi 3*. Bows made in Multan were very famous once.

**फरीअलु** [phariagu] will be caught. "hōda phariag."—*var mala m 1*. 'The vain person will be caught.'

**फरु** [pharu] pretence, dissimulation. See **फर** 4. "pharu kar loka no dikhavahi."—*var mala m 1*.

**फा** [fa] *P g n* fancied or cherished thing. 2 *adj* bashful, modest. 3 *Skr n* prattle. 4 anguish.

**फारिआ** [pharita] See **फारिआ**. "nomaj derud nē pharita."—*māgo*.

**फारिआ** [pharida] See **फारिआ**.

**फारिआ** [farī] *A* **فاری** *adj* doing, active. 2 *n* agent. 3 in grammar, subject of a verb.

**फास** [phas], **फास** [phās] *Skr फास n* noose, trap. "jam ki kaṭie teri phas."—*ram m 5*. 2 *A* **فأس** hatchet, axe.

**फासन** [phasan] See **फासना**. "phasan ki bīdhī sabhkou jāne."—*gāu kabir*. 2 ensnare, entangle, involve.

**फासना** [phasla] *A* **فاسل** *n* intervening space, distance, gap; distance.

**फासा** [phasa] *n* snare, noose, fetter. "guru milī khole phase."—*vād m 1 ālahī*.

**फासि** [phasī] *n* snare, noose, fetter.

**फासिआ** [fasīd] *A* **فاسد** *adj* bad, damaged. 2 corrupted. 3 oppressive, riotous.

**फासी** [phasi] See **फासि**.

**फासीअर** [phasīdhar] *n* noose-carrier; Varun. 2 highwayman, bandit. "ek cor, dujo dharphasi."—*cārit 39*.

**फासु** [phasu] See **फास**.

**फाहा** [phaha] *n* lasso, noose, fetter. "phahe kaṭe mīṭe gavan."—*bavan*. 2 scaling-ladder. "le

phahe rati turahī.”—*var gau I m 5*. Thieves carry scaling-ladders with them for climbing up and down a house.

ਫਾਹਿਕ [fahīk] *A* فاحش *adj* indecent, obscene.

ਫਾਹੀ [phahī] See ਫਾਹ. “phahī surahī mahukī ves.”—*sri m 1*. ‘He is intent on defrauding others but looks a saint.’ See ਮਲੁਕ.

ਫਾਹੀਵਾਲ [phahīval] *n* trapper, hunter.

ਫਾਹੁਣਾ [phahūṇa] *v* entrap, ensnare.

ਫਾਹੁਰਾ [phahura], ਫਾਹੁਰੀ [phahurī], ਫਾਹੁੜਾ [phahura], ਫਾਹੁੜੀ [phahurī] *n* a kind of hoe for collecting dung, ashes, etc and levelling field-plots; small hoe kept by mendicants to sweep ashes of smoke-fire. “dāṭa phahurī kārī kārī dhul.”—*asa kabir*.

ਫਾਹੂ [phahu] *adj* trapper, hunter.

ਫਾਕ [phak] *T* فاك *n* arrow-head. 2 sharp tooth. 3 hook.

ਫਾਕ [phāk], ਫਾਕੜ [phākṛ] *n* segment, slice. “lāṛī āb phākē.”—*ramav* 2 piece, fragment.

ਫਾਕਾ [phaka] *A* فاك *n* state of not eating food; fast.

ਫਾਕਾਕਸ਼ੀ [phakakaṣhī] *A* فاككسي *starvation*; state of remaining without food.

ਫਾਕੀਓ [phakīo] stopped; got ensnared. “phakīomīn kēpīkīnī.”—*sor m 5*. 2 tossed in the month, swallowed. See ਫਾਕੀਓ. 3 See ਫਾਕੀਓ.

ਫਾਕੀਓ [phākīo] ensnared, lassoed. See ਫਾਕ. “kam hetī kōcārī lē phākīo.”—*dhana m 5*. 2 scraped off. “mīnū pakārī phākīo ēru kārīo.”—*sor revīdas*.

ਫਾਕੀ [phakī] *n* quantity of some eatable tossed into the mouth. 2 got caught, got entangled. “ēṭī garbē mohī phakī tū.”—*asa m 5*.

ਫਾਕੀ [phakē] fornicates. See ਫਾਕ *vr*. “pārdara sāḡṛī phakē.”—*sor m 5*. A four-letter word — fuck — used by uncultured people, in the sense of coition.

ਫਾਕੀਆ [phakīā] *P* فاكيا *n* dove. 2 short for

ਸੁਲਫਾਕੀਆ. See ਸਲੋਹ a 5 part 3041 and ਸੁਲਫਾਕੀਆ.

ਫਾਗ [phag] *n* festival celebrated in the month of Phaggun; Holi. “aju hamare bāne phag.”—*basāt m 5*. ‘in which coloured powder is used.’ See ਫਲਗੁ 3.

ਫਾਗੁਨ [phagun] See ਫਲਗੁਨ.

ਫਾਜ਼ਿਲ [phajil] *A* فاضل *adj* excellent, distinctive, excessive. 2 erudite. “phajil gān ulmau mōhane.”—*GPS*.

ਫਾਟ [phaṭ] See ਫੱਟ. 2 *adj* wounded, injured, hurt. “manū āpnā kīnō phaṭ.”—*sar m 5*.

ਫਾਟਕ [phaṭak] *n* gate, flap of a door. 2 rift, dissent, difference. 3 door, entrance.

ਫਾਟਨਾ [phaṭṇa], ਫਾਟਨ [phaṭṇ] *v* be torn, rent or split. 2 beat, flog, wound. “sāpp gāe pharī phaṭṇān līkē.”—*BG*. ‘After the snake is gone, fools beat its trail.’

ਫਾਟਾ [phaṭa] got torn. “bhāramū bhāu phaṭa.”—*maru m 5*. 2 got injured

ਫਾਡੀ [phaḍī] *adj* lagging behind, defeated

ਫਾਣਤ [phaṇat], ਫਾਣਤੀ [phaṇṭī], ਫਾਣਤ [phaṇṭ] *Sk* काणित *n* molasses.

“ras ukhahī kār jāṭa supālē, phaṇat sō tīh kār ālbālē, sītā kādīh pēr bādīh hē sōī, kārū tūbī kabī mādīhūr nē hōī.”—*NP*.

“phaṇṭī āṭṭopāl sītā āḥ gur āḍī jēu.”—*NP*. ‘Molasses, lump sugar, sugar and jaggery, etc.’

ਫਾਟਕ [phaṭak] *adj* conquering, victorious. 2 See ਫਾਡੀਆ.

ਫਾਟਕਾ [phaṭya], ਫਾਟੀਆ [phaṭīā] See ਫਾਡੀਆ.

ਫਾਟੀਆ [phaṭīā] فاطمة Prophet Mohammad’s daughter from his wife Khadija. She was wife of Imam Ali and mother of Hassan and Husain. She was born at Mecca in 606 AD and died in Madina in 632 AD. 2 daughter of the younger brother of Mohammad’s father.

ਫਾਟੀਆ [phaṭīā], ਫਾਡੀਆ [phaṭīā] *A* فاتية *beginning*, start. 2 conqueror, victor. 3 فاتية first chapter of the Koran, which has seven verses.

It has been accepted in Islam as the basic credo. It is recited especially for healing patients and also for the good of the souls of the dead. There is a saying in Punjabi, "us da phatia pərhziāgrā." This means that 'he has died.' As compared to it, there is a saying among the Sikhs, "us da sohila pərhziāgrā." i.e. 'after having read the Sohila his funeral rites were performed.'

Phatia is also recited at the time of the Muslim prayer. "nit khur phatiya det uha bhae."—*cəritr* 149. "phatia den duar."—*s m* / *bāno*.

ਫਾਤੀਆ ਪੜ੍ਹਨਾ [phatia pərhna] See ਫਾਤੀਆ 3.

ਫਾਤੀਆ [phatiha] See ਫਾਤੀਆ.

ਫਾਥਾ [phatha] *S* entangled, ensnared, fettered. "moh mara nit phatha."—*jet m* 4. "phahi phathe mirag jiu."—*var mālā m* 3.

ਫਾਦਨਾ [phādna] ensnare. 2 *Skt* स्पन्दन jump, gambol. 3 jump over.

ਫਾਦਲ [phadal], ਫਾਦਲੁ [phadalu], ਫਾਦਿਲੁ [phadilu] *A* فادل *adj* excessive, redundant. "bolən phadalu nanka, dukh sukh khəsmə pasī."—*var majh m* 2. "bole phadilu badī."—*si ə m* 1. 2 See ਫਾਦਿਲ.

ਫਾਧ [phadh] *n* noose, snare. "kaṭe kal dukh phadhō."—*gau chāt m* 5. "kaṭe mara phadhro."—*dev m* 5.

ਫਾਧਨਾ [phādhən], ਫਾਧਨਾ [phādhna] See ਫਾਦਨਾ.

ਫਾਧਿਓ [phādhio] entrapped or ensnared. "əpne sukh siy hi jəg phādhio."—*sor m* 9. 2 jumped over, skipped. See ਫਾਦਨਾ.

ਫਾਧੀ [phādhī] *n* snarer, trapper. 2 noose, snare, fetter. "phādhī lagi jatī phāhānī."—*var mālā m* 1. 'The talking birds get ensnared the birds of their own species.'

ਫਾਨਾ [phana] *n* a wedge, dowel; peg. 2 splinter. 3 frivolous objection.

ਫਾਨਾਇ [phanai], ਫਾਨਾਇਆ [phanaya] See ਫਾਨਾ. "mīr mālək umrə phanaīa."—*maru solhe m* 5.

ਫਾਨੀ [phanī] *A* فانی *adj* perishable, destructible. "dunīa mukamə phanī."—*trīlāg m* 1.

ਫਾਨੂਸ [fanus] *P* فانوس *n* drum-shaped lamp-stand encased in a very finely clothed frame. 2 chandelier in which candles are set. See ਫਨੂਸ.

ਫਾਬ [phab] *n* elegance, splendour, brilliance.

ਫਾਮ [pham] *P* فام *n* appearance, demeanour. 2 colour, shade. 3 a city in Khurasan.

ਫਾਯਕ [phayak] *A* فایز *adj* superior, surpassing.

ਫਾਯਦਾ [phayda] *A* فایده benefit, profit. 2 good effect.

ਫਾਰ [phar] See ਫਾਰ.

ਫਾਰਸ [pharəs] *P* فارسی *n* Persia, Iran. See ਪਾਰਸ.

ਫਾਰਸੀ [pharsi] *P* فارسی *n* Persian language. There are seven dialects of Persian - Persian, Pahalvi, Dari, Harvi, zabuli, Sakzi and Sagdi. 2 a native of Persia, Persian. 3 See ਪਾਰਸੀ.

ਫਾਰਕ [pharək] *A* فارق *adj* discriminating. 2 *A* فراق separate, apart. "phe pharək ho duni se"—*JSBM*. 3 free, unoccupied.

ਫਾਰਖਤੀ [pharkhati] *P* فارقیت *n* deed of release or discharge from some responsibility; acquittance.

ਫਾਰਾਗ [pharag] See ਫਾਰਿਗ.

ਫਾਰਨਾ [pharna] *v* tear, rend. 2 cause dissent or disunity. 3 See ਫਾਰੈ.

ਫਾਰਿ [phari] *adv* having torn. 2 having known.

ਫਾਰਿਗ [farig] *A* فارغ *adj* unoccupied. 2 leisurely. 3 carefree. 4 separate, aloof.

ਫਾਰੈ [phare] help bloom or blossom. "ta phalphāsk sabhe tan phare."—*gau bavan kabir*. 'A slice of Braham, the individual soul, helps all bodies to bloom.' 2 splits, rends.

ਫਾਲ [phal] *A* فال *n* augury. 2 presage. "mot ki ih sabh nīqāni, phal esi avsi."—*saloh*.

ਫਾਲਸਾ [phalsa] *P* فلسا *n* a tree, which bears sour-sweet fruit. *Skt* पलुसक. The sherbet of its fruit eradicates biliary ailment and is an appetiser. *grewia asiatica*.

ਫਾਲਗੁਨ [phalgun] *Skt* फाल्गुन. month of Phaggun.

2 Arjun. See ਭਲਗੁਣ.

ਭਾਲਕੁ [phaltu] *adj* redundant, surplus, superfluous. 2 useless.

ਭਾਲਰਾ [phalra] *n* blister. "pain pare phalre ghane."—GPS.

ਭਾਲਾ [phala] *Skt* ਭਲ *n* ploughshare.

ਭਾਲਿਆ [phalia] spread. "cādan vas vāṇapēṭi phalia."—BG.

ਭਾਲਿਸ [fali:] *A* ٢٤ *n* paralysis, hemiplegia. See ਅਧਰੰਗ.

ਭਾਵਾ [phava] *P* ١٥ *adj* abashed. 2 insulted, disgraced. "phava hukke uṭhi ghari aia."—*var gāu* 1 m 4.

ਭਾਵੀ [phavi] feminine of ਭਾਵਾ. "phavi hoi bhai."—*var ram* 1 m 3. See ਭਾਵਾ.

ਭਾਝ [phar] *n* piece, fragment, splint.

ਭਾਝਨਾ [pharna] *v* split, rend. 2 separate. 3 cause dissent.

ਭਾਝੀ [phari] *n* piece, fragment. 2 segment (of some fruit).

ਭਿਆਜ [phiaj] See ਭੈਯਾਜ.

ਭਿਸਕ [phisak] *A* ٢٦ violation or breach of an agreement. 2 going back on a deal. 3 *A* ٢٦ vice, sin, immoral act.

ਭਿਸਲਨਾ [phislna] *v* slip, slide, lose one's balance on a smooth surface.

ਭਿਸਾਦ [phisad] See ਭਸਾਦ.

ਭਿਸਣਾ [phisana] *v* burst.

ਭਿਹਰਿਸੁ [fihrist] *A* فهرست *n* list, table of contents, catalogue.

ਭਿਕਨ [phikan] *P* ٢٧ *adj* throwing. It comes at the end of another word, as - "hiraṣul phikan he."—*japu*. 'Thou art the one who casts away fear.'

ਭਿਕਭਿਕਾ [phikphika] *adj* utterly tasteless; vapid. 2 dull, inelegant.

ਭਿਕਰ [phikar] *A* ٢٨ *n* anxiety, care, apprehension. "dil ka phikar nā jai."—*tzlāg kabir*. 2 attention, thought, cogitation.

ਭਿਕਰਨ [phikran] *n* hissing. 2 howling of a

jackal; act of producing the sound of yawning. See ਭਿਕਰਾ 2. "raṇ phikrāt jābuk phir-hi."—*caritr* 1.

ਭਿਕਰਮੰਦ [fikarmāṇ], ਭਿਕਰਵੰਦ [phikarvāṇ] *P* ٢٩ *adj* worried, anxious. "phikarvāṇ hvi bhari."—*NP*. 2 pensive.

ਭਿਕਰਾ [fikra] *A* ٣٠ *n* sentence; a set of words expressing complete meaning. 2 vertebra (of the back bone).

ਭਿਕਰੀ [phikri] *Skt* ਭੇੜੀ *n* female jackal. "phikāt phikri phirā."—*ramav*.

ਭਿਕਰੀਆ [phikria] *adj* tasteless, insipid. "harirās bin sabh suad phikria."—*asa* m 5.

ਭਿਕਰੰਤ [phikrāt] they hiss; they howl. See ਭਿਕਰਨ and ਭਿਕਰਾ. "phikrāṭsvan srigal."—*cāḍi* 2.

ਭਿਕਾ [phika] *adj* insipid, tasteless. "phal phike phul bakbake."—*var asa*. 2 foul-mouthed, not gentle or sweet in speech. "phika dargahī sūtī, muh thukā phike pahī."—*var asa*. 3 discourteous, rude. "nanak phike bolie tēnu mānu phika hori."—*var asa*. 4 inglorious. "māta ka rōg sabh phika."—*sri* m 5.

ਭਿਕੰਤ [phikāt] they hiss or howl. See ਭਿਕਰਨ, ਭਿਕਰੀ and ਭਿਕਰਾ.

ਭਿਕੰਦਨ [phikāḍan] *P* ٣١ *v* throw, fling, hurl.

ਭਿਕੰਨ [phikān] See ਭਿਕਨ.

ਭਿਕੁ [phikr] See ਭਿਕਰ.

ਭਿਕੁਣੀ [phikr-ṇi] she jackal. See ਭਿਕਰੀ. "bhachā phikrāṇi tāṇ."—*kalki*.

ਭਿਜਾ [fiza] *P* ٣٢ *adj* augmenting, enhancing. It comes at the end of another word, as in dilfiza. 2 See ਭਜਾ.

ਭਿਟ [phit] *part* damnation, curse. 2 *adj* condemnable. 3 impure.

ਭਿਟਕ [phitak] *n* a condemnable action. 2 habit of performing foul or vile deeds; bad habit. "phitak phitka koru badiā."—*sava* m 3.

ਭਿਟਕਣਾ [phitakṇa], ਭਿਟਕਨਾ [phitakna] *v* imprecate, reproach. "nīdāk kau phitke

sāsar."-bher m 5. "sotiguru kia phitkia."  
-sri m 3.

**ਫਿਟਕਾਰ** [phitkar] *Sk* फिटकार *fic*; execration, objurcation.

**ਫਿਟਕੀਨਗਰੀ** [phitkinagri], **ਫਿਟਕੀਪੁਰੀ** [phitkipuri] the cursed city, Sirhind. See ਗੁਰਮਾਰੀ.

**ਫਿਟਣਾ** [phitṇa] *v* imprecate, reproach, execrate. 2 be leprous. 3 deform something viciously.

**ਫਿਟਾ** [phitṭa], **ਫਿਟਿਆ** [phitṭia] *adj* condemned, execrated, cursed. 2 insulted, humiliated. "phitṭa vate gala."-var majh m 1. 'The whole lot stands humiliated.' 3 condemnable. "nanek man ke kām, phitṭa gəṇat na avhi."-var suhi m 1.

**ਫਿਟੁ** [phitṭu] See ਫਿਟ. "phitṭu iveha jivia jitu khar vadhara petu."-var suhi m 1. "tis no phitṭu phitṭu kəhe sabb sāsar."-var gau 1 m 4.

**ਫਿੰਡ** [phidḍ] *n* ball.

**ਫਿੰਡਾ** [phidḍa] *adj* deformed; club-footed. 2 distorted.

**ਫਿਟਕਾਰ** [phitkar] *Sk* फुत्कार *n* hissing; act of forcing breath out of the mouth. 2 *Sk* फेत्कार howl of a wolf, jackal, or dog etc.

**ਫਿਟਕਾਰੀ** [phitkari] *adj* hissing, howling. See ਫਿਟਕਾਰ

**ਫਿਤਨ** [fitan] *A* فتن plural of ਫਿਤਨਾ.

**ਫਿਤਨਾ** [fitna] *A* فتن *n* discord, conflict, riot. 2 calamity, affliction.

**ਫਿਤਰਤ** [fitrat] *A* فطرت *n* wisdom. 2 birth, origin.

**ਫਿਦਵੀ** [fidvi] *A* فدوی *adj* ready to sacrifice himself for another; devotee; obedient. 2 servant.

**ਫਿਦਾ** [fida] *A* فدا *n* act of sacrificing oneself for an other. 2 sacrifice.

**ਫਿਰ** [phir] *part* again; again and again; once again.

**ਫਿਰਾਉਂ** [fir-əun] See ਫਰਉਂ.

**ਫਿਰਹੰਗ** [phirhāg] See ਫਰਹੰਗ. 2 See ਫਿਰੰਗ. "phirhāg ke phirāga vali."-akal.

**ਫਿਰਕਾ** [phirka] *A* فرقه *n* sect, clan. 2 Sikh community. 3 nation.

**ਫਿਰਕਸੀਹ** [phirānsih] the hero of Pheru "gurujagat phirānsih āgrau."-saveye m 2 ke. 'The heroic son of Baba Pheru, Guru Angad Dev.'

**ਫਿਰਾ** [phirna] *v* move about, pay a visit. "hau phirau divani avel baval."-dev m 4. 2 go back, budge. 3 pass through the cycle of birth and death. 4 *n* a Jatt of Khahra subcaste, who, having become a disciple of Guru Nanak Dev, turned a person of self-realisation and benevolence. 5 a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev, who was from Sood subcaste. 6 a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev, who was from Behal subcaste.

**ਫਿਰਾ** [phirət] *n* act of wandering or moving. "us ne bahut phirət kiti."-prov. 2 *adv* wandering, moving. "phirət phirət prabhū ara."-sukhmāni.

**ਫਿਰਤਉ** [phirtəu] wanders. "phirtəu garəb gubari marəṇu nah janai."-phunhe m 5.

**ਫਿਰਥਈ** [phirthai] wanders; they roam about. "dharamu arəthu sabbu kamu mokhu he, jan piche lagr phirthai."-kalz m 4.

**ਫਿਰਦੌਸ** [phirdos], **ਫਿਰਦੌਸੀ** [phirdosi] See ਫਰਦੌਸ and ਫਰਦੌਸੀ.

**ਫਿਰਨਾ** [phirna] See ਫਿਰਣ.

**ਫਿਰਨੀ** [phirni] *P* فیرنی *n* pudding made of ground rice, milk and sugar. 2 *xs* handmill; which keeps on turning.

**ਫਿਰਨੀ ਦੀ ਸਵਾਰੀ** [phirni di savari] *xs* act of turning a handmill; act of grinding wheat etc with a handmill.

**ਫਿਰਾ** [phira] a Khatri of Katara subcaste, who believed in necromancy. He became a disciple of Guru Arjan Dev and turned a seeker of truth.

**ਫਿਰਾਉ** [phirau] *n* circular movement; rotation; round. 2 bend, curve. 3 *A* فیر head, top. "tanu manu saupe pəsui bhai, ləe hukamr phirau."-sava m 3. 'should bow before orders.'

**ਫਿਰਾਈ** [phirai] See ਫਿਰਾਈ.

**ਫਿਰਾਹਰ** [phirahar] act of wandering about;



ordeal of transmigration. "biru nave sabh phirahar."—*var ram 2 m 5*.

ਫਿਰਾਹੂਨ [phirahun] *adj* reneging, retracting. "phirahun prabhū te bhāe bahu par sajai."—*GPS. 2* See ਫਰਹਿਨ.

ਫਿਰਾਕ [phirak] *A* ڦړ, *n* separation. "jalim phirak dina."—*ramav*.

ਫਿਰਾਤ [phirat] wanders about, roams about.

ਫਿਰਾਦੀ [phiradi] *adj* plaintiff, complainant. See ਫਰਿਅਦ. "lavpur gae phiradi sare."—*GPS*.

ਫਿਰਾਮੀ [phirami] goes around; (they) wander about. "nitgarabi phirami."—*varmaru 2 m 5*.

ਫਿਰਿ [phiri] *adv* again, repeatedly. "phiri hor nā phera."—*vaḍ chāt m 3*. "phiri eh vela hathi nā ave."—*kan a m 4*.

ਫਿਰਿ ਫਿਰਿ [phiri ghiri] *adv* again and again, repeatedly. "phiri ghiri apune grh mahi ara."—*majh m 5*.

ਫਿਰੇ [phire] wanders. See ਫਿਰਣਾ. 2 refuses to accept; disobeys. "phire aysañā."—*VN*. 'who disobeys an order.'

ਫਿਰੋ [phiro] *P* ڦر, *adj* low. 2 *adv* below, under.

ਫਿਰੋਜ਼ [firoz] *P* ڦروز, *adj* victorious, triumphant.

ਫਿਰੋਜ਼ ਸ਼ਹਰ [phiroz shahar] See ਫ਼ਿਰੋਜ਼ਸ਼ਹਰ 2.

ਫ਼ਿਰੋਜ਼ਸ਼ਹਰ [firozshah] ڦروزشاه, a Tughlak dynast of Delhi, who died on 20<sup>th</sup> September 1388. See ڦروزشاه. 2 a village, in tehsil and district Ferozepur, where for no reason, a battle took place on 21<sup>st</sup> December 1845 between the English and the Sikhs. As is clear from the books of history written in English,<sup>1</sup> the battle, that the Sikhs had almost

<sup>1</sup>At this moment Sirdar Teja Singh, with some twenty-five or thirty thousand fresh troops, arrived from the camp at Ferozapore, and presented himself before the British force, which, tired and exhausted with its previous exertions, was unable to attack him, and would, in all likelihood, have been found unable to repel a vigorous assault from an army of fresh men, in overpowering numbers, like that led by him. The usual

won, was lost due to the shameful misdeeds of their officers. This place has also been called as Pheru Shahar, Pheru Shah and Feroze Shahar.

ਫ਼ਿਰੋਜ਼ [firozah] See ਫ਼ਿਰੋਜ਼ਸ਼ਹਰ.

ਫ਼ਿਰੋਜ਼ਪੁਰ [firozpur] Firozshah Tughlak had good fortune of the British prevailed however, and instead of seeing the Seik (Sikh) reserve advance to the attack, they had the satisfaction of beholding them turn back without firing a shot and follow their defeated comrades towards the Sutlej. The British force was thus left in undisputed possession of the field of Ferozeshuhur, with the entrenched camp of the Seiks and all their artillery.

Rajah Lal Sing, who was one of the first to flee from the fight, made his way to the camp of Runjoor Singh near Philloor, whence he hastened to Umritsir, where he secreted himself for some time.

(The Reigning family of Lahore by Major Carmichael Smyth. pp. 175, 76)

The second wing of their army approached in battle-array, and the wearied and famished English saw before them a desperate and, perhaps, useless struggle. This reserve was commanded by Tej Singh; he had been urged by his zealous and sincere soldiery to fall upon the English at daybreak, but his object was to have the dreaded army of the Khalsa overcome and dispersed & he delayed until Lal Singh's force was everywhere put to flight, and until his opponents had again ranged themselves round their colors. Even at the last moment he rather skirmished and made feints than led his men to a resolute attack and after a time he precipitately fled, leaving his subordinates without orders and without an object, at a moment when the artillery ammunition of the English had failed, when a portion of their force was retiring upon Peerozpoor, and when no exertions could have saved the remainder if the Sikhs had boldly pressed forward

(History of the Sikhs by J D Cunningham. Chap 9<sup>th</sup>, pp. 308, 309).

given this name to Sirhind. 2 a city, on the bank of river Satluj, which is 57 miles from Lahore. This name is also connected with Firozeshah. The English occupied it in 1835 AD. Taking it as the border of the Sikh state, the English government set up a cantonment there. There is a beautiful monument constructed in memory of the brave soldiers of the 36<sup>th</sup> Sikh Battalion, who sacrificed their lives in the battle of Saragarhi in 1897. This monument was unveiled by the Governor General in 1903 AD.

ਫਿਰੋਜ਼ [phiroja] See ਫੀਰੋਜ਼.

ਫਿਰੋਜ਼ਾ [phirozā] See ਫ਼ਰੋਜ਼ਾ.

ਫਿਰੋਦ [firod] P ڦڙو adv below, under.

ਫਿਰੋਦ ਆਮਦ [firod aməd] P ڦڙو alighted, descended.

ਫਿਰੋਬੰਦ [phirobād] P ڦڙو shut down, close down.

ਫਿਰੰਗ [phirāṅg] E Frank. a European country. "koṭ ko kud sāmudr ko phādh phirāṅg mo an pāryo abhīmani."—*cāritr* 125. There was a German band of people named Franks, which spread out to countries like France, etc and which had to fight many a time against the Turks. First of all, the Turks started calling the Europeans by the name Firangi. The Portuguese were the first to arrive in India and they were called Firangi. After this, whosoever came from France or England was termed as Firangi. 2 See ਫਿਰੰਗਵਾੜ.

ਫਿਰੰਗ ਕੀ ਪੋਰੀ [phirāṅg ki pōri], ਫਿਰੰਗ ਦੀ ਪੋਰੀ [phirāṅg ki pōri] After having come to India, the English and the French staged various shows. The people saw a strange ladder in the theatre whereby one who tried to go up, came down and vice versa. This means, 'a queer thing'.

"jīm phirāṅg ki pōri hoṭ.. lakhe ju cādhāt jat me uca. so utrāt gāmāt he nica. jo jane me

gāmno nice. so cādh jat acanāk uce."—*GPS*.

ਫਿਰੰਗਤਾਲ [phirāṅgtāl] a military tune played by the band at the head of the English army, named by the Indians as Firangtal. Firangtal is mentioned at the head of various verses in Sarabloh.

ਫਿਰੰਗਵਾੜ [phirāṅgvat], ਫਿਰੰਗਮਾੜ [phirāṅgamay] a type of syphilis in which there is blood-disorder along with swelling and pain in the joints. See ਬਦਫਿਰੰਗ.

ਫਿਰੰਗਵਾਲੀ [phirāṅgavālī], ਫਿਰੰਗੀ [phirāṅgī] a resident of Firang. "bāṅ ke bāṅgālī phirāṅg ke phirāṅgavālī."—*akāl*. See ਫਿਰੰਗ.

ਫਿਰੰਡਾ [phirāṇḍa] stubble. See ਫਰਝਾ. "ik ke drig so lagyo phirāṇḍa."—*GPS*.

ਫਿਰੰਤ [phirāt] wandering. "phirāt jonī anek."—*sahas* m 5.

ਫਿਰੰਦਾ [phirāṇḍa] wandering, travelling. 2 traveller, wayfarer. "vici mara phirāṇ phirāṇḍe."—*bīla* m 4. 3 a master musician who, at the bidding of Guru Nanak Dev, taught music to Bhai Mardana and presented a rebeck to Guru Nanak Dev. See ਫੀਰੰਦਾ.

ਫਿਲਹਾਲ [philhal] A ڦڙو adv at present, for the time being. "dunā cij philhal."—*trīṅg* m 5. "dīl māhī jānāw sabb philhala."—*maru solhe* m 5. i.e., 'the objects existing at present, will not last for ever.'

ਫਿਲਹਾਲਾ [philhala] See ਫਿਲਹਾਲ.

ਫਿਲੌਰ [filṭor] A ڦڙو adv at once, immediately, quickly.

ਫਿਲੌਰ [phīlṭor] a major town of tehsil and district Jalandhar. It is situated on the north bank of Satluj river. Shahjahan had founded this city and had built a large caravan-serai there. Maharaja Ranjit Singh reinforced the fort, where now a police school is being run. Philaur was the boundary of the Sikh state and, therefore, it was a cantonment of the Sikh army.

ਫਿਲੌਰੀ [phīlṭorī] adj/resident of Philaur 2 puffed

up, fried and crispy kachori, stuffed with bruised pulses. See बहरी. "besansan phlori karē."—GPS.

डिक्का [phirka] *n* thatched gate.

डी [fi] *A* १ part each, every. 2 in, during. 3 on.

डीक [phik] *adj* tasteless, sapless. 2 lustreless.

3 vain, facile. "tin sabb karaj phik."—prabha m 4.

डीक डिक्का [phik phikana], डीक डीक्का [phik phikana] *adj* extremely tasteless, insipid. "nam bina sabbhi phik phikane."—kan a m 4. 2 extremely lustreless.

डीक [phika] See डिक्का and डीक. "an rāg phike sabb mara."—gau m 5.

डीटना [phitna] *v* cry shame on. 2 become defective and deformed. 3 get vilified and spoilt. "kaju na phite kor."—oākar.

डीटा [phita] *Pg n* thin strip of cotton webbing or yarn; tape.

डीम [phim] See अडीम

डीमी [phimi] opium-eater.

डीर [phur] or डीरु [phuru] *n* a return, visit. "janam maran ka dukh gāra, phiri pavē na phiru."—var suhi m 3. 2 *P* १ grief, sorrow.

डीरेझा [firozsh] See डीरेझा.

डीरेझा [firozah], डीरेझा [firoza] *P* १, २ *n* blue gemstone with greenish tinge. *Skt* रजितज्ञा and डीरेझा, turquoise.

डीर [phil] *A* १ *n* elephant. See डीरु.

डीराना [filxana] *P* १ *n* elephant house.

डीराना [philnal] *n* heavy cannon drawn by elephants.

डीरपा [philpa], डीरपाद [philpad], डीरपाव [philpav] *Skt* रलीपद, a disease in which the patient's feet become heavy like those of an elephant. *Elephantiasis*. "philpav pun janu roga."—cartr 405. This disease is caused by the use of stagnant rain water, walking barefooted in damp, cold places, lying in bed for long periods, contamination

of blood, etc. One leg, and sometimes both the legs and feet, become heavy like those of an elephant.

Fasting, sweating, vomiting, purgation and proper blood-letting, etc are beneficial to cure this disease.

Simple remedies for elephantiasis are as under:

Take १११ (trianthema pentandra), harar (terminalia chebula), beleric myrobalan, phyllanthus emblica, piper longum in equal quantities and grind them into powder. Mix six mashas of this powder with honey and administer the resultant linctus to the patient. Prepare a paste of thorn apple (datura alba), ricinus communis, vitex trifolia, trianthema pentandra, moringa pterygosperma, and mustard. Apply it to the affected parts of the body. Take leaves of neem tree, hemp (cannabis sativa), cassia filiformis, and grind them into a paste and apply this paste, and bandage the leg and the foot.

डीरान [filban], डीरान [philvan] *P* १ *n* elephant-driver.

डीली [phili] *adj* concerning an elephant, elephantine. 2 *n* elephant-driver.

डीली टोप [phu top] See डीराना.

डीलीनगरा [philinagara] *n* a large kettledrum mounted on an elephant and sounded. "philinagare bajake."—cartr 405.

डीर [philu] elephant. See डीर. There is a hymn, by Kabir, in the Asa mode:

- 1 phiku rababi beladu pakhavaj kau tal bajave,
- 2 pahiri colna gad-ha nace bhasa bhagati karave,
- 3 raja ram kakri abre pakae,
- 4 kine bujhanharc khae.
- 5 behti sifhu ghari pan lagave, ghis galaure laave,
- 6 ghari ghari musri mōgal gavahi, kachua

sākh bajave,  
7 bās ko putu biahən cālra surne mōḍap chae,  
8 rupkānra sōḍarī bedhi sēsē sīgh gun gae,  
9 kəhət kabir sunəhu re sātəhu kiṭi pərbətu  
khara,  
10 kachua kəhə āgar bhī lorəu luki səbədū  
sunara. (6)

It implies that as the things mentioned in this hymn are not possible, in the same manner the visualization of the Creator in material terms is not proper.

1 The elephant (drunk) is the rebeck-player, the ox (brute) is a drummer and the crow (sensualist) beats time.

2 The donkey (wanton belly-god), having donned a devotee's dress, performs dance and the male-buffalo (rancorous person) serves him.

3 The Creator ripened the seedpods of the gigantic swallow-wort (*calotropis gigantia*) into mangoes.

4 These fruits have been tasted only by some sagacious person.

5 The lion (egoist and violent person) sits at home and prepares betel-leaf rolls (for entertaining the visitors) and the bandicoot (the logician) presents these betel-rolls (to the visitors).

6 The female rats (sense organs) sing paeans in their houses (sockets) and the tortoise (impostor making a show of controlling his sense-organs) proclaims the teachings of the spiritual preceptor.

7 The son of the barren woman (*maya*<sup>1</sup>), that is, the individual soul, goes to wed emancipation whereas the guile-and-sinless mind (the internal organ) is the golden pavilion.

8 Emancipation – the charming girl, the rabbit (weakling), the lion (the powerful), the high

and the low, sing eulogies.

9 The ant is humility and the mountain is pride.

10 The tortoise wants glowing coals (fire of knowledge) and the mosquito (benighted disposition) has sounded a loving song.

ਬੀਲੁ ਰਬਾਬੀ [philu rababi] See ਬੀਲੁ.

ਫੁਸਲਾਉਣਾ [phuslauna], ਫੁਸਲਾਨਾ [phuslana] v make someone slip. 2 distract, divert. 3 amuse.

4 cajole, beguile. "jīh tīh bidhi bhup-hī phuslax."—*corier* 404.

ਫੁਹਾਸ [fuhas] A فوہاس .dj obscene, vulgar. 2 uncivil remark. 3 n shamelessness, brazenness.

ਫੁਹਾਰਾ [phuḥara] A فوہارہ n fountain.

ਫੁੱਕ [phūk], ਫੁੱਕਰ [phūkar], ਫੁੱਕਾਰ [phūkar], ਫੁੱਕਾਰਾ [phūkara] *Sk* फुकार sound made by a snake, etc, while blowing hard through the mouth or the nose; hiss. "phūk phənṣ." and "phənīar phūkaran."—*akal*.

ਫੁਜਲਾ [fujla] A فوجلا n residue. 2 faeces, excrement (which is the residue of food taken by a person). 3 adj redundant.

ਫੁਜੁਲ [phujul] See ਫੁਜੁਲ.

ਫੁਟ [phuṭ] See ਫੁੱਟ. 2 a kind of musk-melon that bursts after ripening. 3 E foot, one third part of a yard; a measure of twelve inches.

ਫੁਟਕਲ [phuṭkal] adj miscellaneous; sundry. 2 separate, apart.

ਫੁਟਾਰਾ [phuṭara] n sprouting, gemination, burgeoning.

ਫੁੱਟ [phuṭṭ] n schism. 2 enmity, disunity. 3 See ਫੁਟ.

ਫੁੱਟੀ [phuṭṭī] n cotton in the freshly burst boll. 2 a thick piece of curd.

ਫੁੱਟਕਾਰ [phūṭkar] See ਫੁਕਾਰ. "phaṇṣ phəṭakke phənka phūṭkarṣ."—*janmejy*.

ਫੁਫਕਨਾ [phudakna] v jump, hop, skip.

ਫੁਨ [phuṇ], ਫੁਨਰ [phuṇar] See ਧੁਨਰ.

ਫੁਨਹਾ [phuṇha] See ਧੁਨਰ. a composition, recorded in Guru Granth Sahib, under the caption, "phuṇhe mēhla 5, is in the punha

<sup>1</sup>See ਮੈਸ | |

metre. Its other name is phunha.

ਫੁਨਿ [phunɪ] part again. See ਫੁਨਹ. "phunɪ garabh nahi basēt."—*ram m 5*. "tāj abhimanu moh mara phunɪ."—*gāu m 9*.

ਫੁਫਫ [phuphar] *n* aunt's husband; husband of father's sister.

ਫੁਫੀ [phuphi] *n* father's sister. *Skt* ਫਿਫਿਸੁਸਿ. "phuphi nani masā."—*maru a m 5*.

ਫੁਫੀ ਫੁਫੀ [phuphi kuṭi], ਫੁਫੀ ਫੁਫੀ [phuphi kuṭi] *n* a woman who claims to be an aunt of a young woman so as to act as a bawd. So she claims a close relationship with the young woman and then abets her to indulge in adultery; hypocrite

ਫੁਫੇਰ [phupher], ਫੁਫੇਰਾ [phuphera] *adj* relating to the sister of one's father. 2 *n* progeny of the sister of one's father.

ਫੁਮਰ [phūmar] *n* pompom; tuft of silk or cotton threads. 2 bundle of cotton threads; mop. "lāki kase hāthi phūmar."—*var majh m 1*. Jain ascetics carry mops for removing insects, etc from their path lest they commit the sin of violence by stepping on them.

ਫੁਰ [phur] *n* sound produced by flapping wings of a bird while taking to air. 2 *adj* true. "tumro kəhyo nə phur bha eku."—*NP*.

ਫੁਰਸ [phures] *P* فرس resident of Persia; Persian.

ਫੁਰਸਤ [phursat] *A* فرست *n* leisure. 2 time, opportunity.

ਫੁਰਕਨਾ [phurakna] See ਫੁਰਕਨਾ. 2 after taking some liquid in the mouth, forcing it out in a spray; spurning.

ਫੁਰਕਾ [phurka] See ਫੁਰਕਾ. "phurke cəhū dīa diye bagar."—*GV 10*.

ਫੁਰਕਾਨ [furkan] *A* الفرقان *n* Koran, holy scripture of the Muslims. 2 twenty-fifth chapter of the Koran. 3 division, part, fragment. 4 victory, conquest.

ਫੁਰਟ [phuraṅ] throbbing of a muscle due to some disorder of the wind humour (of the

body). "devi dev nə sevka, lāt nə māt nə phuraṅ vicare."—*BG*. Tantar Shastar believes in the ill and good effects of the throbbing of different parts of the body. 2 See ਫੁਰਟਾ 1.

ਫੁਰਟਾ [phurṭa] *v* (for some idea) to come to mind; strike. 2 be realised. "ridhi sidhi ja kau phuri."—*maru kabir*. 3 prove to be true. 4 *n* resolve, idea or intention. 5 See ਫੁਰਟ.

ਫੁਰਟ [phurṭ] See ਫੁਰਟੀ. "kar karan me dharti phurṭ."—*GPS*.

ਫੁਰਟੀ [phurṭi] *Skt* स्फूर्ति *n* quickness, alacrity. 2 senses.

ਫੁਰਟੀਲਾ [phurṭila] *adj* agile, quick, industrious.

ਫੁਰਨਾ [phurna] See ਫੁਰਨਾ. 2 throbbing of some limb of the body. See ਫੁਰਨ 1.

ਫੁਰਮਾਉਣਾ [phurmauṇa] *v* order, command. See ਫੁਰਮਾਉਣਾ

ਫੁਰਮਾਉਣੇ [phurmauṇe] because of the command. "sahe kə phurmauṇe."—*maru ājūli m 5*.

ਫੁਰਮਾਇਆ [phumaiā] ordered, commanded. "sətiguru phurmaia kari eh karehu."—*var biha m 3*.

ਫੁਰਮਾਇਸ [phurmais], ਫੁਰਮਾਇਸ [phurmaisɪ], ਫੁਰਮਾਇਸੀ [phurmaisi] See ਫੁਰਮਾਇਸ. "lakhā upar phurmaisṭi teri."—*asa m 1*. "bahut kərahi phurmaisṭi, varətahi hoṭ əphar."—*ari m 5*.

2 recommendation. "bar barsikh das masād. diṭ ki phurmais kəhṭ bṛid."—*GPS*. 3 entreaty. "sri kətar udar mahā, tih upar hṭ phurmais meri."—*NP*.

ਫੁਰਮਾਣ [phurman], ਫੁਰਮਾਣ [phurmanu], ਫੁਰਮਾਣ [phurman], ਫੁਰਮਾਣ [phurmanu] See ਫੁਰਮਾਣ. "əmulu kərəmu əmulu phurmanu."—*jəpu*. "phurmanu tera sṛe upar."—*gāu kabir*.

ਫੁਰਮਾਯਸ [phurmayas] See ਫੁਰਮਾਯਸ.

ਫੁਰਤਾਗਾ [phurṭaga], ਫੁਰਤਾਗਾ [phurṭaṭa] *n* forceful expiration through the nostrils that produces a grunting sound. "marṭ nasən sō phurṭaga."—*NP*

डूरत [phurāt] prove to be true. 2 burst, penetrate. "kis ker baden gulka phurāt."—GPS. 'The bullet bursts someone's face.'

डूल [phul] See डूँल. 2 foremost phalanx of the finger. 3 remains of bones of the fingers of hands and feet of a cremated corpse, which the Hindus collect to immerse in flowing water or in the Ganges, etc. "harikatha parē harīnamu surē, bebañ harirāg guru bhavāe. pīdu pātālī kīrīa diva phul harīsarī pavāe."—sadu. 'The Lord appreciates eulogies to God more than the hearse, or offering of the rice-balls, leaf-bowls, and other rites, such as lighting of earthen lamps and casting the remains of bones of the greatness of the dead body in the Ganges.'

डूलका [phulka] *n* a puffed-up chapatti.

डूलकाची [phulkarī] *n* cloth with floral embroidery. This cloth is used as a wrap by women in particular.

डूलकाजी [phuljharī] *n* shower of flowers. 2 a kind of firework that emits flower-like sparks.

डूलना [phulna] *v* expand like a flower, be happy. 2 be proud.

डूलना [phulāttha] *n* agile hand; cudgel-play, swordsmanship. 2 fencing.

डूलना [phulna] See डूलना.

डूलनाही [phulbaharī] See डूँलडूँल.

डूलना [phulvat] swelling; swelling with pride. See डूलना. "phulvat deh āraṇe."—keda kabir. 2 flower-like.

डूलनाडी [phulvai], डूलनाडी [phulvarī], डूलनाडी [phulvarī] *n* flower garden. 2 a kind of firework. "barud ke jhar metabi chutē phulvai."—NP.

डूलना [phulra] *n* flower. "pāhīle pāhīre phulra."—s farid.

डूलना [phulā] See डूलना.

डूलना [phulau] *n* puffiness 2 expansion. 3 swelling with vain pride.

डूलना [phulān] *n* Phool dynasty; progeny of Baba Phool. See डूल. "sath phulān sabh le ayo."—PPP.

डूलना [phulahu] *n* Acacia sengal or modesta; a thorny tree of the acacia species. Its gum is used in various medicines and its soft twig acts as a fine brush for cleaning the teeth. *L* acacia sengal or modesta.

डूलना [phulad] See डूलना.

डूलना [phulig] spark. See डूलना.

डूलना [phulītha] डूल-डीना. 2 *n* cyst; venomous snake's sac. "sakar kau bahu dudhu piaie bikhu nikse pholr phulītha."—gaur m 4. See डूल.

डूल [phulu] See डूल. "dharamu phulu phalu granu."—basāt m 1

डूलना [phulus] *A* درهم plural of डूलना (pice); small copper coins

डूलना [phulera] *n* florist. 2 one who pilfers flowers from a garden.

डूलना [phulel] *n* डूल-डूल, scented oil.

डूल [phull] *Sir* फुल्ल *v* open (as a flower), bloom.

2 *n* flower, bloom, blossom. 3 narcotic juice of opium strained through a piece of thick woolen cloth. "pita phull tarī ghumān surme."—cādi 3. 'As teetotallers totter after having drunk poppy-juice, so the warriors move with stately steps.' 4 menstrual discharge. 5 butter in the form of foam that collects on the surface of the curd when churned. 6 any flower-shaped object as, for instance, flowers on a shield; flower-shaped head ornament for women; flower embroidered with silken thread on cloth. 7 the burnt portion of the wick of an oil lamp that has the shape of cinder. 8 soot from a lamp, that sticks to the earthen lid of a pitcher. 9 *adj* light, light-weight. 10 *Dg* *n* astonishment, wonderment.

डूल सिर धाँड़िटे [phull sir pañe] See डूल सिर डूलना.



BABA PHUL

**ਫੁੱਲ ਪਾਉਣੇ** [phull paune] immerse, in some river etc, the bones of the skull, chest and fingers collected after the cremation of a dead body.

**ਫੁੱਟੇ ਫਾਲ** [phue phal] *adj* pulled out and ruffled. "kuc bicare phue phal."—*g3d kabir*. 'The hair of the warp-cleansing brush is dishevelled.'

**ਫੁਸ** [phus] *n* dry and scattered grass. 2 rubbish.

**ਫੁਸੀ** [phusi] See **ਨਫੁਸੀ**.

**ਫੁਹ** [phu] drop. 2 *S* pride of one's youth and wealth.

**ਫੁਹਰ** [phuher] *n* straw-mattress, pallet. 2 *S* foul-mouthed person; person with a perfidious tongue.

**ਫੁਹਰੀ** [phuheri] a foul-mouthed woman. See **ਫੁਹਰ** 2 and **ਫੁਹਿ**.

**ਫੁਹੀ** [phuhi] *n* drizzle, very fine drops of rain. 2 *adv* with a drop of water, etc through a water-drop. "phuhi phuhi talau bharda he."—*prov*. 3 *n* tiny tuft of cotton.

**ਫੁਕ** [phuk] *onom n* breath, vital air which produces **ਫੁ** [phu] sound. "niksira phuk, to hor garo suaha"—*asa m 5*. "phuk kadhae dhahipave."—*var sar m 1*. 2 air blown hard with the mouth; puff. "phuk mar dipak bismave."—*tenama*. 3 See **ਫੁਕਣ**. "ihutan deve phuk."—*s kabir*. 4 *adj* dull, graceless. "phuk bhae mukh suk gae sabh."—*aj*.

**ਫੁਕਣ** [phukan], **ਫੁਕਣਾ** [phukna] *v* blow, infuse. 2 blow the air after chanting some incantation. "kēn vice gaitri mātr phukan."—*JSBM*. 3 feed fire by blowing. 4 set fire to, reduce to ashes.

**ਫੁਕਣੀ** [phukni] *n* a blow-pipe. A pipe through which air is blown at high pressure. It is often used by goldsmiths. It is also used to ignite fire in a hearth. 2 boastful or bragging talk, swagger. "sex phukni harhi bisekhi."—*NP*.

**ਫੁਕੜ** [phukṛ] *Dg* lung. See **ਫੇਕੜ**.

**ਫੁੱਕੀ** [phūkni] See **ਫੁਕਣੀ**.

**ਫੁੱਕਾਰਾ** [phūkara] *v* hiss. See **ਫੁਕਾਰ**.

**ਫੁਕਿ** [phukṛ] having blown air through the mouth. "phukṛ phukṛ pavān kau prithi pe dharat ho."—*ekal*. i.e. 'having removed the sensitive creatures.' 2 having burnt.

**ਫੁਕੇ** [phuke] blows air from the mouth; hisses. "dake phuke kheh udave."—*var male m 1*. 2 burns; lights fire.

**ਫੁਟ** [phuṭ] See **ਫੁਟ** and **ਫੁੱਟ**.

**ਫੁਟਨਾ** [phuṭna] *v* break, crack, explode. "phuṭo ḥda bharam ka."—*maru m 5*. 2 break away, split. 3 sprout, shoot. 4 bloom.

**ਫੁਟਮਫੁਟ** [phuṭamphuṭ] blown to smithereens. "khaṭer phuṭamphuṭ."—*s kabir*

**ਫੁਟਿ** [phuṭi] got shattered. "ujhte niksī phuṭi mara."—*sri m 1*.

**ਫੁੱਦਾ** [phūda] *n* pompom, rosette.

**ਫੁਫੀ** [phuphi] See **ਫੁਫੀ**. "phuphi bacān citṭharī dharyo."—*krisan*.

**ਫੁਲ** [phul] *n* flower. See **ਫੁੱਲ**. "ape bhavra phul belī."—*basāt a m 1*. 2 flower-sized ornament. "sagāl abharān sobha kāṭhi phul."—*asa m 5*. 3 ornamental knobs on a shield. "phulan lag cīṇag gān jaga."—*GPS*. 4 Baba Phool, jewel of the Bairar dynasty, who was born in the family of Roop Chand from Ambī, in Sammat 1684 (1627 AD). It was the time when Guru Hargobind had, out of his kindness for Mohan and Kale, founded the village of Mehraj.

In Sammat 1688, after the battle of Guruser, the boy Phool accompanied his paternal uncle Kale to the presence of the Guru and, on his own, started beating his belly. On being asked by the Guru about the peculiar action of the boy, Kale respectfully said, "Your Holiness! His mother has expired and he, through his gestures, is requesting for subsistence." At this the Guru remarked that with the grace of Guru Nanak Dev, the boy would provide subsistence to



lacs of people and his progeny would enjoy kingship.

When, in Sammat 1703, obliging Malwa, Guru Har Rai reached Mehraj, Phool, accompanied by his relatives, kept on attending the religious congregations there. Considering his humility and devotion, Guru Har Rai blessed him in line with the blessings conferred by his grandfather. Its result is the present-day Phoolkian States, the pride of the Sikhs.<sup>1</sup> Phool married twice. He had Tilok Singh, Ram Singh and Ragghu<sup>2</sup> from Bibi Rami<sup>3</sup> and Channu, Jhandu and Takhat Mall from Rajji. Guru Gobind Singh showed special kindness towards the progeny of Phool. See ਫ਼ਿਲੋਕਸ਼ਿਥ.

Baba Phool died in Sammat 1747 (1690 AD)<sup>4</sup> at Bahadarpur<sup>5</sup> and was cremated at Phool Nagar, where stands a memorial to him. See ਗੁਰੂ ਹਰਿਗੋਬਿੰਦ, ਗੁਰੂ ਹਰਿਰਾਇ, ਮੋਰਚਾ and ਫੂਲਸਾਹਿਬ.

5 a village founded by Baba Phool, in Sammat 1711 (1653 AD)<sup>6</sup> which is in the

<sup>1</sup>Historians have messed up the event of blessings to and the dates of birth and death of Phool so much that it is extremely difficult to correct them. We have written this topic after having modified it after thorough research.

<sup>2</sup>Sardars of Ilundān, in the Patiala state, are the progeny of Ragghu

<sup>3</sup>Phool's daughter Rami was married to the nobleman of Ramdas. Baba Phool gave Buggar village in dowry. Her progeny is now settled in village Buggar (Nabha State).

<sup>4</sup>Some historians have erroneously given the date as 1652 AD

<sup>5</sup>Bahadarpur is a large village in Dhanaula subdivision of Nabha state.

<sup>6</sup>Some writers have given 1627 AD as the year when Phool township was founded. But this date is not correct. This year is, in fact, the year of Baba Phool's birth.

Nabha state. It is the headquarters of the nizamat of the State. Here there are old hearths of Baba Phool, which are venerated by his family. The railway station is Rampura Phool. 6 See ਫੂਲਸਾਹਿਬ. 7 See ਫੂਲਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਫੂਲਸਾਹਿਬ [phulsah], ਫੂਲਸਾਹਿਬ [phulsahib] son of a Kashmiri Khatri and younger brother of Goind Sahib. He was born in Sammat 1620. He became a disciple of Baba Gurditta in Sammat 1688 and ended up a great thaumaturge. He was the head of one of the monastic centres of the Udasis. Phool Sahib died at Bahadurpur (district Hoshiarpur) in Sammat 1730.

ਫੂਲ ਸਿਰ ਝਾਲਨਾ [pul sir dālā] ironic expression to disgrace, damn or humiliate somebody. "tere phul dar sir chō."—*cārtr* 293. 2 singe somebody's hair with cinders of an earthen lamp's wick.

ਫੂਲ ਕੀਸਾ ਰਿਆਸਤਾਂ [phul kiā riastā], ਫੂਲ ਕੀ ਮਿਸਲ [phul kī misal] Of the twelve confederacies of the Sikhs, the most glorious one, was headed by Baba Phool. This confederacy comprising three states – Patiala, Nabha and Jind (Sangrur) – was called Phoolkian States. These states came under the protection of the English government in 1809 and, according to the Charter of May 5<sup>th</sup>, 1860 AD, they were given the right to adopt an heir. In case some ruler dies issueless or without having adopted an heir, the two neighbouring states, in consultation with the English government, can enthrone the nearest claimant. According to the above charter, these states have absolute right to impose capital punishment and the British government has no right to intervene in the internal affairs of these states. See ਫੂਲਸਾਹਿਬ.

ਫੂਲਸਾਹਿਬੀ [phuljai] *Skt* ਫੂਲ-ਸਾਯਾ *n* mother of a

flower – creeper. “nam tera adhar mera, jiu phul-jai he nari.”—*gau kabir*. ‘I have the support of your Name as a creeper has of water.’ ਨਰਿ [nar] is water; and nari of the

ਫੂਲ [phulad] plant or tree, that yields flowers. ਫੂਲਾ [phulna] v flower, blossom. 2 swell with joy. 3 swell with pride. “kahe bhai phirto phulra phulra.”—*sor kabir*.

ਫੂਲਮਾਲ ਰਾਮਯਣ [phulmala ramayan] Poet Lal Singh was a resident of village Nanoke, near Amritsar. He concatenated selections from the verses of various poets in such a fashion that it turned out to be a full story of Ramayan. This book was prepared by him during the regime of Maharaja Bharpur Singh of Nabha. Lal Singh was a courtier as well as poet in the Nabha court.

chappay

sri āmritsar nikaṭ nāgar nanoke gani je,  
tas nāgarpatī put lalsi gh nam bhāni je,  
amit kavī prach cinkar prem kavin sən,  
kine ikathe sahas kitakati ukṭi yukti gən,  
subh ramcarit cuni tinah te

bahu grāthan parman lry,  
dhar chap “das” nri nam ki  
“phulmal” ih grāth kiy.

couplet

jeth mas dvitriya bimāl<sup>1</sup>  
kavī dīn<sup>2</sup> sukhaḍ rasal,  
purān bhayo grāth yah  
nidhi nabh grāh mahī sal.<sup>3</sup>

ਫੂਲਰਾਜ [phulraja] n Brahman, gracefully sitting  
on the lotus. “kaḥ phulraja hve beṭha.”—*copal*.

<sup>1</sup>The 2<sup>nd</sup> of the bright fortnight of the month of Jeth.

<sup>2</sup>Friday.

<sup>3</sup>azdhar (9), nabh (0), grāh (9), mahī (1), Sammat 1909

2 king of flowers – rose. 3 lotus.

ਫੂਲਵੰਸ਼ [phulvāṣ] family of Baba Phool. Jaisal was a glorious warrior among the Yaduvanshi Bhatti Rajputs. He founded the city of Jaisalmer in Sammat 1213, which is now a famous capital city in Rajputana. In the sixth generation after Jaisal's son Hem (who is also known as Hemhel and Bhim) there was born a person named Siddhu from whom Siddhu sept came into being. In the ninth generation after Siddhu, Barar was born, from whom his family got its name as Bairar. In the twelfth generation after Barar, the famous Phool was born, from whom began the Phool dynasty. As a result of Phool's tenacity, the states of Patiala, Nabha and Jind (Sangrur) have come to represent the dignity and power of the Sikhs.

In addition to these three states the fiefholders of Bhadaur, Malaud, Pakkho, Ber, Rampur, Badrukkhan, Jiundan, Dialpura, Rampura, Kotdunna and Gumti, are the sub-rulers of the Phool dynasty about whom sufficient knowledge can be gathered from the family-tree of the Phool dynasty.

From amongst these, the chiefs of Bhadaur, Jiundan, Rampura and Kotdunna are in the Patiala state.

The chiefs of Pakkho, Ber, Malaud and Rampur are in the Ludhiana district, under the British government.

The chiefs of Badrukkhan and Dialpur are in Jind state.

The Lodhgharias of Gumati are under Nabha state.

The following is the genealogical tree of the Phool dynasty:

(No. 1)

Jesal (Bhatti Rajput) ,

Hem (Bhim) d: Sammat 1265<sup>1</sup>

Jundhar (Jodhrai)

Baterai

Mangalrai

Amarnath

Khiva

Sidhu<sup>2</sup>

Dhar<sup>3</sup>

Bur

Bir

Struha (Satraj)

Jarath

Lakamba

Mahi

Hari<sup>4</sup>

Ghalla

Mehra

Hambir

Brar<sup>5</sup>

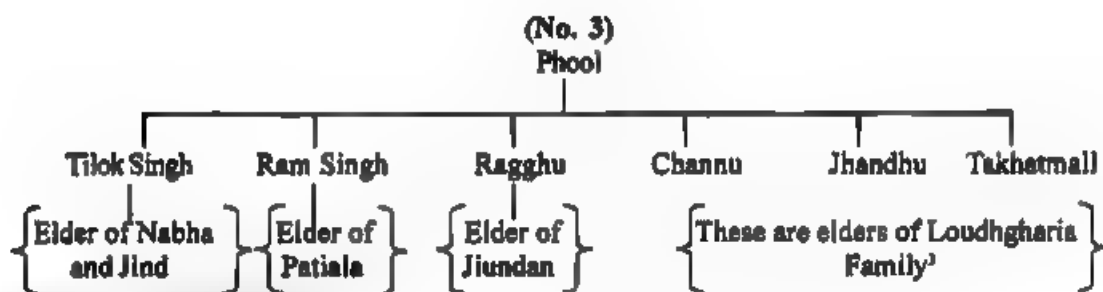
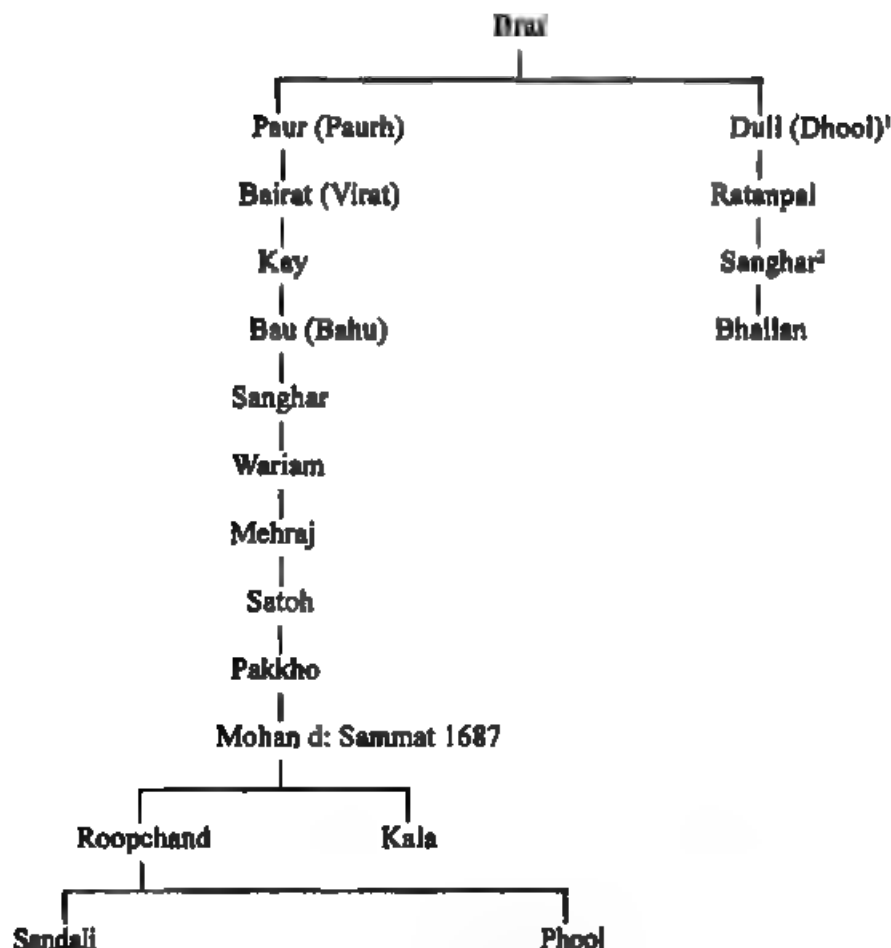
<sup>1</sup>In these family-trees Sammat stands for the Bikrami era and where there is no indication of Sammat or AD, that is to be taken as AD. Those with the mark \* indicate that the person marked thus had no issue.

<sup>2</sup>From him began the Siddhu sept.

<sup>3</sup>He is the ancestor of the families of Kaithal, Jhumba, Arnauli and Suddhuwal. Bhai Bhagtu was born in his line, the jewel of whose family, Bhai Desu Singh, founded the Kaithal state.

<sup>4</sup>The ancestor of the chiefs of Attari.

<sup>5</sup>From him his family got the name Bairar.



<sup>1</sup>The ancestor of the Faridkot State.

<sup>2</sup>See सहायक.

<sup>3</sup>The **राजा** (palace) being **सूरा** (small), the progeny came to be known as Lodhgharia, i.e., the progeny of Baba Phool by his younger wife Rajji. They are the masters of Gurnal village in Nabha state. Jhandu had no issue; Lodhgharias are the progeny of Channu and Takhat Mall.

2088  
(No. 4)

Phool

Tilok Singh (Elder of Nabha family)<sup>1</sup>

Gurditt Singh d: Sammat 1754

Soortia Singh d: 1752

Hamir Singh d: 1783

b: 1775 Raja Jaswant Singh d: 1840

b: 1822 Raja Devendr Singh d: 1864

b: 1840 Raja Bharpur Singh d: 1863

b: 1842 Raja Bhagwan Singh d: 1871

X

X

Raja Bharpur Singh and Raja Bhagwan Singh died childless, so Sardar Hira Singh, who had the right to rule the State, was enthroned as Raja of Nabha on 10<sup>th</sup> August 1871.

b: 1843 Maharaja Hira Singh d: 25<sup>th</sup> December 1911

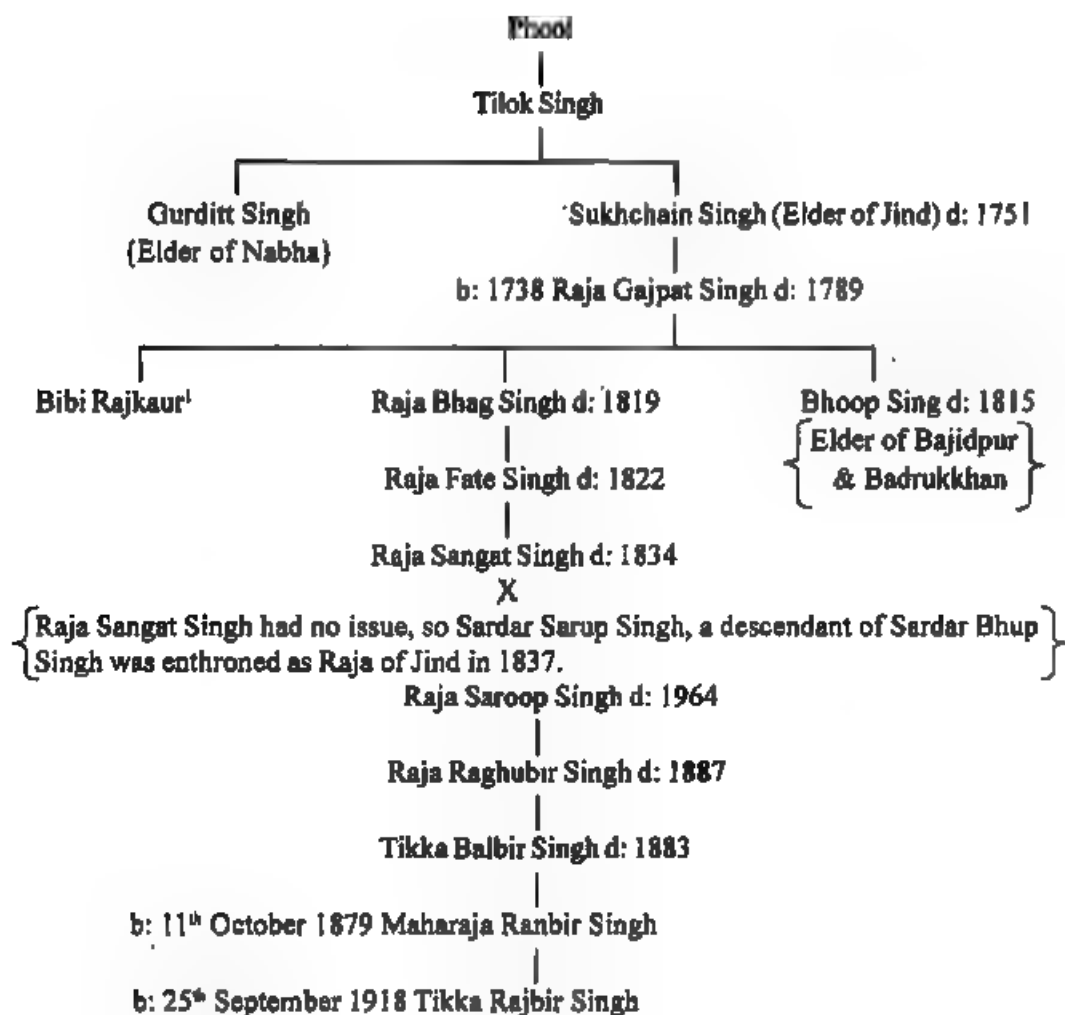
b: 4<sup>th</sup> March Sammat 1883 Maharaja Ripudaman Singh (Gurcharan Singh)<sup>2</sup>

b: 21<sup>st</sup> September 1919 Maharaja Partap Singh<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>The English historians, and the writers following them have mentioned the death of Baba Tilok Singh in the year 1687. But this is not correct because it coincides with the Bikrami year 1744-45. Shri Deshmesh had summoned Tilok Singh through an epistle in Sammat 1753. Bhai Santokh Singh has written that the younger sons of Guru Gobind Singh were cremated by Tilok Singh at Sirhind in Sammat 1761. And Tilok Singh, along with his brother Ram Singh, was present, with the Kalgidhar at Damdama, in Sammat 1763. There is no doubt that Tilok Singh predeceased Ram Singh by six or seven years, i.e., in Sammat 1771 (1714 AD). But the authentic date is not known.

<sup>2</sup>See 198 and ਭਿਯੰਕਰੀਐ ਮਹਾਰਾਜਾ

<sup>3</sup>On 23<sup>rd</sup> February, 1928, crown prince Partap Singh was installed as Maharaja of Nabha and, on 15<sup>th</sup> March 1929 (3<sup>rd</sup> Chet, Sammat 1985) a four-member council was formed to run the state administration. Mr J. Wilson Johnston was appointed as the president of this council with Sardar Bahadur Sardar Gurdial Singh Dullet, as the home member, Rai Bahadur Ganga Ram Soni, retired sessions judge, as judicial member and Khan Bahadur Sheikh Sirajuddin, retired deputy commissioner, as the revenue member.



<sup>1</sup>She was married to Sardar Maha Singh Shukarchakia, in 1774 and gave birth to Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

(No. 6)

Phool

b: Sammat 1639 Ram Singh (Elder of Patiala) d: 1714 (Sammat 1771)<sup>1</sup>

Baba Ala Singh d: 1765 (He established Patiala)

Tikka Sardool Singh d: 1753

b: 1748 Raja Amar Singh d: 1791

b: 1773 Raja Sahib Singh d: 1813

b: 1798 Maharaja Karam Singh d: 1845

b: 1823 Maharaja Narender Singh d: 1862

b: 1852 Maharaja Mahender Singh d: 1876

b: 1872 Maharaja Rajender Singh d: 1900

b: 1891 Maharaja Bhupender Singh

b: 1913 Tikka Yadavender Singh

(No. 7)

Phool

Ram Singh

Dunna

Ala Singh

Bakhta

{ Elder of chiefs of  
Bhadaur & Dunnekot }

{ Elder of Patiala }

{ Elder of chiefs of Malaud  
and Ber }

<sup>1</sup>See footnote to Tilok Singh, in the genealogical tree No. 4.

Tilok Singh

Gurditt Singh  
(Elder of Nabha)

Sukhchain Singh  
(Elder of Jind)

Raja Gajpat Singh

Bibi Raj Kaur<sup>1</sup>

Raja Bhag Singh

S. Bhoop Singh d: 1815  
(Elder of Bajidpur and  
Badrukkhan)

S. Karam Singh d: 1818  
(Bajidpuri)

S. Basawa Singh d: 1830  
(Badrukkhan)

Raja Saroop Singh

S. Sukha Singh d: 1852

S. Bhagwan Singh d: 1852

S. Harnam Singh d: 1856

Maharaja Hira Singh

Maharaja Ripudaman Singh

Maharaja Partap Singh

S. Diwan Singh d: Sammat 1954

S. Sher Singh d: Sammat 1938

S. Chatur Singh d: 1861

S. Shamsher Singh d: Sammat 1963

X

X

b: Sammat 1963 S. Fateh Singh

S. Chetan Singh

S. Teja Singh

b: Sammat 1955

b: Sammat 1958

b: 1918 Lal Ji<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>See footnote to the genealogical tree number 5.

<sup>2</sup>He has not been baptised yet.



**ਫੁਲਸਿੰਘ ਅਕਾਲੀ** [phulasīḡh akālī] son of Ishar Singh, resident of village Seehan, in Bangar. He was born in Sammat 1818. After having received initiation into Sikhism from Baba Narain Singh (Naina Singh) – the jewel-like Nihang of the Shaheedan confederacy – he was named Phoola Singh. He was a handsome and fragrant flower of the Guru's Akali garden. By virtue of his exceptional qualities, Phoola Singh led the Akali Dal and served the gurdwaras and the nation with great élan. Though he had to travel frequently for the reformation of the sacred places of the Sikhs such as Anandpur and Damdama Sahib, yet he made Amritsar his headquarters, where a tower after him and the cantonment<sup>1</sup> of his contingent, are famously located.<sup>2</sup>

Akali Phoola Singh helped Maharaja Ranjit Singh in many battles and achieved great glory. He was so dauntless in upholding the principles of the Khalsa that, on several occasions, he made Maharaja Ranjit Singh stand up in the congregations and imposed religious penalty on him.

Akali Phoola Singh valiantly attained martyrdom on March 14, 1823 (1<sup>st</sup> of Chet Sammat 1879) while helping the Khalsa Dal win the battle against the Frontier Ghazis and armed mobs in Tarki<sup>3</sup> battlefield. The

<sup>1</sup>ਫਿਰੋਜ਼ ਦੀ ਟਾਕੜੀ.

<sup>2</sup>Akali Phoola Singh had set up his quarters at Amritsar in Sammat 1857.

<sup>3</sup>This battle of Teres was won for Runjeet after all hope of victory had fled, by the bravery of Phoola Singh, so gallantly supported by his little troop of Akalees. The heroism of the Akalee chief won the applause of both Seik and Mussulman, and the tomb erected over his remains on the spot where he fell, although watched and attended by a party of Akalees, has become a place

monument in memory of his martyrdom stands on the bank of the river Lunde at a distance of four miles to the east of Nushahra. A group of Akalis live there. The rent-free grant for the free-kitchen, sanctioned by Singh Sahib, continues. A fair is held there on Vaisakhi and Diwali festivals.

Akali Phoola Singh was not married but the progeny of his younger brother, Bhai Sant Singh, lives in Tam Taran.

The mahant in-charge of the crematorial monument of Akali Phoola Singh tried to sell some land and, consequently, the Sikhs filed a law-suit against him in 1916 AD. The judgement was delivered on 18<sup>th</sup> July 1918. As a result of this judgement, the mahant was dismissed and a committee was constituted for the management of the said memorial.

**ਫੁਲਿ** [phulī] *adv* puffed-up with pride or ego. "phulī phulī kīa pavat he?" – *brīa m 5. 2* over the flower or flowers. "bhavra phulī bhavātra." – *asa chāt m 1*.

**ਫੁਲਤ** [phulāt] bloom, flower. 2 swell with joy; become happy.

**ਫੁਝਿ** [phurī] *adj* foul-mouthed. See ਫੁਝ 2. "bole kauḡa jrhba kī phurī." – *asa m 5*.

**ਫੇਹਰਿਸ਼ੁ** [phehrīst] See ਫਿਹਰਿਸ਼ੁ.

**ਫੇਕਨਾ** [phēkna] *v* See ਫਿਕੋਨਾ and ਫੈਕਣਾ.

**ਫੇਟ** [phet], **ਫੇਟ** [phēt] *n* girth, waistline. 2 waistband, sash, girdle. 3 jolt, bump. "jam jīdaru na mara phet." – *maru solhe m 1*. "kachu na lage phet." – *sar m 5*.

**ਫੇਟਾ** [pheta] *adj* curved, crooked. 2 *n* an ailment due to which muscles become slack and body starts shaking; palsy. See ਫੇਟਾ 3. 3 See ਫੇਟਾ and ਫੈਟਾ. of pilgrimage for Hindus and Mahometans alike. It stands at Naoshera on the Yussofzī side of the Loonda or Cabul river

(The Reigning family of Lahore by Major Carmichael Smyth)

ਫੇਰਾ [phēʔa] *n* waistband, sash, girdle. See ਫੇਰਾ.

ਫੇਰੀ [phēʔi] *adj* curved, crooked. "tir tūphāgī bahut calai, śri prabhū vac te phēʔi pārhi"—*NP*. 'The enemies' strikes don't hit the target.'

ਫੇਰ [phēʔ] See ਫੇਰ.

ਫੇਰੀ [phēʔi] See ਫੇਰੀ.

ਫੇਰ [phēʔ], ਫੇਰਕਾਰ [phēʔkar] *Sk* ਫੇਰਕਾਰ *n* hiss. 2 growl, or grunt of a dog, jackal.

ਫੇਰ [phēʔ] *Sk* *n* foam, froth. "jāl tarāg ar phēʔ budbuda jāl te bhīn nā hoi."—*asa nazidev*. 2 Sir Henry Fane. He was commander-in-chief of the English army in India. He kept the company of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, as a representative of the English government. In March 1837, he attended the wedding of Kanwar Naunihal Singh with Nanki, daughter of Sardar Sham Singh, a celebrated noble of Attari. See ਅਟਾਰੀ, ਨਾਨਕੀ 3 and ਨੌਨਿਹਾਲਸਿੰਘ.

ਫੇਰਨਿ [phēʔanɪ] *n* foaming stream.—*sānama*.

ਫੇਰਨਿ ਜਾਚਰ ਸਤ੍ਰੁ ਅਰਿ [phēʔanɪ jacer sātṛu arɪ] —*sānama*. Grass grown due to the foaming stream; the stag that grazed it; tiger, the enemy of the stag; and gun, the tiger's enemy.

ਫੇਰਨਿਨੀ [phēʔanɪni] *n* earth that supports rivers.—*sānama*.

ਫੇਰਪ [phēʔap] *adj* foam-drinker. 2 *n* a celibate, who feeds on foam from the mouth of the bovine calf sucking the teats of the cow before the latter is milked.

ਫੇਰਲ [phēʔəl] *Sk* ਫੇਰਲ *adj* frothy. 2 *n* soap-nut, which produces lot of foam. "phēʔəl ko taru tahɪ huto."—*NP*. See ਰੀਝਾ.

ਫੇਰਲਿ [phēʔil] See ਫੇਰਲ.

ਫੇਰੀ [phēʔi] *Sk* *n* a kind of food, which, when mixed with milk, becomes frothy.

ਫੇਰਫਾ [phēʔfə] *Sk* ਫੁਫ੍ਫੁਸ *E* Lung. *n* a sponge-like pouch in the body with the help of which creatures breathe. The lung is spread out on both sides under the chest.

ਫੇਰ [phēʔ] *part* again, then. 2 *n* round, revolution.

"pher mīle, pār pher nā ae."—*dett*. 'Passed through the endless cycle of transmigrations but failed to attain the same form again.'

"bahute pher pāe kirpān kau."—*dhana m 3*.

"sātiguri milie pher nā pavē."—*sri a m 3*.

3 manoeuvre, stratagem. 4 denial of entry; prohibition from admittance. "dārī pher nā koi parda."—*maru solhe m 5*.

ਫੇਰਾ [phēʔa] *v* rotate, turn. 2 cause to move, move around. 3 return something; send back (a person). 4 See ਫੇਰਨਾ. 5 avert one's face. "sātiguri te jo muh pherāhi, mōthe tin kale."—*sri m 3*.

ਫੇਰਾ [phēʔa] *n* round, visit, return. "saca bakhāsilāe phirī hoi nā phēʔa."—*vād chāt m 3*. 2 circumambulation during the marriage ceremony. "phēʔe tātū dī vāe."—*suhi chāt m 4*. 3 a Khatri of Katara subcaste and resident of Mirpur (Jammu region), who was a disciple of the Jogis. He became a devotee of Guru Amar Das and attained self-realisation. The Guru put him in charge of a māji. He preached Sikhism in the hilly area.

ਫੇਰਿ [phēʔi] *part* again, next time. "phēʔi oh vela osu hāthi nā ave."—*var gau m 4*.

ਫੇਰਿਹਾ [phēʔihā] we have returned or come back. "an sru tori phēʔihā."—*asa m 5*. 'We have just broken up with the other.'

ਫੇਰੀ [phēʔi] *n* a round, whirl, gyration. "baje bīru nāhi lije phēʔi."—*gōd kabir*. "bhau phēʔi hove mān cit."—*asa m 1*. 2 circumambulation. "māl lāthe lede phēʔia."—*sri m 5 pēpār*. 3 round or beat for begging. 4 rotation. "vari phēʔi sādā ghumāi."—*keda m 5*.

ਫੇਰੂ [phēʔu] See ਫੇਰ. "lakh cāurasih phēʔu pāra."—*sri m 3*. 2 *n* jackal. 3 Baba Phēʔu. See ਫੇਰੂ.

ਫੇਰੁਆਣ [phēʔuāṇ] Guru Angad Dev — son of Baba Phēʔu.

ਫੇਰੁਆਣਿ [phēʔuāṇɪ] Guru Angad Dev, son of

Baba Pheru. "pheri vasaia pheruani satgurri khaḍur."—*var ram* 3. 2 ਫੇਰੂਖਾਣਾ to Guru Angad Dev.

ਫੇਰੂ [pheru] *adj* itinerant, wanderer. 2 *n* father of Guru Angad Dev, Baba Pheru, who was resident of a village called Mate Di Sarai (Nage Di Sarai), in tehsil Muktsar of district Ferozepur. He was treasurer of the ruler of Ferozepur. Baba Pheru died in Sammat 1583. 3 Bhai Pheru. He was born in Sammat 1697, at Amb Mari village, in the house of Binna, a Khatri of the Uppal subcaste. His parents named him Sangat. He became a disciple of Guru Har Rai in Sammat 1713. The Guru renamed him Pheru because he had come to the Guru's refuge as a hawker of his wares. After sometime the Guru appointed him a Masand (preacher-cum-collector) of Nakka. When Guru Gobind Singh questioned the Masands for their misdeeds, the order went out to bring Pheru by catching him by his beard. Bhai Pheru presented himself very humbly, with his beard caught in his own hand. At this, the Guru bestowed on him the epithets of Sacchi Darhi (Unsullied Beard) and Sangat Sahib (honoured by the congregation). The Udasi Sadhus of his sect are called "Sangat Sahibke" and the Chhota Akhara belongs to this branch of the Udasis. See ਅਖਾਰਾ.

Bhai Pheru's memorial is situated in village Mien Ke Maur in tehsil Choochnian of district Lahore. It is at a distance of 9 miles from Chhanga Manga railway station and ten miles from Kot Radhakishan. A cap and a patched blanket of Guru Nanak Dev have been preserved there. In addition to an annual grant of rupees five thousand and approximately 110 squares of land have been attached with the gurdwara in this and adjoining villages.

ਫੇਰੂਸ਼ਹਰ [pheruṣahar], ਫੇਰੂਸ਼ਾਹ [pheruṣah] See

ਫਿਰੋਜ਼ਸ਼ਾਹ 2.

ਫੇਰੂਸ਼ਿਖ [pheruṣikh] See ਖੁਲਾਸ਼.

ਫੇਰੂਸੁਤ [pherusut], ਫੇਰੂਤਨਾ [pherutanay], ਫੇਰੂਤਨੇ [pherutane], ਫੇਰੂਨੰਦਨ [pherunādan], ਫੇਰੂਪੁਤ੍ਰ [pheruputr] Guru Angad Dev, son of Baba Pheru.

ਫੇਰੂ ਭਾਈ [pheru bhai] See ਫੇਰੂ 3.

ਫੇਰੇ [phero] See ਫੇਰਾ. 2 you commit or do. See ਫੇਰਨਾ. "thore kaj buro kat phero?"—*kan m* 5. 'Why do you commit evil during such a short life?'

ਫੇਰੋਜ਼ਸ਼ਹਰ [pherozshahr] See ਫਿਰੋਜ਼ਸ਼ਾਹ 2.

ਫੇਲ [phel] *A* فعل *n* action, act. 2 deed, conduct. 3 *E* fail, in the sense of decreasing, being exhausted or finished.

ਫੇਲ [pher] *n* evil, wickedness. "tanī phīte pher kareni."—*var asa*. 2 deeds, conduct, action. "janam maran dukh pher karam sukh."—*asa kabir*. "phere ka dukhu sahe jiu."—*bāsāt ravīdas*. 3 loss, detriment.

ਫੇਰਨਾ [pherṇa] *v* act, do some deed. "pardhan dokh kichu pap na phere."—*dhāna m* 5. 2 commit evil, harm or do wrong to somebody. "sir peri kia pherīa?"—*s farīd*. 'What evil have your limbs committed?'

ਫੈਸਲਾ [phesla] *A* फैصل *n* resolution, judgement, decision on two sides of an issue.

ਫੈਕਣਾ [phēkṇa] *v* hurl, throw. *Skt* ਫੈਪਣ. See ਫਿਕੋਦਨ.

ਫੈਜ [phej] *A* فایز *n* benefit, profit. 2 reward, consequence, result.

ਫੈਜੀ [pheji] See ਐਂਜੁਲਫਜਲ.

ਫੈਜ਼ੁਲਪੁਰੀਆ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਲ [phejullapuriā di misal] See ਸਿੰਘਪੁਰੀਏ.

ਫੇਟਾ [phēṭa] sash, waistband. See ਫੇਟਾ. "nīj kaṛi ko phēṭa dayo."—*cāḍī* 1. 2 turban.

ਫੈਯਜ [feyaj], ਫੈਯਜੀ [pheyaji] See ਫੈਯਜ and ਫੈਯਜੀ.

ਫੈਲ [phel] See ਫੇਲ. "henī virle nahi ghaṇe phelphakarū sāsaru."—*sava m* 1. 'Rare are those who are actual saints!' 2 See ਫੈਲਣਾ.

ਫੈਲਾਵਾ [phelsuf] *G* فيلسوف physician, pundit, philosopher.

ਫੈਲਾਵਾ [felkus] *G* فيلس father of Alexander. See ਸਿਕੰਦਰ 1.

ਫੈਲਾ [phelna], ਫੈਲਾ [phelna] *v* spread, expand.

ਫੈਲਾਵਾ [phelphekaru] actual fakir. See ਫੈਲਾ.

ਫੈਲਾ [phela] *n* expansion.

ਫੈਲਾ [phelu] *n* action, deed. See ਫੈਲਾ. "karam dheram sabhi hāume phelu."—*ram m 5*. 'are the result of ego.' 2 expansion, pomposity. "dunia ādārī phelu."—*var asa*.

ਫੈਲਾ [phoa] *n* swab of cotton-wool. 2 difference. "jag vicc sadhu āsadhu sāg, sāgsubhar jar phal phoa."—*BG*. 'There is a difference between what is got from the company of a holy person as against from that of an unholy being.'

ਫੈਲਾ [phoha] See ਫੁਲਾ.

ਫੈਲਾ [phoha] See ਫਾ and ਫੈਲਾ.

ਫੈਲਾ [phok] *adj* vain, sapless, hollow. "bin hārisimrān phok."—*dhana m 5*. 2 *n* anything from which pith or juice has been extracted; residue. 3 part of an arrow that is set on the bow-string; notch (of an arrow). "ban hane sab phokan lā gadge tan me."—*krisan*.

ਫੈਲਾ [phokat], ਫੈਲਾ [phokar] *adj* hollow, worthless. "sabh phokat nīhcau karmā."—*var asa*. "phokat karam kerahi āgīarū."—*maru m 5*.

ਫੈਲਾ [phoka] *adj* insipid, sapless. 2 pithless, residual.

ਫੈਲੀ [phoki] *adj* insipid. See ਫੈਲਾ. *n* arrow, which has a notch.—*sanama*.

ਫੈਲੀ ਨੋਕੀ [phoki noki] *n* that which has an arrow-like beak — bird.—*sanama*.

ਫੈਲੀ ਨੋਕੀ ਅੰਤਕ [phoki noki ātak] *n* that which kills a bird — arrow.—*sanama*.

ਫੈਲਾ [phog] See ਫੈਲਾ. "bhi so phog samālie."—*var majh m 1*.

ਫੈਲਾ [phot] *part* lie, rebuke, curse, reproach.

2 *n* rift, dissension.

ਫੈਲਾ [photak] *n* rift, disunity.

ਫੈਲਾ [phota] *n* rift, rivalry. 2 difference, separation. 3 deficiency, loss. "suraj ikk carādira hūz āthkhād pavē phal phota."—*BG*. 'When the sun rises, darkness disappears and its expansion is arrested.'

ਫੈਲਾ [fota] *P* فوتة *n* sash, waistband. 2 turban. 3 pouch, wallet. 4 scrotum.

ਫੈਲਾਵਾ [photedar] *P* فوتدار *n* treasurer, cashier. "sei photedar."—*mago*. See ਫੈਲਾ 3.

ਫੈਲਾ [fofa] *A* فول *Skt* ਪ੍ਰਗਠਨ areca-nut. "cittmitale phophle."—*BG*. See ਫੈਲਾ 3.

ਫੈਲਾ [phor] *n* twinkling of an eye; moment. "hārān bhārān jākā netr-phor."—*sukhmani*.

ਫੈਲਾ [phorn], ਫੈਲਾ [phorna] *v* break, crack, burst open.

ਫੈਲਾ [phora] See ਫੈਲਾ 1. 2 See ਫੈਲਾ.

ਫੈਲਾ [phori] having broken. "phori bhārān ki rekha."—*sar m 5*.

ਫੈਲਾ [phori] broke, cracked. "jiu gagārī jāl phori."—*sar m 5*. "āt ki bar gagārī phori."—*gāu kabir*.

ਫੈਲਾ [pholna], ਫੈਲਾ [pholna] *v* scatter, disperse. 2 search, look for.

ਫੈਲਾ [phola] *n* leucoma. 2 opacity of the cornea; nebula.

ਫੈਲਾ [pholi] having searched. "pholi phādhātī muhī lenī bhārāsā."—*var majh m 1*. 2 having burst or broken. "bīkhu nīkse pholi phulīthā."—*gāu m 4*. 'Poison issues after bursting the blister.' See ਫੁਲੀਠਾ.

ਫੈਲਾ [phorna] *v* burst open, break, crack.

ਫੈਲਾ [phora] *n* boil, carbuncle.

ਫੈਲਾ [phoh] *n* throw or turn in a game, tactics. 2 fraud.

ਫੈਲਾ ਫੈਲਾ [phoh pēna] *v* get a chance.

ਫੈਲਾ [fo] *A* فوق *n* distinction. 2 *adv* above.

ਫੈਲਾ [fo] *A* فوج *n* multitude, host. 2 army.

ਫੈਲਾਵਾ [fojdar] *P* فوجدار *n* commander. 2 an army

rank in the Mughal period; chief of the entire army of a province. Every province had a subedar and a faujdar.

**ਫੌਜਦਾਰੀ** [fajdari] *P* فوجدارى *n* the act of keeping an army. 2 fighting, assault, breach of peace. 3 governance; right to punish the subjects with the help of the army. 4 office and status of a faujdar. See **ਫੌਜਦਾਰ** 2.

**ਫੌਜੀ** [phaji] *adj* of or belonging to the army.

**ਫੌਤ** [fat] *A* فوت *adj* dead, deceased. 2 lost. 3 *n* dying.

**ਫੌਰਨ** [foran] *A* فوراً *adv* at once; immediately, instantly, quickly.

**ਫੌਲਾਦ** [folad] *A* فولاد *n* tempered hard iron, of which weapons are made; steel. 2 Ayurvedic and Unani doctors refine steel with the help of certain chemicals and use it as a tonic as well as a remedy to cure various ailments. There are two procedures for refining steel - **ਅਤਿਸ਼** - through fire, and **ਅਬੀ** [abi] - through water. The steel which is tempered with medicines by heating is known as **ਅਤਿਸ਼** and that which is refined with the help of juices of various herbs, without the help of fire, is called **ਅਬੀ** [abi]. The effect of the watery

steel is less hot and dry than that of the fiery one.

**ਫੌਲਾਦੀ** [pholadi] *adj* made of steel. 2 strong, sturdy. 3 hard, tough.

**ਫੰਕ** [phāk] *n* segment, slice. "tā phāl phāk lākhe jāu koi."—*gaur kabir var* 7. 'The individual soul as a segment of Brahman.

**ਫੰਗ** [phāṅ], **ਫੰਘ** [phāṅh] *n* wing, feather.

**ਫੰਦ** [phād] *n* snare, noose, entanglement. 2 deception, trap, stratagem.

**ਫੰਦਕ** [phādak] *n* snarer. 2 deceiver, trickster.

**ਫੰਦਾ** [phāda] *n* snare, noose. "tāb sāgle taur melahr phāda."—*gaur am* 5.

**ਫੰਧ** [phādh] *n* snare, noose. "pārat tahr jāmphādh."—*s m* 9.

**ਫੰਧਕ** [phādhak] See **ਫੰਦਕ**. 2 fisherman. 3 snarer, he who traps the game.

**ਫੰਧਾ** [phādha], **ਫੰਧੁ** [phādhu] *n* snare, noose. "jau aṛpāre jāmphādhu."—*bavan*.

**ਫੰਨ** [phān] See **ਫਨ**.

**ਫੰਨੀ** [phāni] *adj* artistic, skilful. 2 artful, crafty. "dhrigu dhrigu matr budhi phāni."—*brīla kabir*. 3 See **ਫਾਨੀ**.

**ਫ਼ਾਂਸ** [phrās] See **ਫਰਾਂਸ**.

**ਫ਼ਾਂਸੀਸੀ** [phrāsisi] See **ਫਰਾਂਸੀ** and **ਫਰਾਂਸੀਸੀ**.